

years, of which two years, with considerable terms of leaves of absence, must be passed with the colors; eight and seven years are then passed in the reserve, and the remainder of the total term of nineteen years is passed in the militia, or landwehr.

MONTENEGRO IS READY.

Crown Prince Exhorts His Troops to Be Prepared If Necessary.

Cettinje, Montenegro, April 23.—The Crown Prince Danilo in an address to the Montenegrin troops to-day said: "We sincerely hope this conflict (the war between Turkey and Greece) will cost as little human life as possible. Our interests thus far have not been affected; but should the force of circumstances or which God forbid, some unhappy event in any way prejudice our interests, we will instantly prove ourselves brave and worthy sons of our beloved fatherland."

REED SITS ON GREECE.

Would Not Permit Maguire's Resolution of Sympathy to Go Before the House.

Washington, April 23.—Speaker Reed refused to-day to permit the resolutions presented by Representative James G. Maguire, of California, extending sympathy to the Greeks, to even come before the House. He told the Californian that he could not permit such a thing and forced Judge Maguire to introduce the resolutions in the usual way. Not a member of the House knew of their introduction, and they must await the appointment of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which may not be until after Christmas. To secure immediate action, Judge Maguire asked Speaker Reed to recognize him for unanimous consent to take up the resolutions. He had to tell the Speaker why he wanted unanimous consent, and, in fact, unfold his entire plan of action. Mr. Reed asked Judge Maguire if he really thought the resolutions should pass. The Judge answered that he did. "Then the Speaker said: "I cannot assume the responsibility of permitting these resolutions to come up. They meddle in affairs that do not belong to us. This country got one severe slap from Prince Bismarck once for meddling, and I do not propose to lay it open to a second one. Anyway, it is the established policy of this Government to refrain from interference in the affairs of a foreign country."

"But, Mr. Speaker," interrupted Judge Maguire, "the last resolution plainly states our intention of not doing any such thing." "The resolutions must follow the usual course," sharply replied the Speaker, and so the House was not given an opportunity of deciding whether it wanted to sympathize with the Greeks or not.

PLEASES THE GREEKS.

Allen's Resolution of Sympathy Encourages the "Colony" in Paris.

Paris, April 23.—The members of the Greek colony here are delighted at the better news from the Thessalian frontier and are greatly pleased at the proposed motion expressing the sympathy of the United States Senate with Greece in her struggle against Turkey.

Several women have offered their services at the Greek Legation here to act as nurses with the Greek armies in the field. This has caused the officials of the Legation to announce that their services would gladly be accepted, but no funds are available to pay for their journey to Greece.

The magnificent naval display of next Tuesday will eclipse anything of the kind ever held in this country. It will be shown in fits true to life and will be well worth preserving.

ISLANDERS TO REVOLT.

Inhabitants of the Sporades and Samos, Off Asia Minor, Await Greece's Fleet.

Paris, April 23.—Telegrams are published here from the Sporades and the Island of Samos, off the coast of Asia Minor.

They declare that the inhabitants are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Greek fleet as a signal to shake off the Turkish yoke.

TURKS BURN GREEKS.

Wounded Soldiers Shut Up in a Small Church at Critzovall, Which Was Fired.

Athens, April 23.—Among the wounded soldiers who have reached here are several who state that a number of the Greeks wounded at Critzovall and unable to follow the Greek retreat, were shut up in a small church by the Turks, who set fire to the building and burned them to death.

On Thursday the Greeks attempted to retake Critzovall. A long fight ensued, but the Greeks failed, owing to the superior force of the Turks and their stronger position. The Greeks, however, occupy a good position in front of Ligaria, where they are confident they will be victorious.

The Turks have burned, after plundering, the villages of Ligaria, Karayol and Meralaria, destroying the churches with dynamite.

Prince Constantine's Report.

Crown Prince Constantine has wired to King George as follows: "The Turks are quiet to-day, owing to our success yesterday. We have destroyed the Turkish battery at Ligaria. A 776. The Turks have retired from Nezeros and Rapsal. The action of our fleet at Katerinis was excellent. I was in the first line of fire yesterday."

Greeks Redo Two Towns.

Word comes from Larissa that the Greek forces yesterday reconquered Ratinza and Hegani, which they were forced to abandon on the retreat from Nezeros. The Greeks had fortified Mayrychod, where

they made a successful stand. It was after this that they found the Turks had failed to occupy the first two towns.

