



THEODORE DELIYANNIS, PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE. EDHEM PASHA, TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Greece and Turkey are now at war. Big guns are thundering in the mountain passes of Thessaly and Macedonia. The impregnable forts of the Dardanelles are belching forth shot and shell at every attempt of the Greek fleet to pass up into Constantinople. Once more the pass of Thermopylae is defended by the soldiers of the Cross. Blood and carnage is everywhere. Europe looks on impatiently. Every Christian statesman knows what this war means, knows that it is the beginning of the greatest general war of history, knows that it will be a fight to the death between the Cross and the Crescent. Every European nation, with the exception of England, stands ready to assist the Greek nation. England does not want to go into this war. Her vast commercial interests in India and Egypt have added the Crescent, the insignia of Mahomedanism, to the British standard. England is today in no condition to take sides against the Mahomedans. India and Egypt would at once revolt. British commerce would be driven from northern Africa and the richest part of Asia. Much as the people of England love Christian civilization, they are fonder still of the commerce that makes England rich as a nation. If that wealth depends on Mahomedan trade England will stand by that trade. England's position is easily explained. In her course she is without an ally in Europe. Christendom is appalled at her course. Germany, at first inclined to stand with England, has revolted. The young emperor has leagued the empire's fortunes with those of Russia and France.

The result will be that when this war ends Russia, Germany and France will partition the spoils. India, Turkey and Asia Minor will fall to the lot of Russia. France will get Egypt and all of northern Africa. Germany will get what is left. The sceptre of empire will have passed from England forever. Gladstone sees it all coming and stands at the brink of the precipice warning the ship of state of the danger. But Captain Salisbury, like the greater portion of the English nation, will not heed the warning. England is drunk with foreign commerce.

We present some appropriate illustrations in connection with the latest news received from the seat of war.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

The Greek Troops Defeat Their Enemies.

Athens is wildly rejoicing over the latest news from the Turkish frontier. Gen. Smolentz, ex-minister of war, is in command of 14,000 Greeks at Reveni, not far from Tyrnavos, northwest of Larissa. At this point Edhem Pasha, closely pressed, was nearly taken prisoner. His plan was to force the pass of Reveni, to enter the plain of Larissa, to cut off the retreat of the Greek army with his cavalry and thus take Larissa without resistance. But this plan was defeated. Gen. Demopoulos, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line at Bonghazi, close to Tyrnavos and Gen. Mavromichale broke through at Koniskos. The two generals united their troops near Damas.

The news of this success at Reveni and of the imminent fall of Preveza has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milouna into the wildest rejoicing.

The latest advices are that the Greek troops are advancing to recapture their positions at Milouna and at Gritzovall, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding by the general in command, who interpreted as an order of retreat what

was really intended as an order of advance. The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Reveni, but this estimate is probably excessive. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Pachyskalos to enable their troops to cross the river. It is stated that the Turkish forces attacking Reveni numbered more than 10,000 men.

It is reported that among the other matters considered is the expediency of ordering the international fleets to leave Cretan waters and to go in the direction of Salonica and the Dardanelles, to watch the fighting, with a view to localizing it if necessary, by naval intervention. Should this suggestion, which is understood to emanate from the Italian foreign office, be acted upon, it is probable that only half the fleet of foreign warships would be withdrawn for such a purpose, the other half remaining to continue the Cretan blockade.

As details come in it becomes more and more apparent that the fighting in Milouna pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like demons and the Greeks resisted in the spirit of their ancestors.



A VIEW OF MODERN ATHENS. The Capital of Greece and Seat of Operations Against the Mohomedans.

The most inexplicable fact in connection with the whole engagement is the comparatively small number of killed. All the special correspondents agree to this. The Turks appear to have fired as wildly with their rifles at Milouna pass as they did at Arta, where the fighting consisted of an artillery duel between the rival batteries on each side of the river, lasting about four hours in the afternoon. There they fired only one out of five shots with any effect and their batteries were soon silenced by the Greeks, whose marksmanship was very much superior. The Turkish losses at Arta are believed to have been very heavy. On the Greek side there was not a man killed.

THE FIRST BATTLES.

