

against Turkey and argued that Turkey was not compelled to go to war because of the incursions of the few insurgents whom nobody could have restrained.

Continuing, King George said: "The truth is, we were attacked because Turkey was ordered to attack us. There never would have been a war but for certain intrigues which will appear later. All the powers are more or less against us. If they waited war, they have got it. Such is the result of the European concert. Europe must understand that after forcing us to war there can be no question of limiting it. Our fleet is destined to take an important part, as will soon be learned. Greece understands that she must either be victorious or disappear. The war may be prolonged and bloody, but it is now too late to stop. A great crime has been committed against right and humanity in the Cretan question and the chastisement has now commenced."

NEW YORK, April 21.—A dispatch to the *Herald* from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, says that news has just reached the capital that Mr. Jackson, an American, has sailed from New Orleans for Puerto Cortez to purchase and fit out a filibustering expedition. The minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, Senor Rodriguez, at Washington, has been instructed by cable by the diet, to prevent the sailing of the expedition. The government seems displeased at the American minister who is alleged to have assured the president of Jackson's neutrality.

The rebels have been repulsed from several small towns in the south, but have taken without resistance the Puerto Cortez railway and all towns and villages in the south.

In an interview a member of the Central American diet said that if the Central American rebels were captured and merited punishment should be meted out, they would soon be claiming the intervention of the United States through diplomatic channels, which under the circumstances should not be granted.

The insurgents' attack on Puerto Cortez, Honduras, on April 13, which began the revolution now in progress in that republic, was witnessed by the officers and crew of the American steamer *Foxhall*, which arrived at this port last night.

Chief Officer Kroggard and Second Officer Ferdinand Bandish gave the details of the attack as they saw it, the chief officer saying:

"We had cast off our lines from the piers at Puerto Cortez at 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last and were steaming slowly out of the bay, when it was noticed that something unusual was taking place on shore.

"A large body of men marobing at a double quick appeared from a point of woods at the head of a lagoon beyond the town. Their approach was evidently discovered by the townspeople at the same time, for a great commotion began at once. Between the point of woods and the town was a blockhouse garrisoned by a small force of men with six field pieces under the command of a German officer. The insurgents directed their attack upon the blockhouse, going up at a charge.

They had nearly reached the blockhouse before a shot was fired. Then there was a scattering volley. A moment later the insurgents had pressed the place and were seen dragging the cannon with them toward the town. They halted on a piece of rising ground and placed the guns in position.

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—The Senate today passed the resolution ratifying the treaty with England regarding the boundary between the colony of Belize and Mexico. This long unsettled question is now closed.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A dispatch to the *Journal* from Athens says:

The war on the frontier continues with unabated fury and all along the line from the Gulf of Salonica on the east to the Gulf of Arta on the west a desperate struggle is going on for the mastery. The advance of the Turkish forces on Tyrnavos has not been seriously checked, though from Greek sources come many claims of victory. These, however, are of small importance compared to the information that the Turks are investing Tyrnavos. Tyrnavos is about three leagues northwest of Larissa and was depended upon by the Greeks to seriously hamper any attempt that would have been made by the Turks to approach Larissa.

Immediately after their disastrous defeat at Milouna pass the Greeks fell back to Tyrnavos, but the Turks closely followed them and began a vigorous cannonading of the position. Tyrnavos's fall will make it next to impossible for the Moslem advance upon the Greek military base at Larissa to be stopped.

Larissa is poorly fortified and it may become necessary for the Greeks to participate a pitched battle with the Turks on the plains that lie between Larissa and the Macedonian frontier. If such an event occurs, it will be the greatest military struggle in the history of the world.

A Greek force, after a terrific battle has managed to get through the plains of Damasi, in Macedonia, meantime bombarding and destroying the small village of Viglia, half a dozen Turkish batteries and killing over 200 Turks. The Greek loss was light. About 800 Turks were taken prisoners at Viglia.

The pass at Revent, a few miles northwest of Tyrnavos, where there are as many as 40,000 Turks under the personal direction of Edhem Pasha has been the scene of the fiercest fighting of the war. This horde of Moslems singling and chasing war songs reach from Revent to Beyhose, and for the past three days have unremittingly endeavored to obtain a free road to the Thracian plains. Twenty thousand Greeks, under the direction of Prince Constantine have steadily fought and struggled to keep back the Mohammedan stream and have thus far succeeded.

On the gulf of Arta the Greeks are having things pretty much their own way. The Turks at Arta attempted to cross the river despite the fire of the Greek artillery.

This was magnificently handled, however, and the Moslems were mowed down by the score, the river being literally filled with the sultan's

soldiers. Staggering under their awful defeat the Turks retreated.

Col. Manos, in his invasion of this part of Epirus, has been very successful. He has occupied several villages with but slight resistance and has hastily fortified them. There is hardly any serious obstacle to his advance northward into Albania and toward Janina, where a great battle may be fought.

After retreating the Turks attempted to bombard Arta, using nearly 100 pieces of artillery in the operation. But it failed, their marksmanship being bad and the range too great. The squadron of ironclads which left the Piraeus under sealed orders is likely to strike some bold blow, though it is generally believed it is bound for Salonica, which it will bombard, and where it is hoped to cut off the base of supplies of the army under Edhem Pasha.

The second squadron, composed of a frigate, two corvettes, three armed transports and one torpedo boat, have left the Golden Horn. Other Turkish vessels are still under the guns of the Dardanelles forts.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—Three hundred Greeks will leave Boston tonight for New York to sail for Athens. On Monday evening another delegation of Greeks numbering more than 150 all told from Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and other Middlesex cities, will arrive in Boston and will leave the same night for New York en route also for Athens. Tonight's volunteers come exclusively from Boston and the vicinity and they have been gathered together under the direction of Consul Timayenis and Alexander Stavridos. Mr. Petros Avradex said that soon there would be none of his countrymen left in the United States. Chicago alone is furnishing a battalion of more than 500 men, and most of these have money for their equipments and arms. St. Louis, New Orleans, Buffalo, Kansas City, Philadelphia and Baltimore are all vying with one another to send the greatest number in the quickest possible time to the aid of the fatherland. From New York there will be a battalion of more than 1,000 men, who will also be prepared to take the field on arrival. The voyage from New York to the Piraeus, the port of Athens, is expected to take not more than fifteen days.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The *Herald* correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the commercial crisis has reached its worst point. Seven important firms have requested more time to meet their obligations. The Banco Republica is negotiating with the government of Brazil to liquidate the public debt.

The fanatics in Carrudos are making intrenchments and erecting barricades to resist the government troops who have gone against them.

ROME, April 22.—At 2:30 this afternoon, while on his way to the races, a man named Pietro Acciarito, an iron worker out of employment, attempted to stab his majesty with a dagger. The man was seized before he could carry out his purpose and the king proceeded to the Campanella race course, seemingly unmoved. Arriving at the race course his majesty was greatly cheered. Acciarito appears to be a political fanatic. He says he has no accomplishments.