Situation on the Frontier.

The following summary of the situation on the Thessalian frontier has been published by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Skouzes: "In the direction of Revent and Boughese our forces have penetrated into Turkish territory and have advanced toward Damal. All the attacks of the enemy have been repulsed in the direction of Critzovall."

"Our army has occupied a strong position at Matl, where there has been fighting since yesterday. The Turkish attacks have been repulsed."

"The Greeks had to retire from Nezeros."

IZZEDIN IS ATTACKED.

Cretans Try to Take a Fort Occupied by Allies and Turks.

Canea, April 23.—The insurgents to-day attacked Fort Izzedin, which is occupied by the International troops in addition to the Turkish garrison. Three war ships have left Suda and anchored opposite the fort. The admirals have gone to reconnoitre in a torpedo boat.

SULTAN LACKS SHIPS.

One Point Where Turkey is Clearly Outmatched by Greece.

Washington, April 23.—From recent de-

velopments it is assured that the Greek squadron in the East will make a demonstration against Smyrna. Lesbos and Chios, at the mouth of the Gulf of Smyrna, have already fallen, and every preparation is being made to attack the defences of Smyrna in the early part of next week. Smyrna is the principal seaport in Turkey in Asia, and, as it is very rich, it is probably Prince George's idea to levy a large tribute to prevent a bombardment.

The defences are considerable, but the guns mounted are small and of an old pattern, few if any modern being mounted.

The population of Smyrna is at least one-third Greek, but they would be able to cut but a small figure in assisting an attack, as all the English troops in Asiatic Turkey available are being hurried to the defence of the city.

Another squadron is in the vicinity of Salonica, and an attack is expected at any hour.

A prominent naval officer said to-day: "The physical and geographical features

of Continental Greece are such that any campaign within its confines must be governed greatly by maritime command. The naval command of the present war is in fact paramount. The necessity for a fleet by Turkey is obvious in a conflict with Greece, for the latter is a peninsula, and is approachable from the land only through the mountains which divide the Gulf of Salonica from the Ionian Sea. To gather together the military resources of the Ottoman Empire from Anatolia, Syria, Arabia and other holdings without vessels is an impossibility.

By land fighting the strength of the Mohammedan can only partially be brought into play, and the only means of mastering the mighty forces of the Caliph within the borders of the Hellenes will be by bringing them across the sea and disembarking them on the hostile coasts. The European army of Turkey can consequently furnish the only available troops, those of Asia Minor and Africa being practically debarré.

SALUTED GREEK FLAG.

Five Hundred Patriots Cheered Their Country's Colors at the Journal Office.

Five hundred Greeks, who acted as an escort of honor to their patriotic brethren who will sail to-day to the Piræus, marched down to the Journal office at midnight to salute the splendid flag of their country which was throughout yesterday an object of interest to all who passed the Journal office.

As the column marched through Park row it was greeted on every hand by enthusiastic plaudits. At the head, Athinodoros Aglogoritis, a stalwart fellow, who fought in the war of 1893 at the battle of Zarkon-Contra under General Pinos, marched bearing a Greek flag.

The procession halted in front of the Journal office, and for a few moments the air was rent with cheers and cries of "Viva Journal!" All the patriots removed their hats and saluted the flag. Their appreciation of the Journal's enterprise in being first to display the sympathy felt by all Americans by raising the flag, was spontaneous and wildly enthusiastic. Many dug their hats in the air and some even sobbed aloud in their excitement.

Park Row, which is ordinarily deserted at that hour, was speedily thronged with an appreciative audience of spectators, who joined their plaudits to those of the Greeks.

News from the War.

As soon as quiet was partially restored Anthony Denotovich mounted an extemporized platform and announced that

over the announcement that the Greek steamer Marietta Ralli, owned by Foscolo, Mingo & Co., Greek shipowners, of Constantinople, had sailed from Hamburg for New York, and would arrive here early in the week. It is understood that she has been sent with the intention of taking a whole load of Greek patriots back to the fatherland.

Wild excitement reigned in Roosevelt street last night. The gathered clans of Greeks from all quarters of New England and from cities of the South and West crowded the sidewalks and swarmed in and out of the headquarters at No. 23.

