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LARISSA IS EVACUATED BY THE GREEKS.

Crown Prince Constantine Withdraws His Forces to Pharsalia.

HORRORS OF THE HOLY DAY OF THE MOSLEMS.

There Is a Terrible Slaughter During the Succession of Turkish Victories—Disasters That Cause the Outlook for the Hellenes to Appear Hopeless.

sified by the reply Princess Sophie sent his invitation to attend William's first centenary. The Princess telegraphed: "Your Majesty forgets that I share the anxieties and troubles of my new and only country."

ROUT OF THE GREEKS.
Compelled to Retreat Before the Advancing Turks and Abandon Turnavo and Larissa.

ELASSONA, GREECE, April 24.—The Greeks have been routed at Mati, and as a result the entire Greek army has withdrawn from Turnavo and Larissa. The Greek headquarters is now established at Pharsalia, twenty-five miles south of Larissa.

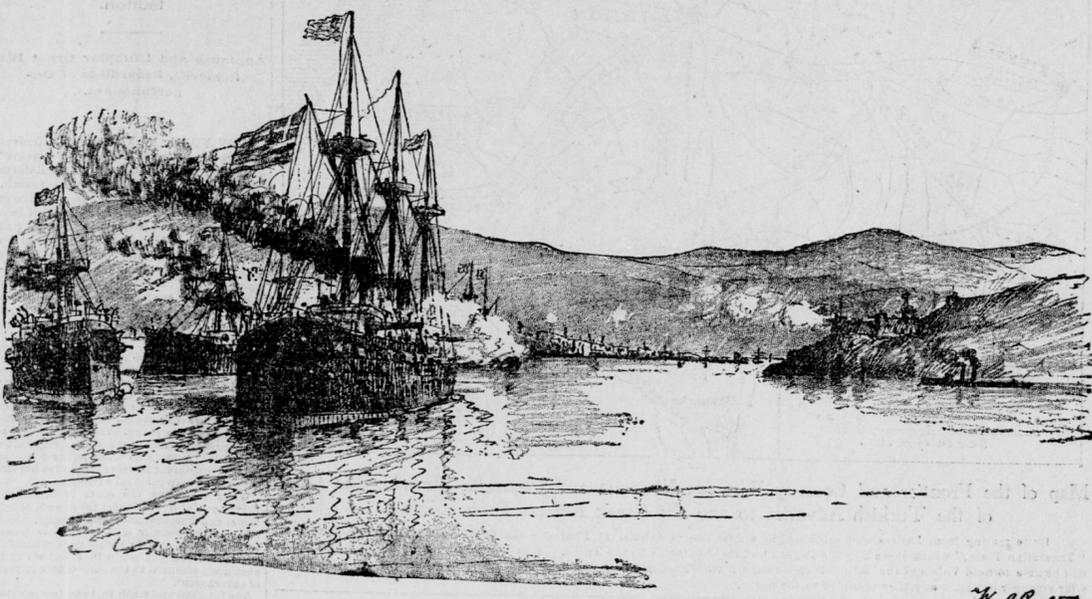
The Turks attacked Mati in strong force yesterday afternoon. Although greatly outnumbered, General Mastrapa with his brigade made a gallant defense. After six hours' fighting a council of war was held on the field, presided over by Crown Prince Constantine, who participated in the battle. It was decided to fall back upon Turnavo, and the retreat was immediately effected in good order.

ATHENS, GREECE, April 24.—The victory of the Turks at Mati is officially confirmed. The carnage on both sides was terrific, but the Greeks suffered the most. The Greek army is in full retreat. They abandoned the entire plains of Thessaly. They are not being pursued by the Turks.

LONDON, Eng., April 24.—Dispatches this afternoon say that hard fighting occurred before Turnavo was abandoned by the Greeks. After resisting severe attacks the Greeks fell back upon Kazanlarin Plain, between Turnavo and Larissa. It is understood that Larissa was evacuated by the Greeks without fighting, in order

The Greek Fleet Bombarding the Batteries on Cape Kara at the Entrance to Salonica Harbor.

