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SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 2 1916—SIXTEEN PAGES

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The Toronto World GREEK REVOLUTION SPREADS

British Foreign Office Announces Official Confirmation of Greek Revolt at Saloniki, While Allied Warships Leave That Port To Quell Disturbances at Salamis, Piraeus and Phaleron—King's Abdication Not Yet Confirmed.

WARSHIPS AT GREEK PORTS TO QUELL SPREADING REVOLT

Entente Allied Fleet Leave Saloniki, Where Revolution Commenced, Ready to Land Troops or Shell Towns Where It is Believed the Populace Has Taken Up Arms.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The British Foreign Office announced tonight that it had received official confirmation of the reported Greek revolt at Saloniki.

The foreign office, however, says it has heard nothing of the reported abdication of King Constantine of Greece.

In view of the changed situation, says a Reuter despatch from Athens under today's date, it is probable that the Greek elections will be postponed for a fortnight from Oct. 8.

An entente allied fleet, the despatch adds, has arrived from Saloniki. Most of the vessels are at Salamis, while others are at Piraeus and Phaleron.

ATHENS, Sept. 1, via London, Sept. 1.—An entente allied fleet consisting of 23 warships and seven transports has arrived off Piraeus.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 11:38 p.m.—Following two days of silence in telegraphic communication with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution gained currency, but no confirmation, comes the statement of the arrival of an entente allied fleet with transports at Piraeus and that the Greek elections likely will be postponed for a fortnight.

The brevity of the despatches seems to indicate that something unusual is happening, and the development of events is awaited with the greatest curiosity here.

From the fragmentary despatches which have reached London it is deduced by some observers that changes of decisive character already have taken place in Athens, and that the de facto government of Greece has decided to abandon neutrality and ally itself on the side of the entente allies.

Other experts take a more conservative view. The Times editorially attaches small importance to Wednesday's revolutionary movement at Saloniki, declaring that this is completely overshadowed by the news of the appearance of entente allied ships off Piraeus.

"This must be taken to indicate," says The Times, "that the allies are warned of the equivocal situation which has so long prevailed in Athens, and are resolved to battle the intrigues of their enemies."

The Chronicle discusses what it terms the great difficulties which former Premier Venizelos must encounter in an endeavor to guide Greece.

The Chronicle says: "The Greek army is anything but ready for action; firstly, because it has just been demobilized and secondly, because the personnel of its higher command and a large portion of its officers' corps have been melting away, having heretofore been led by staffs largely composed of pro-German officers. The whole army is in a pretty serious state of demoralization. The case of the nation is similar."

The Chronicle also discusses the rumors of King Constantine's abdication and Athens reports of political changes in the interest of quite unformed and only of interest as showing Saloniki's frame of mind.

A WARTO THE DEATH FOR KAISER, SULTAN, HOHENZOLLERNS!

Ever since the war began to take on shape, quite a number of observers, and The World professes to be one of them, have held the opinion that toward the end it would be settled more by revolution than by fighting on land and sea; and perhaps we are racing that point now; and that while the fight started in the west in Belgium and in France, and then in Russia, later in Italy and Austria, and big naval engagements took place in the North Sea and minor ones in the Mediterranean, the revolutions would begin in the east; and already they have broken out in that quarter. A few weeks ago the sheereff of Mecca and others in Asia Minor revolted against the Sultan of Turkey; in the last day or two a revolution has broken out in Greece; and we would not be surprised if it next spread to Bulgaria, later on to Hungary and Austria, and finally to Germany.

There is no settlement for Germany with the allies, or any opportunity for her to trade with the world, and even in this case her opportunity will be limited, unless she first clears up her own house at home; and this means the wiping out for all time of the Hohenzollern family, not mere abdication in favor of some junior member thereof; and the substitution, in place of autocratic military rule, of democratic and constitutional government, where the people have the say instead of the kaiser and his family and the aristocracy of land and wealth, aided and abetted by metal and armament trusts. If this does not take place, then the war must be fought out to a finish, and great land engagements must take place on the western front, on the German-Russian front and on the Austro-Italian front, as well as in Greece and Turkey; and unless the kaiser and his family are able to march into Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople.

Come which way the end will, it must come by fighting or by internal revolution, more likely by both. Kaiserism will not last, and the rule must come in its place; and until this happens there will be no let up in hostilities, no chance of peace, no chance of any country of our enemies sharing in the trade and commerce of the world.