Badges of blue and white silk had been distributed bearing the soul-stirring mottoes: "For a Polemos! Nike e Thanatos!" (March for war! Victory or death). Above the doorway of the little restaurant and over the heads of the crowd floated in soft folds the Greek flag of blue and white. Save in the matter of size, it was the counterpart of the magnificent flag which all day yesterday swung and swayed before the Journal's offices in Nassau street.

PATRIOTS OFF TO-DAY.

Fifty Greeks, Mostly from Boston, Arrive at the Parthenon Restaurant.

Fifty Greeks, with bags and baggage, trooped into the Parthenon Restaurant, in Roosevelt street, yesterday, surprising their fellow countrymen by their enthusiasm and the fact that most of them were already in possession of steamship tickets. Twenty-eight of them hailed from Boston and the others were from Newport News and Providence.

The Boston men sharply criticized their New York brethren, calling them mercenary. They said the Greeks of that city had made sacrifices to go home and had sold two of their number, they said, had sold out flourishing businesses in order to get the means to equip their fellows and themselves.

They spoke enthusiastically of the generosity of four rich Greek merchants of Boston, all old men, who had contributed \$6,000 to the cause out of their own pockets. "Go and fight," said these patriotic elders. "We have the money, but you are young. Take it and go help to rescue Greece."

These merchants are directors of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, in Boston. Their names are Roda Kanakis, Michel Arzagos, Alexander Staveldos and Andrew Grosnori. The Boston Greeks announced that owing to the generosity of these men 300 more of their brethren would start for Greece next week.

The zayest Greek patriot in the Roosevelt street crowd was P. J. Moshides, who came from Boston yesterday morning. He

finds my dead body can have this to show him that I came a long way home to fight for my country."

Constantino Vaselas is one of the leaders of the Boston Greeks who arrived yesterday. He was, until yesterday, engineer of the Crawford House, Boston. For three of the ten years that Vaselas has been in America he served in Uncle Sam's navy. When he was leaving Boston the proprietors of the hotel told him to get through with the whipping of the Turks as soon as he could and hurry back and they would keep his job for him.

Prominent among the homegoing Greeks is George Skarades. He went to Norfolk, Va., two years ago, and opened a restaurant. He has been making money hand over fist ever since, but patriotism was stronger in him than the desire for riches, and he has made arrangements to sell out the restaurant, frying pans, good will and all.

The medical corps of the volunteer regiment of King George's army is likely to be composed very largely of Americans. Dr. J. Hennessey, of Charleston, W. Va., has offered his services as surgeon, and yesterday James D. Patterson, of the Greek Committee, received the following letter from a surgeon of the West Shore Railroad:

Buffalo, April 22, 1897.
James D. Patterson, Esq., No. 20 Madison street, New York City.
My Dear Sir: If I can be of any service to the Greeks by tendering my services as surgeon, I will do so. I will give you a commission as regimental surgeon, and you may pay me. If the outlook is favorable kindly advise me by return of mail, and I will be in New York Monday or Tuesday of next week. Your respectfully,
FRANK BUTRO,
No. 131 Franklin street,
Surgeon West Shore Railroad, Buffalo.

Louis V. Fignall, an Italian, of No. 147 Essex street, this city, has raised a regiment of 150 of his fellow-countrymen, who will shortly sail for Greece to fight under the banner of the son of Garibaldi. Meetings have been held nightly for a fortnight, and the constantly growing company of Italians has been schooled in the arts of war by Fignall, who is a warm admirer and personal friend of Manlio Gardibaldi.

BEY GETS GOOD NEWS.

Turkish Consul-General Receives a Cabled Letter Telling of Ottoman Successes.

The placid contentment and perfect confidence in which Cheik Bey, the Turkish Consul-General, has watched day by day the news from the seat of war were augmented yesterday by the receipt of a letter dated April 20, and sent by cable from His Excellency Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople. It tells a proud story of the successes of the Turkish forces, and speaks of a "list of victories" achieved by the imperial army at or near Elaseena on Monday.

"All the fortified and commanding positions around Termos have been occupied by the Turkish forces, and," the circular says, "the terrified Greeks have fled from their camps, leaving thirty cases of cartridges and a quantity of arms. The position at Vello, which was taken by an irregular Greek force on the day hostilities commenced, has been retaken by Turkish imperial troops."

