

# BULGARIA REJECTS THE ULTIMATUM

## KING CONSTANTINE TOLD HE COULD NOT FOLLOW VENIZELOS HIS POLICY

### In Consequence of the Resignation of the Grecian Premier the Session of the Greek Chamber Has Adjourned.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1.47 p.m.—King Constantine of Greece has accepted the resignation of the Venizelos cabinet, according to an official despatch which reached London today.

**ANNOUNCED RESIGNATION.**

Athens, Oct. 6, via London, noon.—After his conference with King Constantine, Premier Venizelos returned to the Chamber of Deputies and made a statement of the causes of his resignation. He then announced the resignation of the entire cabinet. The session of the chamber was suspended.

**ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED.**

Athens, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 7.20 p.m., via Paris, Oct. 6, 10.55 a.m.—The resignation of Premier Venizelos was altogether unexpected. He conversed with the correspondent of the Associated Press at noon to-day in a manner which indicated the utmost confidence in the future course of his government. Meanwhile King Constantine came to Athens from "atoti, the summer residence of the Royal family and summoned the Premier to the Palace.

**WILD DISORDER.**

After a tense interview, in which there was the plainest speaking, the Premier proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies and announced that he had again disagreed with the king on the foreign policy of the country, and had presented his resignation and that of the cabinet.

This announcement led to a scene of wild disorder in the chamber. The city is greatly excited. There is much discussion of the formation of a coalition cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—11.35 a.m.—The position taken by King Constantine of Greece in his interview with Premier Venizelos is said by the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency to have been that he could not pursue to the end the policy of the Venizelos cabinet.

**SESSION ADJOURNED.**

Paris, Oct. 6.—9.45 a.m.—In consequence of the resignation of Premier Venizelos and the other members of the cabinet, the session of the Greek chamber has been adjourned, says a Havas despatch from Athens.

**NO FURTHER ACTION.**

Athens, Oct. 6.—Via Paris, Oct. 6.—Summarizing the government's position in closing the debate in parliament on foreign relations, Premier Venizelos declared the government would take no further action in regard to the landing of French troops at Saloniki than the protest already made. He asserted that under the terms of her alliance with Serbia, Greece was clearly obligated to aid her ally if the latter was attacked by Bulgaria. After these statements the Premier asked and received a vote of confidence.

M. Venizelos declaration has been accepted by the public as a definite statement of the intention on the part

## VENIZELOS GIVES IN RESIGNATION TO HIS KING

### His Royal Master Refused to Stand by the Premier—Support of House.

**WAS BRIBED BY THE KAISER**

Constantine's German Wife May Drag Him Off the Throne of Greece.

Athens, Oct. 6.—Eleutherios Venizelos has again resigned as Premier of Greece. His present resignation, like his former one, came as the result of his pro-Entente sympathies.

King Constantine informed the Premier yesterday afternoon that he was unable to support his Ministry. The resignation followed.

Queen Sophie of Greece is a sister of the German Emperor.

With 70,000 allied troops already landed on Greek territory, the situation created by Venizelos' resignation is critical in the extreme.

It was upon the support of Premier Venizelos that the allies were hoping to secure the active co-operation of Greece.

**FRANCE NOTIFIED GREECE**

France notified Greece on the arrival of the first detachment of French troops at Saloniki that they were going to help Serbia. Premier Venizelos replied, protesting against the passage of foreign troops through Greek territory, on the ground that it violated Greek neutrality.

The allied governments made preparations for the landing of the troops several days ago. Previously they had entered into negotiations with the Greek Government, which being still neutral, made a formal protest, as it was obliged to do. At the same time the French officers were given every freedom to prepare for the landing.

**DEBATE IN CHAMBER.**

The resignation of the Premier followed an exciting debate in the Greek Chamber, when Venizelos succeeded in obtaining a vote of confidence in his policy by 142 to 102—thirteen members not voting.

In the course of an impassioned defence of his conduct, Venizelos accused the Opposition press of "selling its honor to German propagandists." Representatives of the Opposition journals who were in the Press Gallery, directly in front of the Premier, arose and attempted to file out in protest. They were prevented from leaving by a crowd, which massed behind the press boxes, and were compelled to "stare through the target of hisses and cat-calls from the crowd and galleries and the floor of the chamber."

**PREMIER GAINED TRIUMPH.**

Premier Venizelos won a triumph notwithstanding the most determined attacks of the Opposition, which protested "in the name of Hellenism" against the occupation of Greek territory by foreign troops. The Premier did not hesitate to accept the challenge. He gave a frank exposition of the attitude of the Government, after which he invited the fullest discussion of the foreign policy of Greece.

"Some time has passed since the Entente powers have made requests of Greece," he said in reply to an interpellation on the occupation of Saloniki. "To-day they ask nothing but this—they who offer Serbia, Greece's ally, under her alliance, to give Serbia help."

