

that place. In a second engagement at Grilzovall the Greeks, commanded by General Mastropas, was able to reform after giving way. A battalion under the command of General Minepoulos is hurrying to reinforce General Mastropas.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Col. Francis V. Greene, U. S. A. retired, who was sent by this government to Russia during the last Turkish war to represent the war department, at Washington last night told of his observations of the Turkish army while in battle.

"The Turks are individually good fighters," said Col. Greene. "They are fine soldiers, very obedient, fanatic in their religion, and fatalists. The Turks fight up to a certain point and when he thinks matters are going against him he will run. Not for any lack of courage but because he thinks late is against him.

"The Turkish soldiers are well armed. During the Russo-Turkish war, the Turks were better armed than the Russians. They are well clothed, but the commissary and transportation systems were fatally defective. In numbers the peace strength is 125,000 Greeks and 150,000 Turks and these can probably be increased to three times as many on each side. In 1877 the Turks put 300,000 in the field in Europe and 100,000 in Asia and they made a very much stronger resistance than the Russians anticipated. I think Russia put nearly half a million men in the field before the war was over.

"Turkey is bankrupt, but so was she in 1877, and that won't stop her from fighting. They will probably manage to borrow enough money to buy guns and ammunition, and they will get food out of their own country. The Turks twenty years ago fought an entirely defensive campaign. There is no reason why they should do so now. Their plan was to seize some important point and throw up fortifications which they constructed with remarkable skill, and then wait to be attacked behind their breast works. They collected large amounts of ammunition and provisions in these forts and awaited attack. Sometimes their positions were turned. They were compelled to retreat and then they would abandon all their ammunitions and stores and fall back on another line of fortifications, twenty or fifty miles in the rear."

Col. Greene was asked his opinion as to the relative strength of the armies of Greece and Turkey.

"There is no question," he said, "that the Turks are more than a match for the Greeks, but the whole question is what stand the great powers will take. They are all extremely anxious to keep the peace because if war is once started among the great powers, it is impossible to say when it will end."

PARIS, April 19.—The Temps publishes a story this evening saying that the Italian expedition under Major Bottego has been annihilated in southern Abyssinia. It appears the Ethiopian general commanding at Baro requested Major Bottego to halt until the expedition was authorized by the negus to proceed. The Italians thereupon fired on the messengers bearing the flag of

truce and killed them. In the fight between the Abyssinians and Italians which followed, only two of the latter succeeded in escaping.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 14.—The river has risen a foot since yesterday noon, at 48.8, higher than any time since 1891. When the pontoon bridge went out this morning it carried out a portion of the Rock Island tracks. This road and the Chicago and Great Western are compelled to use the Burlington tracks.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Journal this morning publishes a dispatch sent by the special correspondent of the London Daily Mail to his paper from Milouna Pass, Thessaly, describing the Greek-Turkish battle. The dispatch follows:

MILOUNA PASS, Thessaly, April 18, 9 p.m.—The bloody fight at this pass began last evening at 5 p.m. and is still in progress. The battle has for its scene a series of hills, varying in height, some of them densely covered with brushwood and others comparatively bare.

The morning broke delightfully fine, the sky cloudless and the sun purling down a perhaps too genial beat. At the base of the opposing hills stretched away into the far distance were two long lines of smoke, showing where the fight was in progress. The wind was not strong enough to scatter this smoke, which, from where I stood, at the head of the pass, seemed at every moment to grow denser and heavier. The din of the firing was almost deafening. The fight became intensified as the day grew and the clearer light enabled the antagonistic positions to be more clearly discerned.

Very early in the morning the Greeks with splendid bravery charged the Turks and took possession of the hill tops stretching below the peaks, and the Turks, recovering from their momentary check and cheered on by their officers, who led their men magnificently, charged the Greeks with the cold steel. An awful scene of bloodshed and carnage ensued. Through my glass I could see the struggling masses of men, the glint of steel as the bayonets swept through the air, the flash of revolvers and the raised butt ends of rifles doing their dreadful clubbing work. The struggle was brief though appallingly deadly. The Greeks, fighting to the last, were swept back by the impetuous onslaught of the Turks and the hill tops were again in possession of the invader.

Toward 6 a. m. Marshal Edhem Pasha advanced towards the fighting line with five battalions of the reserves. A strong force of cavalry covered the flanks of the infantry, who marched over the yellow fields, with shouts of enthusiasm. Marshal Edhem Pasha took up his post face to face with the line of hills to the left of Milouna, which was where the Greeks were in the strongest force. I cannot omit mentioning that the marshal sat down on the ground, Turkish fashion, looking as cool and unconcerned as the most disinterested of the spectators.

The Greeks still fought hard and the Turks pressed them vigorously.

The arid slopes of the hill were whitened with puffs of smoke as the

duel proceeded. About 8 o'clock, when the day to my mind seemed to have lasted a whole week, the Turkish field artillery came into action under command of Riaz Pasha. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground Riaz could not approach the hill which the Greeks were holding, nearer than two miles and a half, but at this great range shells were dropped with the utmost precision into places where the Greeks were the strongest. For the time being all interest was centered upon the work of Riaz Pasha's guns. As shell after shell shrieked its way through the air to the hill, three miles off, the effect of the shelling was evident.

The Greek rifle fire diminished and I noticed as an evidence of the tremendous destruction and demoralization wrought by the shells that at many places in the Greek position there was an absolute cessation of firing. After a shell or two had dropped the shells had either killed the Greeks or driven them panic-stricken away.

At half past 9 o'clock the principal positions from the Greek side had either been taken by storm or evacuated.

One important hill top alone remained in possession of the Greeks. At 5 o'clock, Edhem Pasha had practically taken the pass after heavy fighting, which toward the end, however, slackened in intensity on the Greek side. The Turkish army did tremendous execution during the latter stages of the battle, firing with marvelous precision and the most deadly effect. The Greeks persistently and with splendid courage attacked three Turkish blockhouses around which the battle centered, but were on each occasion steadily repulsed. The Turkish rifle fire was very deadly. At length the Greeks deserted from their attack on the blockhouse and fell back suddenly into their entrenched positions. Then they practically recommenced the fight pouring a hail of bullets upon the Turkish positions. However, this renewal of the battle did not last very long, and by degrees the fusillade from both sides diminished.

The Turkish troops are half dead with fatigue, having neither eaten nor slept for 24 hours. The reserves are lying around on the bare ground, the majority of them fast asleep.

The losses on both sides are unknown, but I have reason to believe the Turkish losses are not very heavy, considering the long and stubborn battle that had been fought. The losses of the Greeks must be very severe. I myself saw fallen, inert forms on the hillside to numbers that told their own tale of terrible slaughter. Kenan Bey, an officer who fought in the engagement at Karys, states that the defeated Greeks lost about 1,000 killed while he puts the Turkish loss at 200.

Reinforcements of infantry artillery and cavalry have reached here from Ellassons. The fighting is extending the whole length on the frontier.

At 7 o'clock this evening the Greek blockhouses and earthworks were taken by the Turkish troops at the point of the bayonet after a long and desperate hand-to-hand conflict.

The Turkish troops are now bivouacked in a position favorable for an attack on Larissa.