The commander at Yanina informs the Turkish Minister that the Greek fleet that bombarded Preveza was compelled to withdraw, two of the Turkish projectiles having done such injury to the Greek fleet as to necessitate repairs. The second division, or reserve, of the fleet quickly approached Parga and Panos and Sald Taure. The bombardment lasted 1 1/2 hours, and the Turkish forts suffered no material damage."

A second dispatch states that "the village of Kritehove is in our hands. The division of Mehat Pasha was engaged at 4:30 in the afternoon of the 21st, and captured all the commanding points in the plain of Larissa, with the exception of Monticula, which only escaped capture owing to our fire from three sides. Near this place, and at Bagada, twelve persons were taken prisoner, with a quantity of arms. The enemy has been finally defeated at Meloua Pass, and is fleeing toward the east."

A GRANT STAND FREE.

The EVENING JOURNAL will provide a stand for the Grant Memorial ceremonies for the orphans and descendants of soldiers who fought under General Grant.

The stand will be on the West Drive, Riverside Park, north of the Tomb. Any of those who have not yet received invitations will please call at the EVENING JOURNAL office before noon on Monday.

This invitation is extended to children between the ages of nine and fifteen years. It would be well if some credential, showing that they are descendants of General Grant's old soldiers is brought with them.

MRS. HOE ARMS PATRIOTS.

Greek success. I am glad America does not stand where England does.

"It seems to me that America should help the Greeks in every possible way. When I paid for the weapons of the patriots this afternoon," said she, "I had not thought particularly about helping them, and certainly had no plan to do it systematically. We have been talking it over since, and I now think that much may be done for the families of American Greeks who go home to fight."

"Few of these brave men who go back to fight the battles of their country have more than enough to pay their way. Others, of course, must leave their families in great uncertainty. If we can do nothing else, we may make it our responsibility to see that the ones left behind do not suffer."

"I intend to look into that a little," said Mrs. Hoe. "But," added she, "it is very little to do, after all."

It was not through Mrs. Hoe that her generosity at the Twenty-third street store became known, however. Her philanthropy, which are said to be great, are always secretly accomplished. She has been a constant contributor to missionary undertakings in Asiatic Turkey, and is a warm admirer of the Greek nationality.

She frequently visits Greece. On her last European tour she was near the present battlefields in Thessaly, and she knows familiarly the history of Greece and her struggle for independence. She was in Southern Europe, a little girl, when the Italian struggle for independence was at its height, and watched the warm partisans of Garibaldi and Humbert II.

The great Hoe mansion at No. 11 East Thirty-sixth street, over which Mrs. Hoe presides, is full of costly Greek works of art, ancient and modern, and the library, which is the most famous and costly of American libraries, is replete with rare books and manuscripts. Mrs. Hoe is herself an earnest Greek student.

Incidents in the life of the Great Commander, never before published, together with the story of his wonderful career, will be shown by photographs in the great Special Supplement to the Sunday Journal. Details of the celebration will also be depicted in marvellous colors by world-famous artists.

Tips on General Grant's Parade from the Great Clothier King.

His orders are to continue to deal out until 5 o'clock this evening the Spring Suits, 148 Over-

King, the well known clothier, corner Broadway and Park Place, opposite the post office.

falling back on the Derehl, a strong position which they are now defending.

"In Epirus our army is advancing and has captured Fort Inareti, Philippada and several villages. The Greeks have also occupied Salagora, capturing three cannon, a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition and provisions."

"The army is now advancing northward."

Greeks Fear a Massacre.

Greeks arriving in Athens from Turkey report great excitement there in the principal cities. By the order of the Turkish Government all telegraphic communication with the exterior has been cut off.

The Greeks have no news whatever of how the war is going on, and are in a state of terrible suspense. If the Turkish arms in Macedonia meet with reverses they fear that the Sultan may order massacres of Greeks.

through the courtesy of the Journal he was enabled to read to them the latest bulletins from the seat of war. This was the signal for fresh cheering and loud cries of "Viva Journal!"