Great nations may with impunity treat treaties as scraps of paper. For smaller countries such a policy would be suicidal.

The wildest disorder broke out. The Premier succeeded in dominating the situation, his voice rising above the tumult and the clang of the bell. He cried: "We have a treaty with Serbia. If we are honest we will leave nothing undone to insure its fulfillment in letter and spirit. Only if we are rogues may we find excuses to avoid our obligations."

**STOOD OUT FOR TREATY.**

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A story generally current in Athens and widely accepted as illustrating the existing situation is that Premier Venizelos at his conference with King Constantine pleaded that the Serbian alliance must be observed, if for no other reason

## WINTER IN FRANCE WILL BE VERY HARD

### So Says French Scientist, Who States Birds are Getting Ready.

Paris, Oct. 6.—In view of the near approach of the Winter season and the effect its coming will have on the military campaigns, interest has been aroused by the prediction of Augustin Rey, the naturalist and meteorologist, that the Winter will be an exceptionally severe one.

Mr. Rey has communicated to the French Government the reasons on which he bases his opinion. He points first to the premature snowfalls in the Alps, which began early, and reached to low altitudes, and to the behaviour of vegetation, such as the fact that the beeches began to lose their leaves in August, while heather blossoms have contracted at the base of the stem, which he states is an indication of an early and hard Winter.

Animals, too, says the mountaineer naturalist, have begun to prepare early for the Winter, field mice having dug themselves in at the height of 1,000 yards as early as August 30 instead of late in September or early in October as ordinarily. Birds, too, have been migrating in advance of the ordinary season.

"My conclusion," says the naturalist, "is that the Winter of 1915-16, by its earliness, length and the low temperatures it will bring will resemble the Winter of 1870-71." The latter Winter has been remembered for its extreme rigor.

The French Ministry of War announces that the stock of warm undergarments, socks and similar articles for soldiers at the front is abundantly in view of the estimates, and that it is useless for relatives of soldiers to send garments unless they wish to do so. In this case the suggestion is advanced that socks be made of absolutely pure wool, as protection against frozen feet. Undergarment contain a very small proportion of cotton. The Government, however, calls attention to the scarcity of wool, on account of the occupation by the Germans of Northern France, where there are numerous factories, and the use by the Government of large quantities of this material.

This announcement is made particularly in view of the eagerness with which garments for soldiers were accepted during the early months of the war, when it was impossible to foresee the length or character of the conflict. Since that time measures have been taken to obtain all needed supplies.

## GREEK PREMIER INSISTED UPON HELPING SERBIA

**Difference of Opinion on the Matter Led to the Resignation.**

**BULGARS ARE AGAINST GREECE**

Grand Duchy of Luxemburg Protests Against Air Raids on Its Territory.

## ALERT POLICE PUT STOP TO AN ELOPEMENT

**Little Love Episode of Two Hungarians Rather Interfered With.**

An Hungarian named Straballa arrived in the city yesterday from London with another countryman's wife, Mary Salama. Constable Blower got a tip that he was taking her to the States and that they intended to leave for Hamilton on the Radial. The constable placed him under arrest. The woman was not with him at the time, but he had her baggage together with her own, and the sum of \$124 was found on his person.

Chief Slemin had him interned and the woman's husband arrived here today and took his erring spouse back to the Forest City.

## BULGARIA DEFIES RUSSIA AND SENDS ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA

### FRANCE COUNTED UPON GREECE FOR FRIENDSHIP

### That is Why She Landed Troops at Saloniki to Help the Serbians.

### PREMIER VENIZELOS REPLIES TO ALLIES

### Greece, Being Neutral, Could Not Possibly Authorize the Landing.

**FRANCE'S NOTE.**

Athens, Saturday, Oct. 2.—midnight—via Paris, Oct. 6.—(Delayed by censor)—The following statement was issued officially after a meeting of the cabinet to-night:

"The French minister delivered the following note to Premier Venizelos: FRANCE'S NOTE.

"By order of my government I have the honor to announce to your excellency the arrival at Saloniki of the first detachment of French troops, and to declare at the same time that France and England allied to Serbia—send their troops to help the latter as well as to maintain their communications with her; and that the two powers count upon Greece, who always has given them so many proofs of friendship, not to oppose measures taken in the interests of Serbia, of whom she also is the ally."

"By your letter of to-day you have been so good as to inform me of the arrival at Saloniki of the first detachment of French troops and of the decision of France and England to send their troops to help Serbia, their ally, adding that the two powers count on Greece not to oppose measures taken in the interests of Serbia whereof she also is the ally."