Some of the Earlier Cablegrams from the Seat of War. War has broken out between Greece and Turkey. Fierce battles have been fought at Karyia, at Milouna pass and at Preveza on the Gulf of Aeta. The most desperate battle was fought at Milouna pass where

20,000 men fought more than thirty hours without food or sleep.

Diplomatic relations between the two nations have been severed. Turkey insists that Greece has provoked the conflict by her aggressive attitude on the frontier of Macedonia. On the other hand Greece insists that Turkey has been the aggressor. Crete, which was the original cause of the conflict, seems now to be overlooked.

Unless some of the great powers intercede there is certain to be great loss of human life before the quarrel is settled.

Greek subjects in Constantinople will probably remain under the protection of Mr. Terrell, the American minister.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated midnight, says the Greeks have captured Menaxa after severe fighting. The Turkish losses were very heavy; the Greek comparatively light. The correspondent adds: "The Greek fleet has destroyed half the fortresses at Preveza and silenced their guns. I am assured that the bombardment will be continued to-morrow (Monday) morning."

"The latest news received here is that the Greeks have captured and hold all the positions except Ana and Milouna along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from a European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they have hoped that Greece would be either financially ruined or soundly beaten by Turkey. If Turkey gets Larissa she will remain there until Greece evacuates Crete. It was Germany that urged Turkey to declare war."

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest, because she is aware that the powers would not sanction an advance to Athens. The idea is that she will first attempt to capture Larissa, and then march on Trichala and Pharari. If these also are captured Turkey would be in a position to compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers. The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardan-

elles, where it is likely to remain as long as the Greeks continue active.

It is reported that the powers, so far from blockading Greek ports, will even allow Col. Vassos and his army to return to Greece if he decides to do so. In any case the Greek fleet would be able to harass Turkey at many points, besides in addition keeping open the supply of provisions and munitions for the Greek army.

The latest advices from Arta show that the rains have been followed by three days of hot, fine weather, and the river, Arakphos, which alone separates the opposing armies, is rapidly shrinking. The hill roads are improving in condition. It is at this point that the severest and deadliest fighting may be expected.

Another question of dominating influence is whether the Greeks can engineer an uprising in Macedonia and the Sporades islands. Russia and Germany are meanwhile content to see Greece and Turkey crippling each other for many years to come, so long as the other Balkan states are kept quiet.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS ABROAD.

Formidable Fleet Could Be Gathered Together at Short Notice.

Washington Special: Up to this time there has been, so far as could be learned, no consultation with regard to re-enforcing the fleet of the United States in Mediterranean waters. Should the presence of ships of war of foreign nations be required in Turkish or Grecian waters to protect our citizens as a result of the impending conflicts, the United States could assemble a formidable fleet, if necessary. In the Mediterranean squadron at this time the navy department has four ships—the cruiser San Francisco, the flagship of the station, the triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis and the cruiser Cincinnati, all modern vessels of high type, and the small gunboat Bancroft. The Detroit is now on her way to the Mediterranean from the China station, and now probably is somewhere near the Red sea. Another addition to the fleet will soon be made by the presence of the Raleigh, which is getting ready to join the European station. Other vessels that might be used for service in Europe, if necessary, are the Montgomery, Marblehead, Maine and Texas, all of which are now on the Atlantic coast. The opinion exists, however, that the presence of any number of war vessels will not be necessary.



WHERE THE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

The heavy dot on the southwest coast indicates the location of Preveza, where the Turkish fortifications were situated which sunk the Greek steamer... and which were subsequently destroyed by the Grecian warships.

The second dot on the line of the northern frontier between Ellassona and Greece designates the scene of the heavy fighting at Milouna Pass.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

Libel Bill Debate.

The fight in the Senate over Lundin's bill to repeal the libel act of 1895 was a lively and interesting one. Statesman Lundin was the late Republican candidate for city clerk at Chicago and went down with the rest of the machine in one grand collapse. It seems he does not yet know what struck him, but as soon as he got back here he introduced a bill to repeal the libel act. I do not know whether anybody has libeled him or not, but if Lundin has got sense enough to be a State Senator and run for City Clerk, he ought to know that repealing the libel act will not save him. He also ought to know that with that act on the statute books he is in a much better condition to see a wealthy newspaper mulcted in punitive damages than he would if that law is repealed. All the same, if Lundin wants to sue anyone he cannot begin his action and file his precipe a minute too soon, for the act of '95 is not going to be repealed this year.