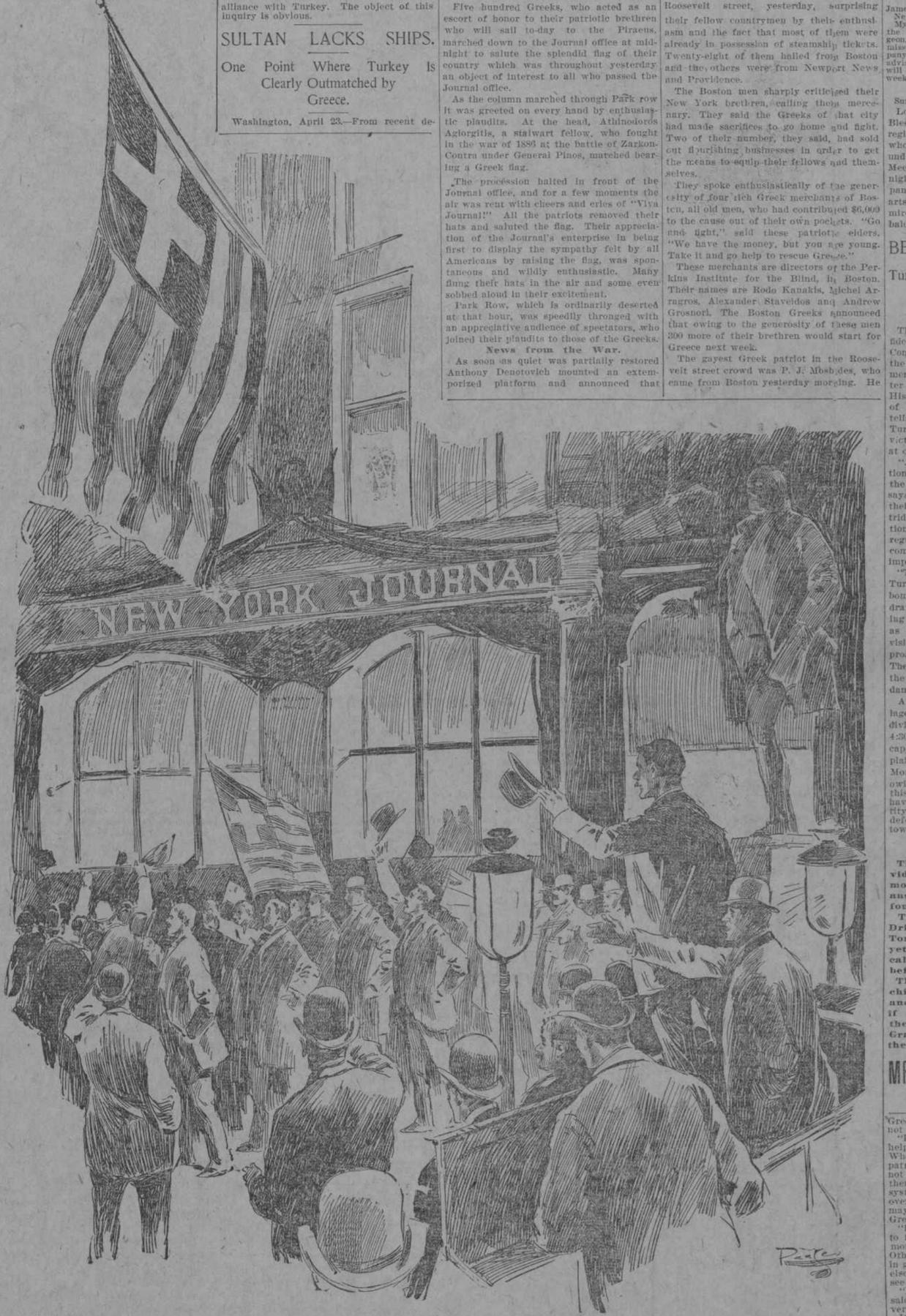
The reading of the bulletins was listened to with grave attention, but at each fresh announcement of the success of the arms of King George the enthusiasm of the patriots again broke bounds. They finally yelled themselves hoarse crying "Greece forever!" "Down with the Turks!"

Two Hundred Off To-day.

When the French Line steamship La Champagne casts off her moorings this morning and points her prow seaward 200 Greeks, eager for war, will be on their way to the Piræus, and 10 more who have their passage money in pocket will be left behind.

The passages of the big company from Chicago, who came to town at midnight, had been already engaged by wire from the West, and all last evening the Greek committee were scurrying about the steamship docks trying to find some means of shipping those whom the French liner cannot carry. No suitable ship was found. The Greeks got the idea of travelling in a German vessel. Many will go by the American Line boat on Wednesday next.