At sunrise on Friday the Greek fleet appeared off the entrance to the harbor of Salonica, and soon afterward opened fire on the batteries on Touzla Point, the southeastern extremity of Cape Kara, a bold headland jutting out into the bay. The vessels of the fleet steamed up in single line, the forward one delivering the fire from her starboard guns, and then, keeping away to port, hove around, giving the batteries the benefit of her port guns as she passed out. The others followed in the same way, and were thus able to use all their guns on the Turkish fortress.



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LONDON, Eng., April 24.—Yesterday was Holy day for all worshippers of Mohammed. The Turkish hosts who confronted the Greek armies in Thessaly and Epirus invoked the aid of Allah and the prophet and flung themselves with reckless fury against the enemy all along the line. Nothing human could withstand the mad, demon-like assaults which the Sultan's troops made—once, twice, but half a score of times—upon every position held by the Christian foe.

The burdened wires bring only brief, laconic details of the bloodiest day's work in recent history. The principal battle was fought at Mati, between Milouza Pass and Larissa. Seven times did the brave Greeks, led by the Crown Prince himself, beat back the army of fanatics, whose frenzy was only increased by each repulse.

The Turkish commander had secured the strongest ally known in ancient or modern warfare when he appealed to the religious spirit of his men, and victory was assured from the first.

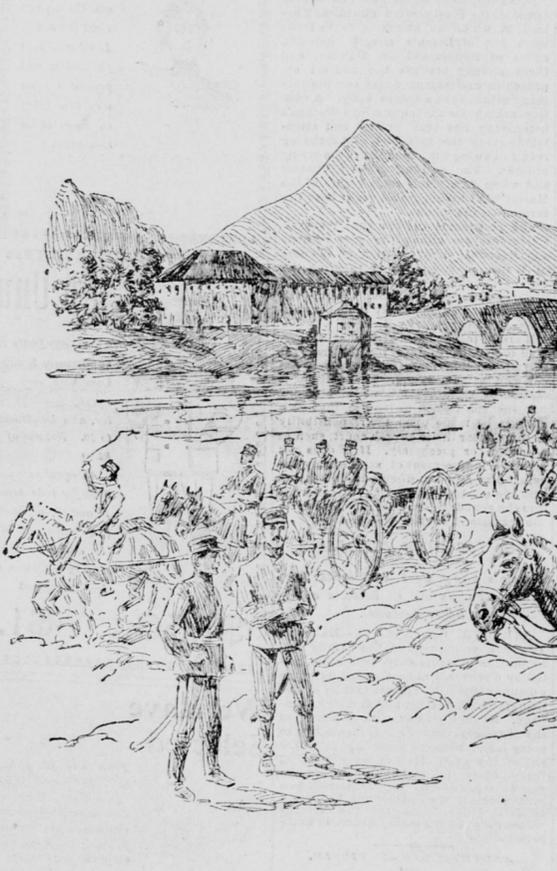
The same thing is happening in Epirus, where the same spirit inspired the Mussulman hosts to attack again and again the strong fort which the Greeks captured early in the week, until the crescent finally supplanted the cross above it.

At other points on the frontier the bloody work went on almost always, alas, to the undoing of King George's soldiers. There was method as well as fury in it, and a masterful display of military genius. This was also chiefly on the side of the Turks. E. H. Hem, who was reported yesterday in disfavor with his sovereign, established the right to share with his new chief the title of "Ghazi, the Victorious." He failed only at one point in his great plan of campaign against the Greeks in Thessaly. He hoped not only to take Larissa and the rest of the province, but to deal a death blow to the Greek cause by making a prisoner of the Crown Prince. Larissa is his, also Turnavo and the Thessalian plains, but the Greek army and royal commander escaped him. The horns of his crescent-shaped advance did not come together until his opponents discovered the trap closing in upon them and slipped away.

Such is the story of a single day of Turkish victories, as far as it has reached the outside world at this hour of writing. Fragmentary details are coming in from hour to hour, all confirming the general plan as described. The most information comes from Greek sources, so there is little hope the day has been less disastrous to George's cause than indicated.