Lundin Was Anxious.

So anxious was he to get this repeal bill passed when he introduced it he asked to have it read a first time and ordered to second reading without going to committee. Nobody objected, and he got it set for Tuesday morning immediately after the reading of the Journal. Everything was in swimming order with the gentleman, but he struck a snag as soon as he had got it read a second time. Senator Dunlap moved to postpone the consideration for one week. He said this bill was not of so much importance as to require it to be railroaded through without the ordinary legislative precaution against hasty legislation. Mr. Baxter made a strong and effective plea against this bill. Mr. McCloud offered a substitute which reads as follows:

The McCloud Substitute.

A bill for an act to compel the newspapers to publish the truth only about persons:

Section 1. Strike out all after the enacting words and insert as follows: Any newspaper found guilty of unduly eulogizing any persons, thus falsely building up for such person a reputation without merit, thereby misleading and deceiving the public, shall, after ten days' notice served on the publisher of said newspaper, make a retraction or correction of said eulogy in manner and place as conspicuous as was its original unduly eulogistic article, for three successive issues of said newspaper, or be assessed in punitive damages.

Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to deceased persons nor be operative against funeral orators nor writers of obituary notices.

Mac had just spread himself to make the speech of his life in favor of his substitute when Lundin cut him off by moving to table it. It was a great disappointment to all of us that Stiney was not permitted to get in his work on that substitute.

Chicago Tribune Reporter "Roasted."

Mahoney came to the help of our late friend Lundin and tried to stem the tide that was setting against his bantling. He said that God hated a coward and so did he and was proceeding to pour out the vials of his righteous wrath against those who were. He said cowards were attempting to defeat this measure by temporizing motions and substitutes, when the funny-side of this co-operative partnership between Mahoney and the Father of Mercies struck the Senate, and a broad laugh ran through the hall in spite of the frown of the chaplain. When the partnership got through denouncing the opponents of the bill, it was about ready to be skinned. Mahoney went on to advise Senators not to be afraid of the newspaper reporters, one of whom was dancing round the room, making his appearance here and there, hovering over Senators as if he was about to embrace them. (He was understood to refer to John Corwin, of the Tribune, who was making himself conspicuous.)

To Protect Country Publishers.

Mr. Dunlap insisted that the act of '95 might be so amended that it would protect honest newspaper publishers, and that was the extent of what the Senator had called cowardice. He did not care a fig for the papers which made a practice of attacking public men without any regard to the justice of such attacks. Berry said this bill ought to go to committee and it would not pass unless it did. He was not in favor of shoving legislation through here in thirty-six hours. He was not afraid of newspapers or reporters. Senators Warder and Bogardus both said that this bill could not pass, but that their friends ought to let it go to committee so that certain provisions which are in the act of '95 can be amended. It was understood that the objection to the act of '95 is that its provisions were only made to apply to newspapers when they should have been general in their application. After various tacks and fillings, amid motions to postpone, refer, commit and what not, a motion was made to send it to the committee on judicial department, which is only a subdivision of the judiciary, or rather a second, and carried by 27 to 18. These votes Mr. Lundin can rely on to vote for repeal, and no more. There is no possibility of a repeal passing this Senate and by the time another one meets the law will have had such a trial that there will be no wish to repeal it.

Motion for Repeal.

Already have bills been introduced in both houses to repeal the civil service law—in the house by a Democrat and in the Senate by a Republican. I

asked Senator Campbell what his idea was in repealing the law. He said they had determined to break it down and could do so in large measure. "The adoption of this law by the Republicans had added very largely to the vote Harrison got. Every man who could not pass the examination believes he could have got a place by aldermanic pull, and all his brothers, his cousins, and his chums voted against us. As long as we let the law stand it will be held up as an excuse for Harrison's heeled getting no office. Repeat it and nineteen out of twenty of the applicants for places under him will get left, and they will know why, and will not have the law for an excuse."

Cause of McBride's Defeat.