**GREECE MUST PROTEST**

"In answer to your letter I have the honor to declare to your excellency that, being neutral in the European war, the royal government could not possibly authorize the proceedings in question, for it constitutes a breach of Greece's neutrality, the more manifest since it comes from two great belligerent powers. It is therefore the duty of the royal government to protest against the passage of foreign troops across Greek territory. The circumstances that these troops are designed solely to aid Serbia, Greece's ally in no way modifies the legal position of the king's government, for even from a Balkanic point of view, Greece's neutrality could not be affected before an actual casus foederis was committed by the danger now threatening Serbia, which caused the despatch of international troops to her help."

**OFFICERS WELL RECEIVED**

The French and British officers who already have landed, have been received most cordially by the local naval, military and civil authorities, and have been able to begin work immediately on their arrival. Public opinion is that it is necessary for the entente powers to give assistance to Serbia.

### The Ultimatum Sent to Serbia Must be Replied to Within 24 Hours—Only a Miracle Can Avoid Balkan War.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6, via London, 4.14 p.m.—Bulgaria has rejected the Russian demands and has sent an ultimatum to Serbia concerning Macedonia, according to information which has reached the Serbian Archimandrite Michael, says a Moscow telegram to the Bourse Gazette. Bulgaria demands that Serbia reply to the ultimatum within 24 hours.

**ROUMANIA MOBILIZING**

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1.15 p.m.—Reuter's Athens correspondent states that Roumania is hurriedly despatching troops to the Bulgarian frontier and otherwise taking extraordinary military measures.

The Roumanians are feverishly fortifying Giurgev, on the Danube, forty miles south of Bucharest, across the river from Bulgaria, according to advices reaching Athens. Roumanian officers of Bulgarian origin are being transferred to interior posts. Young reserve officers have been called up, and reserves who were to have been disbanded are being kept with the colors.

## SECOND DIVISION HAS RECEIVED ITS BAPTISM OF FIRE

(Special Cable to the Courier)

LONDON, Oct. 6.—(Willson Cable, Copyright)—The roll of honor in the British papers to-day includes the name of Capt. Hallam, of the 18th Battalion, the first officer of the Second Division killed in France.

The division's baptism of fire was a severe one, the shelling being heavy along the whole Canadian front, but reports from the Canadian Red Cross and other official sources show no unusual increase in the number of casualties—a fact which completely sets at rest persistent rumors that the Canadians were engaged in the Allies' advance.

Heavy fighting is anticipated, but not until the real advance of the Allies takes place. The present operations are only another test by the Allies of the strength of the German lines, though made on a greater scale and with greater success than any previous advance. The cavalry officers here on leave for the last two weeks have all returned to France. Men on leave from the front report no unusual incidents. The officers of the Second Division write with much satisfaction of the steadiness and coolness of their men under fire.

## ENGLAND NOT AFRAID OF ZEPPELS; BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES

So Says A. J. Wilkes, Who Returned This Morning From a Trip to the Old Land—While in England Had a Family Re-union.

"When I went to England, on the boat were American ladies, who, when the ship neared Liverpool, stayed upon deck all night with life preservers on. I went to bed as usual. Why? Because with the British navy you are as safe on sea as on land. I never realized just what Britannia rules the waves, really meant until our boat steamed into Liverpool. We went through for miles a veritable lane of patrol boats."

Colonel A. J. Wilkes, with Mrs. Wilkes, and his son, Lieut. J. F. Ransom Wilkes, arrived home this morning from England, and it was to a Courier reporter that Mr. Wilkes gave his tribute to the navy. Mr. Wilkes looked extremely well. He stated that, apart from a certain amount of anxiety regarding his son, he had had the most pleasant time.

**SOLDIERS EVERYWHERE.**

"Is there any difference in the appearance of England now and in peace time?" enquired the Courier.

"Except that there are soldiers everywhere, no," replied Mr. Wilkes. He went on to say that in general everybody goes about as usual, but one can't move without running into soldiers. There is no apparent shortage of men.

**NO CONSCRIPTION.**

Mr. Wilkes did not think conscription would come. "It's all a matter of

## GREECE WILDLY EXCITED OVER ALLIED LANDING

### French Troops Began to Disembark Saturday Afternoon at Saloniki—Perfect Order Maintained in the City.

**Special Wire to the Courier.**

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The landing of allied French troops at Saloniki is reported from Athens. The correspondent there of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a number of transports carrying French troops entered the port at Saloniki this morning. He adds that the forwarding of French troops for Serbia is proceeding actively.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Great excitement was caused at Saloniki and in the towns in that vicinity when the rumors became current about a week ago of the impending landing of allied troops. Crowds gathered along the water fronts, scanning the horizon in the hope of catching sight of the transports which were supposed to be approaching.

Correspondents at Saloniki declare in their despatches that the troops landed there are not colonial, but white soldiers. The Greek minister of communications, M. Diamantidis, arrived at Saloniki a short time

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on page 4.)

House  
Oct. 11  
THEATRE  
Opera House  
Oct. 8th  
Royal Cafe  
Brown  
men's Valet  
RE SALE  
by Tender