On the other hand there is gloom in Constantinople, where one would expect wild rejoicing. The correspondent of the Sun and Call telegraphs tonight from Philippopolis, two hours' ride from the Porte, that the government put a sudden embargo on the wires last night, and Yildiz Kiosk was greatly disturbed. The British Government has taken possession of the lines of the Indo-European telegraph, so direct communication with the Turkish capital is now impossible. The attitude of Bulgaria is undoubtedly causing serious alarm, and a declaration of independence is expected at any moment. This would indeed effect the great Turkish victories yesterday, and threaten the peace of Europe as well. We have the assurance from the German Emperor to-day that the cause of peace is quite safe, but the fact that this erratic monarch thought it necessary to make such a public declaration is really an additional reason for uneasiness.

It must be admitted that in the issue between Greece and Turkey the outlook to-night seems almost hopeless for the Hellenic cause. The only possible chance to retrieve fortune lies in some great victory of the fleet. Turkish impotence on the sea is now confessed. Early this week Admiral Von Holt, the



General View of the City of Larissa, Which the Greeks Evacuated Yesterday.

German commander of the so-called fleet, went to Constantinople to beg the Sultan not to commit wholesale murder by sending to sea ships which were certain to sink. The correspondent to-day sends the sequel. Von Holt took occasion not only to tell the Sultan the truth about the fleet, but denounced Hassan Pasha as the man responsible.

Von Holt's indictment categorically charged Hassan among other things which in a civilized country would send him to the scaffold of habitually applying to his own purposes the bulk of the money set apart for maintaining the fleet. Hassan had heard through his creatures at the palace of the coming storm and had managed to plant a suspicion of the German's good faith in the Sultan's breast. The result is Von Hoff has thrown up the Ottoman commission and has retired disgusted from the Sultan's service, in which he declares it is now impossible for any honest man to remain.

Little is heard about Crete while the exciting events are crowding each other, but attention will soon be recalled to the island. The British Government would certainly hesitate to use its fleet in active operations against the Turkish troops there. English public opinion would not tolerate such an open alliance with Turkey. Now that the war is in progress the Kaiser's prejudice against the Greeks and his own sister is said to have been inten-

tion to avoid the capture of the Greek garrison. Edhem Pasha's troops were advancing in the form of a crescent, and had almost encircled the city when the Greek commander withdrew. Then the evacuating troops joined the forces of the Crown Prince and the general retreat to Pharsalia began. Edhem Pasha said a few days ago he would be in Larissa Friday.

EVACUATION OF LARISSA.
Retiring Troops Followed by Inhabitants and a Big Crowd of Refugees.

ATHENS, GREECE, April 24.—The battle of Mati was decided by the combat at Reveni, where the Greeks, after a splendid defense, were compelled to retreat. As soon as he had seen the battle had gone against him, General Mavromikhalis, divisional commander, sent a laconic dispatch to Colonel Dinopoulos, saying: "I am beaten; take your measures." Thereupon a council of war resolved to retreat.

Larissa was hastily evacuated, the withdrawal of troops beginning Friday night and continuing until late this morning. The troops were followed by the inhabitants and a crowd of refugees, and shortly after noon to-day nobody was in the town except the Prefect, a few policemen and telegraph operators. These left about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. One operator, who remained until the last moment, sent a message before he left, saying he could see on the horizon a cloud of dust, which was probably caused by the advancing

squadron of Ottoman cavalry. A little later all telegraphic communication with Larissa was cut off. It is supposed the Turks occupied the place to-night.

News of the defeat of the Greek army caused intense popular emotion here. Directly after the receipt of the intelligence a prolonged council was held by the Cabinet. What occurred at the meeting was not divulged. Nothing is known of the losses sustained by either side at Mati.

It appears from the dispatches there was also severe fighting to-day in the vicinity of Dereh and Rapsana.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 24.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the plan of Osman Pasha, the newly appointed Turkish commander-in-chief, is to recall the whole of the forces in Epirus, only leaving a strong garrison at Janina and to abandon the rest of the province. The army in Epirus will then join the army of the east under command of Edhem Pasha. Official circles have received information that Osman Pasha will act merely as adviser to Edhem Pasha, who will retain the active command.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.
Greek Regulars Join the Insurgents in Making It Lively for the Turks.