In Springfield they did the thing a little different. They had no intention of letting McBride put the whole city into the condition the state house was while he ran it as chief janitor, "extra" and otherwise. A man who has been at work on the force since the new officers went in said that he never saw rooms in such condition as those in the state house were. They were mouldy with rubbish. In one room, where Fred Wines had stored all his records and books, when opened for him, since his reappointment, he found only remnants of part of the records, and they were torn up, cut to pieces, and ruined. Only twenty-four of the high backed chairs with which every committee room was supplied two years ago, aggregating over 200, could be found at all; tables, typewriters and desks were gone, the state house being the victim of wholesale robbery, which could not have taken place but through McBride's knowledge or connivance. He seems to have been the real issue here.

The "Fellow Servant" Bill.

The fight is on in the house on the "fellow servant bill." This is a subject that for years has been very much in evidence in most of the western states. It amounts to an attempt to hold a railroad corporation liable for injuries and deaths which may come to their employees for accidents resulting from the act of another employee. It has often been before the legislature, and as often been defeated, and by general public sentiment its defeat is attributed to strong "corporation influence." The railroads naturally do not want such legislation. They argue, with a good show of honest intent, that juries are willing enough to find for the plaintiff in any suit where a railroad is the defendant without such legislation as is contemplated in this bill. They now pay heavy judgments, some of which are unjust and which would not be rendered in cases between man and man. They, of course, do not expect to escape from penalties and judgment where gross negligence is shown, but they think that sufficient.

The Earth's Atmosphere.

And now some scientists are endeavoring to prove that our atmosphere, by mingling with the water and rocks, is continually diminishing, and that the terrestrial globe will soon be as lolly off as the moon in this respect. A series of experiments have been conducted in France with a balloon called the aerophile. It is conical in shape. A double platform hangs below the reservoir. In front of this is an instrument which registers the speed the machine is making. Behind is a meteorograph, which registers changes in the atmosphere. A dial shows highest point attained and another mechanism records intermediate altitudes. At the rear of the platform is an automatic camera, which takes accurate photographs of atmospheric scenes at different heights from the earth. There are reservoirs which are airtight and exhausted when the aerophile leaves the earth. When these are opened at a desired height a specimen of rarified air rushes in. This part of the apparatus is the idea of M. Cailletet. It has worked charmingly, and results in analyses of air secured from time to time will indicate changes that have taken place in the atmosphere.

The latest in a series of experiments with the aerophile was very successfully made a few days ago. The machine arose with great rapidity to a height of 10,000 meters. Highest temperature recorded was 60 degrees. The balloon remained in the air two hours, and traveled a distance of 102 kilometers. All the recording apparatus worked successfully.

PRODUCT OF GENIUS.

The combination of a curtain pole and bracket recently patented by a hall to which two rods are fastened at right angles, the shorter rod ending in a wall bracket and the longer one running to the other side of the window to hold the curtain.

A new medicine tinner consists of a metal frame to clasp a tumbler or neck of a bottle and an upright portion, holding a number of dials, which can be set at any desired time, also indicating the size of dose and lapse of time between doses.

A current water wheel recently patented is composed of two floats fastened together and holding a horizontal shaft, to which V-shaped buckets are attached in spiral lines, a portion of the buckets being always in position to receive the water.

An apparatus to operate torpedoes for the blowing up of ships recently patented consists of a trolley line running on the river or ocean bed, on which a torpedo is fastened, sliding along on the wire until it strikes the bottom of the vessel.

Painful Eruptions

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We made up our minds we must do something for her, and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured."—NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy to take. 25 cents.

Advertisement for Hires Rootbeer featuring a woman's face and text: "Laugh at the Sun Drink HIRES Rootbeer Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Rootbeer Keep Well-Drink HIRES Rootbeer Quenches your thirst HIRES Rootbeer."