Great interest was manifested last night



Crowd Cheering the Greek Flag in Front of the Journal Office.

TAMMANY OUT FOR DOLLAR GAS.
Will Join the Journal in Securing That Boon for the People.
AN ISSUE NEXT AUTUMN.

Leader Sheehan Declares Municipal Ownership of Gas Plants May Be the Result.

ASSEMBLYMEN TO BE PLEDGED.

New Yorkers Pay More for Gas Than Residents of Any Other Large City in the World, and the Price Shall Be One Dollar.

Tammany Hall has come to the aid of the Journal in the battle for "Dollar Gas" for the citizens of New York. This will be one of the principal issues of the approaching municipal campaign. It has been decided upon by Tammany Leader John C. Sheehan and his advisers, and in all probability a plank will be incorporated in Tammany's platform next Autumn to that effect.

The organization is pledged to cheaper gas, and its candidates for the Assembly will run on a platform which will advocate a reduction to \$1 in the price of gas.

Tammany Hall recognizes that the fight started by the Journal is a winning one, and gladly joins in the effort to secure relief for the hundreds of thousands of gas consumers in this city who are at the mercy of a combination of magnates who conduct the business to suit their own pockets regardless of the wishes of the people.

"Cheaper gas is bound to be one of the issues of the next campaign," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday. "Tammany Hall is already on record in favor of it, and its representatives in the next Legislature will be pledged to secure it for the people of New York City. If the gas companies continue to refuse to comply with this request of the people they will be forced to do so by law."

Residents of New York City are paying more for gas than those of any other large city in the world. Not only that, but under the high pressure that has been in use by the consolidated gas companies the consumer pays for more gas than is actually used. The companies can furnish gas profitably for \$1, and the people are aware of this, thanks to the Journal's enterprise in this matter.

"It is my opinion that the present agitation will result in the municipal ownership of gas plants in a few years. That is bound to be the case if the companies persist in following their present course. The people have become convinced that the only way in which they can secure cheaper gas is by restoring the Democratic party to power. The action of the present Republican Legislature on the gas bill is all that is required to prove where the political party stands."

"The New York Assemblymen who changed their votes will have an opportunity to explain their action to their constituents. I regret very much to say that two of these are members of Tammany Hall, who represent districts where the demand for cheaper gas is almost unanimous."

What the Journal Proved.

The defeat of the gas bills by the present Republican Legislature has given Tammany the opportunity it sought, and the followers of the Tiger will make political capital out of it. The Journal proved conclusively last winter that gas could be furnished to the consumers at less than \$1 and yet give the companies a good profit. This rate charged at the present time by the consolidated companies has been shown to be little short of robbery.

From present indications the next Assembly will be controlled by the Democrats. In that event a bill fixing the price of gas at \$1 will be passed, and in view of the strong sentiment in favor of the enactment of such a law it is extremely doubtful if the Republican Senate will dare kill it.

Many well-posted politicians, who watch closely the trend of public sentiment, are of the opinion that if the gas companies do not do something before long to accommodate the consumers, the demand for the municipal ownership of gas plants, which has already been heard of, will become so strong that the State will be compelled to recognize it.

Is the Trust Trying to Deceive?

Notwithstanding the broad agreement between the gas companies, amounting substantially to a trust, it is declared that the Standard Gas Light Company, of which Russell Sage is president, is actually contesting for new business. According to the original understanding, the companies were to confine their business to their offices and no longer extend their territory. In accordance with this arrangement hundreds of solicitors were called in and told that their services were no longer required.

But the Standard Company's sudden return to the old policy of getting business wherever it can find it must result in the general demoralization of the combination if the Standard is sincere. And this is problematic. Whether it is to hide the trust operations and make the public believe that the monopoly has been dissolved is yet to be established.

Spring Languor

Is a universal experience. As the warm weather approaches nearly every one complains of lack of energy, depression, exhaustion. Ordinary duties look like mountainous difficulties, work of all kinds is a burden, exertion seems a hardship. Life appears dark and gloomy. Spring languor is Nature's demand for enriched, purified blood. This demand is promptly and perfectly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the blood rich and pure, supplies the vitality needed, restores vigor, energy and ambition, clears the brain, tones the stomach, creates a good appetite, cures all spring humors, and completely overcomes Spring Languor.

Dull, Tired

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists, \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.