CANEA, CRETE, April 24.—Colonel Chermeside, commander of the international forces at Candia, has asked for reinforcements. The insurgents are blockading the town and an attack is momentarily expected. The Turkish troops have abandoned their positions around the fort guarding the approach to the town and sought refuge within the walls of the blockhouse. Greek soldiers are with the insurgents, who are investing the place. The insurgents are commanded by Zerkas, a Greek.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, April 24.—A dispatch from Trieste says the King of Greece has granted a moratorium (legal suspension of debt-paying) of one month.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, April 24.—The foreign diplomats met to-day to discuss the question of affording protec-

tion to Greeks employed in the offices of the Government and elsewhere. It was decided the embassies would grant protection to such persons, and all Consuls in Turkey should have discretion to give protection in every case where injury is probable to the interests of foreign subjects.

ROME, ITALY, April 24.—The police are preventing the departure of volunteers for Greece from the various towns.

TOULON, FRANCE, April 24.—A French fleet is coaling in readiness to sail for the Levant to-morrow if necessary.

ATHENS, GREECE, April 24.—Greek warships are reported to be preparing to make a dash through the Dardanelles. Several foreign warships have arrived off Phalerum, a short distance south of Piræus.

ONE GREEK VICTORY.
Capture of the Town of Karla, on Turkish Soil, Between Platomon and Ellassona.

SALONICA, TURKEY, April 24.—The Greeks, after a fierce engagement Tuesday, occupied the town of Karla, on Turkish soil, between Platomon and Ellassona. Fighting continues throughout the line. The Greek squadron is maneuvering in the Gulf of Salonica.

ATHENS, GREECE, April 24.—A highly emotional scene occurred here last evening upon the customary Greek Good Friday celebration. Several processions marched through the streets of the constitution square, which was densely packed by thousands, holding lighted candles. At the square the crowds formed into one procession and marched to the cathedral, where the King and Queen attended mass. The procession included all the officials of the capital, headed by the Metropolitan of Athens, wearing gold-embroidered robes and golden tiara glittering with gems, and the choir chanted prayers as the cortege passed along.

The procession stopped in the middle of the square, where the Metropolitan prayed to God to protect the soldiers who are defending the national honor and fighting for the glory of the cross. At this point the emotion of the people was at its

height. The silent multitude stood with uncovered heads in the flickering light of the candles, while passionate sobs mingled with the voice of the Metropolitan. After the ceremonies the people dispersed quickly.

WILL AID THE GREEKS.
At the Same Time Bulgaria Will Strike a Blow for Her Own Independence.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, April 24.—A band of Bulgarian insurgents has crossed the Macedonian frontier under command of a chief of the insurgent leaders, who was recently put under police supervision by the Bulgarian Government. Other insurgent bands have gone northward, and it is understood their intention is to work around and meet in Macedonia.

LONDON, Eng., April 24.—Dispatches from several sources confirm the reports of the insurrection of several Albanian regiments. Four regiments have revolted and joined the Greeks. Dispatches from several Continental capitals say the refusal of Bulgaria to break off diplomatic relations with Greece at the request of the Porte is regarded a very serious matter, and construed as showing a declaration of Bulgarian independence.

GENERAL MILES' MISSION.
Going to Europe to Observe Modern Military Appliances of Warring Nations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—The President formally gave his consent to-day to the suggestion of Secretary Alger that General Miles be sent to observe the operations of the hostile forces on the Grecian frontier. The official order directing the commanding general to proceed to the seat of war will be promulgated Monday. Miles will not sail until May 5. He will be accompanied by Captain M. P. Maus, one of his aides de camp. The general said this afternoon he would not determine until he arrived in Europe what his exact course would be. He was going, he said, to observe the appliances of strategy and armament of the opposing forces, field equipment, uniforms, transportation, medical and hospital appliances and all matters pertaining to military operation in the field. He thought it probable he would inspect some of the other European armies.

The Army and Navy Journal says to-night: Major-General Miles is likely to visit the theater of war in the East. He will do so unless President McKinley interposes objection. He is ready to start, and will leave for Europe to-day if the official authority has not requested is granted in time.