DOUGLAS SHOE \$3

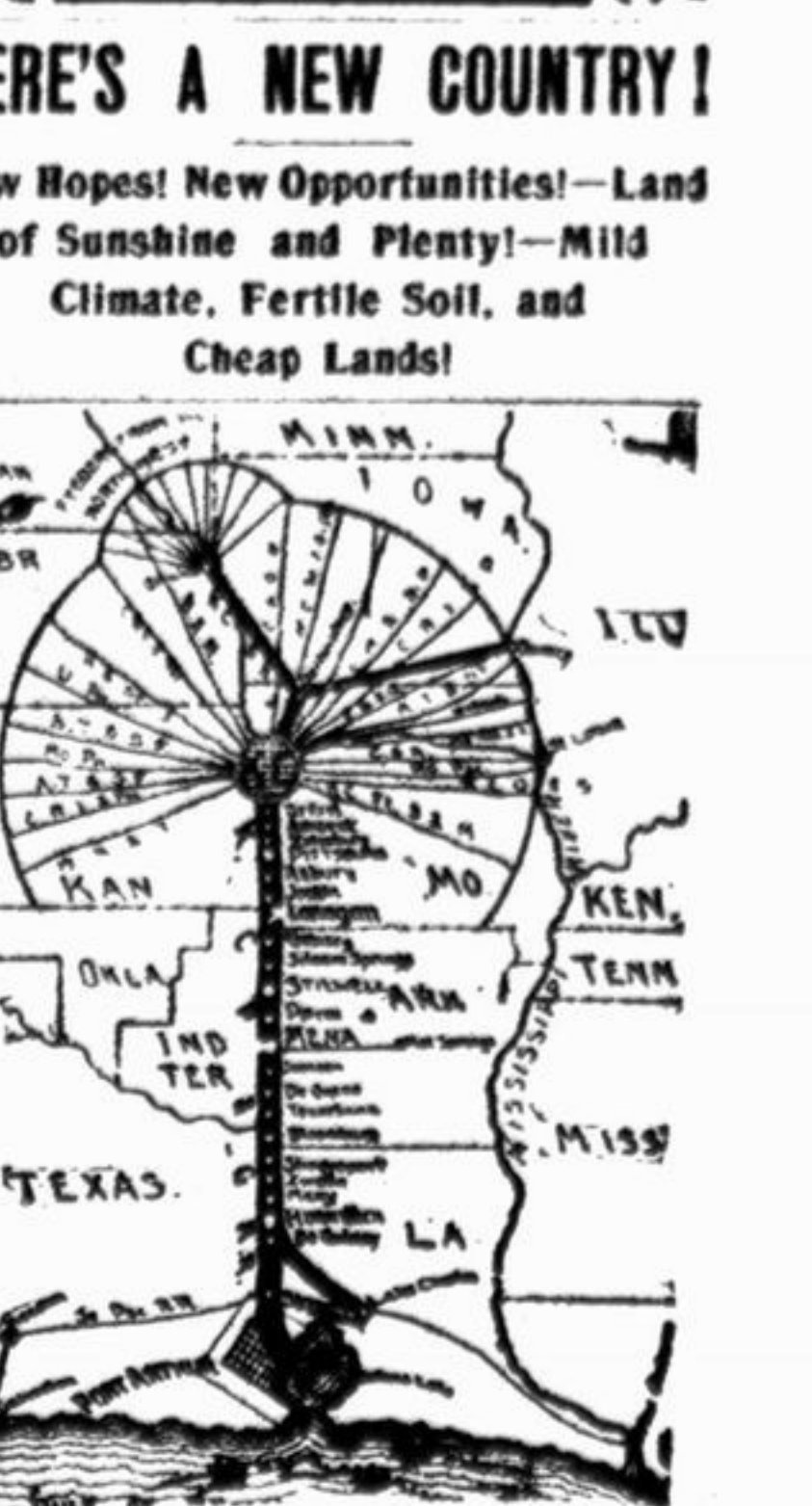
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1,340,000 CONSTANT WEARERS.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Slicker: "TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY."

HERE'S A NEW COUNTRY! New Hopes! New Opportunities!—Land of Sunshine and Plenty!—Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, and Cheap Lands!



The building of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, an air line from Kansas City to Port Arthur has opened up a country in Western Missouri and Arkansas, and Louisiana, that cannot be excelled as an agricultural and fruit-growing country, good health, sparkling springs and clear streams; where you can work out of doors 12 months instead of 6.

PORT ARTHUR,

the Southern and Seaport terminus, is the best place in the United States today to invest or to do business. This railroad will be completed there by June 1st.

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

If you suffer from any form of Asthma we will send you Free by mail, prepaid, a Large Case of the New African Kola Plant Compound. It is Nature's Sure, Restorative Cure for Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and never fails. In general use in European Hospitals, it has 300 recorded cures in 30 days. We send it Free for introduction, and to prove that it will cure you.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY.

Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. R. B. GERRARD'S DROPSY, Atlanta, Ga.