

in three long rows. Here is exemplified death by fire, with all its horror—bodies completely nude, limbs twisted in the writhings of agony, some having shreds of clothing which assist in recognition in spite of horrible disfigurement, bones visible through fire-eaten flesh, some mere skeletons or grinning skulls, blackened with smoke.

A large force of officials is engaged in regulating the admission of friends at the entrance, which is besieged by crowds shouting and fighting. Only small groups are admitted at a time, and the visitors are supplied with candles to assist them in their lugubrious search.

Owing to the difficulty of continuing the search for the purpose of identification by light of torches and candles, the Palais de l'Industrie has been cordoned by the police, who are watching the bodies.

The wounded are known to number at least 180. Madame Flores, wife of the Spanish consul, expired at the hospital Beaujon, where are several others injured.

PARIS, May 5.—The terrible fire at Grand Bazar de Charite has thrown the French capital into mourning. The conflagration, which broke out shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday in the cinematograph booth, near the stall of Duchesse d'Uzes, while 1,500 to 2,000 people were present is believed to have caused the loss of over two hundred lives. As this dispatch is sent, early Wednesday morning, 111 unburied corpses have been recovered, together with twelve portions of bodies the identity of which may never be established. Since 5 o'clock this morning crowds have been flocking to Palais de l'Industrie, where many bodies and injured were taken. At 6 o'clock a detachment of the garde republicaine relieved the detachment of infantry which has been on duty all night about the scene of the catastrophe. The search for the dead continues. Quantities of coins, watches, rings, necklaces and bracelets have been picked up in the debris.

As soon as the bodies are claimed by the anxious relatives or others who have been hovering in despair about the spot throughout the night they are placed in carriages and taken to their former homes. The scene at night was remarkable. Long lines of infantry were drawn in a cordon around the dreadful spot. Bonfires, torches, electric lights, gas jets, used to illuminate the scene reflected upon the bayonets and accoutrements of the soldiers, and threw ghastly illumination upon the houses in the vicinity, the windows of which were crowded during the most of the night with people watching the work of horror. Now and then a bearer would be called from the line of vehicles stationed in the proximity and a black mass be tenderly lifted into it and another unfortunate victim of the conflagration taken to one of the temporary morgues in Palais de l'Industrie or the neighboring hospital Beaujon. Frequently as many as a dozen hearers were gathered together in the courtyard and opposite the entrance of Palais de l'Industrie hundreds of coffins were arranged, ready to receive the bodies, in most cases charred beyond recognition. Upon several occasions a distracted father for mother,

half mad with grief, would endeavor to force their way through the soldiers or inner line of police drawn around the blackened ruins. Children were here weeping for lost parents and the oldest youngest and middle-aged joined in the murmurs of lamentation and exchanged hopes and fears.

The atmosphere in the hall in the Palais de l'Industrie, where the burned bodies were ranged, was almost unbearable and there again heartrending scenes were witnessed. Men, women and children passed up and down, weeping distractedly before the lines of blackened bodies, eagerly scanning the terrible remains, now and then throwing themselves down by the side of some seemingly unrecognizable corpse in which they, by an instinct which an outsider could not understand, made out some dearly loved and missing relative.

Among the articles picked up in the ruins was a ring inscribed "Ferdinand de Orleans-Sophie de Baviere," the names of the duke and duchesse de Alencon, doubtless the betrothal ring of her highness. A silver watch attached to a gold brooch was also recognized as the property of the duchesse. Her body has not been found. The houses of the vicinity are being carefully searched in the hope that the duchesse is only injured and is being tended at some private residence.

The body of the duchesse de Alencon has been identified among the victims of the fire.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the police announced that 63 corpses had been officially identified. It was also officially stated that the dead would not exceed 111.

VOLO, May 5.—Fifteen thousand Greeks have retired upon Domokos. The Turks are centering a large force there and an important engagement is predicted.

The Turkish forces made a fierce attack today on the Greek troops at Velesino but were repulsed. There were heavy losses on both sides. Fighting is proceeding between the opposing armies at two other points.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The arbitration treaty has been defeated by the Senate by a vote of 43 to 26, not the necessary two-thirds required by the Constitution.

ATHENS, May 6.—A dispatch from the front announces that Prince Constantine's army retired yesterday evening in perfect order upon Dimokos, about thirteen miles from Pharsala, where the Greeks will await the attack of the Turks. Gen. Smolenki remains at Velesino to protect Volo. Pharsala has been abandoned and telegraph communication with that place has been cut.

It has been authoritatively announced that the powers have proposed mediation.

ATHENS, May 6, 2 p. m.—General Smolenki's brigade of Greek troops is about to retreat from Velesino. Smolenki may fall back on Volo and try to hold that place with the protection of the Greek fleet, or may retreat on Almyro (Halmyros) with a view possibly of effecting a junction later with the main body of the Greek army. The ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have been

instructed to propose mediation between Greece and Turkey.

Similar instructions to the German and Austrian ministers are expected every moment.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY IN THESSALY, PHARSALA, May 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Greeks claim a decisive victory in the fighting at Velesino today. The Greek line was attacked by the Turkish force of 20,000, in addition to large forces of artillery and infantry. It is estimated that 2,000 Turks were killed at Velesino. The enemy also abandoned a large number of guns.

The morale of the Greek forces is now all that could be desired. The Turkish shells fell in town during the engagement, which was fiercely fought on both sides. The Greek artillery occupied better positions than the guns of the Turks, and was well served. Credit is given Gen. Smolenki for the victory.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch from Athens asserts that the losses of the Greeks in the fighting at Velesino and Pharsala yesterday were certainly a thousand killed and wounded. The Turks lost fully 6,000 killed and wounded.

LARISSA, May 6, 3:20 p. m.—The Turks have captured Pharsala.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—The minister of war has received the following dispatch from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, dated yesterday evening:

"The Turks today won a great victory. The Turkish shells are commencing to fall near Pharsala. The shells will be forwarded later."

Sabbah says a division of Turkish troops commanded by Hakkı Pasha carried the first line of the Greek defenses at Velesino and the attack was proceeding against the other lines.

LONDON, May 6.—According to special dispatches from Athens this evening, the news of the evacuation of Pharsala has caused unqualified despair at the Greek capital, and irritation against the powers for non-interference, and it threatens to become so strong as to compel M. Ralli, the Greek premier, to ask the ambassadors to intervene.

Special dispatches from Athens this afternoon say Prince Constantine has occupied entrenched positions at Dimokos dominating the plain. Greece, the dispatches add, is willing to accept an armistice.

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE PHARSALA, May 6, 7 p. m.—The Turks made great attack upon the Greek position today. They were successful all along the line, and continued a victorious advance until night fall. The Greeks retired in good order. The Greeks at this hour still hold Pharsala, but all their positions on the north side of the river were captured and railway communication with Volo has been completely cut off by the Turks. Another Turkish division will arrive here tomorrow and the attack will be continued if the Greeks do not retreat in the meantime.

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS BEFORE PHARSALA, May 6.—(Morning)—It was ascertained by daybreak that the Greeks had evacuated Pharsala during the night. The majority of the