For several days Secretary Alger has been considering the question of having credible representatives in the field with the armies of Turkey and Greece. Early in the week Captain Scriven, our efficient military attaché at Rome, called on Secretary Alger and asked permission to join the Sultan's troops, with a view to officially reporting the incidents of their campaigns and military lessons to be derived therefrom.

While the Secretary was considering the offer it was suggested to him that an officer should also be authorized to go with the Greek troops. Captain Dorst, our zealous attaché at Vienna, was recommended for the detail. Shortly afterwards the Secretary conferred with General Miles. It was at this conference that General Miles proposed that he should go to Europe, accompanied by one or two aids, observe the hostile forces and upon his return make an official report of his experiences. The general's suggestion was heartily endorsed by the Secretary, who expressed a desire that an officer of high rank should go to Europe.

The present war will not present as many great opportunities to gain information of modern warfare as would be the case if the forces were Germany and France. But who can say that it will not eventually draw into conflict, not only these two great military powers, but Russia, England and Austria? The far-seeing ones realize that the combat between Turkey and Greece may involve the chief powers of Europe. If it is prolonged and the Greeks are joined by one or two sympathizing states, does anything seem to be more certain?

Should a conflict come about it would be highly appropriate that an officer of General Miles' distinction and ability as a soldier should be this country's chief representative to witness and record the great battles that would surely ensue. Even if hostilities are limited to the troops of the Sultan and King George it is advisable that an officer of high rank should be the accredited American representative at the front. If a general European war should follow it would be particularly appropriate that General Miles, like Scott, Sherman and Sheridan before him, should be assigned to the important duty.

President McKinley now has General Miles' request under consideration. The present probability is that he will approve. Secretary Alger was in conference with the President on the subject on Thursday and again yesterday. The Secretary has advised that General Miles be given the authority he has

asked for. There are a number of cases where general officers have been sent to Europe in time of war to represent this country. General Scott observed the Napoleon wars in 1815, General Sherman the brief hostilities between Germany and Austria and General Sheridan the conflict between Germany and France. McClellan, Delfield and Mordcael reported on the Crimean war and Hazen and Green on the last Turkish war. Upon Forsyth and Sanger inspected to armies of the world in 1875.

Should General Miles go to Europe he will be accompanied by Captain Michler and possibly Captain Maus. He will make no final arrangements about starting until the President speaks. It is understood that he has already perfected some preliminary plans in order that he may get away promptly when the order to "march" is issued. Naturally General Miles is exceedingly reticent in referring to the probabilities. When he speaks of the subject it is evident that he is extremely enthusiastic over the prospects.

As to Captains Scriven and Dorst the President has approved a recommendation of Secretary Alger that the former be authorized to join the Sultan's army and the latter King George's forces.

Captain Scriven has been directed to report to the American Minister at Constantinople. Instructions have been sent the Minister by the Secretary of State to request authority for the captain to go to the front. No application has been received from Captain Dorst to join the Greek army. In his case the orders issued grant him permission to go to Athens and report for duty to the American Minister. It is assumed that he will gladly avail himself of this opportunity and it is expected that some particularly interesting reports will be made by him to the War Department.

Greeks Beaten in Epirus.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, April 24.—The commander of the Turkish army corps at Janina telegraphs under to-day's date that after seven hours of fighting he gained a victory over the Greeks in Epirus, ending with the capture of the fort at Pentepighadia, northwest of Arta, where the Greeks entrenched after crossing the Luros River.

William Is for Peace.
LONDON, Eng., April 24.—Emperor William arrived at Karlsruhe to-day. Rapping to the address of welcome by the Burgomaster, the Emperor said: "I can assure you peace will be maintained, not

PRINCE FERDINAND READY TO FIGHT.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 24.—Prince Ferdinand's visit is of more than ordinary importance. His audience with the Emperor was unsatisfactory. The Emperor strongly dissuaded the Prince from engaging in warlike enterprises, and plainly warned him of unpleasant consequences. The Prince, however, was apparently not discouraged, for he entered into negotiations with Berlin financiers for raising a Bulgarian loan, and also with the Krupps for a supply of quick-firing and heavy guns.

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