Coming back to the revolution which has broken out in Greece, we do not think that the abdication of King Constantine in favor of his son, whose mother is a Hohenzollern and sister of the kaiser, will meet the situation. The Hohenzollerns must get out of Greece, lock, stock and barrel; we do not think in that case it would be necessary to try King Constantine for murder and the crime of assisting in and bringing about the war. But if the German people do not, by revolutionary means, get rid of the kaiser and the crown prince and the chancellor of the empire and his chief of staff, then these and all the sons of the kaiser will have to be tried by the great court that the allies are to create for trying those guilty of bringing on this war, for causing the loss of life to millions of men and women and children, including soldiers and sailors, and for untold destruction of property. Nothing but the lives of these men for these crimes will satisfy the allies; as we said the other day, banishment to St. Helena will never be resorted to again in dealing with rulers and their advisers who sanction the war and outrages that have taken place and murders like those of Nurse Cavell and Capt. Fryatt.

Any day now revolution will start in Turkey, and the sultan, bag and baggage, must be chased out of Europe; and when caught the Sultan, too, must be tried and made to pay the supreme penalty. The list of murders and outrages that have been perpetrated on hundreds of thousands of Christian men and women by the sanction of the Sultan and his chief advisers can only be atoned by the lives of the rulers and the generals and the chief advisers therein concerned. No quarter for kaisers or Hohenzollerns; no quarter for the chancellor or the chief of staff or the main instruments of a

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE BALKANS



A native pedlar does good business with the Tommies at Starvoe, the British base.

ITALIAN FORCES NOW OCCUPYING ALBANIAN TOWN

Greek Garrison Withdrew From Telpeleni When Italians Made Entry.

TWO VILLAGES TAKEN

Italians Crossed Vovusa Under Heavy Fire and Stormed Positions.

ROME, Sept. 1, via London, 10.30 p.m.—Italian troops have begun an offensive in southern Albania and have occupied Telpeleni, 21 miles southeast of Avlona on the Vovusa River, says the official statement issued by the war office today. The Greek garrison withdrew from Telpeleni. Austrian attacks in the Iprea Valley and near Gorizia have been repulsed, the statement adds.

Following is the text: "On the northern slopes of Monte Cimone, in the Astico Valley, detachments of our troops surprised some of the enemy's saps, which they destroyed with hand grenades and explosives. The enemy fled, leaving arms and ammunition in his hands."

"In the Sugana Valley during the afternoon of the 30th the enemy attacked our positions at the head of the Coalba Valley on the right bank of the Brenta after intense artillery preparation. Other forces created a diversion against our lines in the Val Campelle, between Trima Lunetta and Malga Cenone. Our troops counter-attacked and drove back the enemy, who left several hundred dead as well as 35 prisoners in our hands. In the upper Doga Valley there was hostile heavy artillery fire."

"On the Isonzo front during a violent thunderstorm yesterday the enemy attempted to attack our position east of Gorizia and north of Opplona. (Continued on Page 2, Column 5).

FIFTY LIVES LOST IN STORM IN DOMINICA

Rivers Went on Wild Rampage and Velocity of Wind Was Terrific.

ST. THOMAS, D.W.I., Sept. 1.—Fifty lives were lost in a hurricane which struck the British West Indian island of Dominica last Monday night. The barometer fell to 29.10 and the wind reached a velocity of more than 70 miles an hour.

Rivers in the island rose to unprecedented heights, and carried away bridges and culverts. Some of the streams charged their courses and swept thru fields and villages, carrying away houses with their occupants. The number of houses, schools, churches and other buildings wrecked or seriously damaged exceeds 200. Many local craft were lost. The lime crop was considerably damaged and some of the other crops were wiped out.

DINEEN'S QUALITY FURS.

Every fur garment and set of furs bearing the Dineen label carries the stamp of genuine quality. The furs are made up from only selected skins and pelts, while the thorough workmanship follows the most exacting dictates of style in fashioning fur garments. Hudson Seal and Mink Skin will be largely the vogue this year, but Persian Lamb coats and Mink sets will not lose any of their former popularity. They invite visitors to the Exhibition to call at their show rooms and make reservations for furs for the coming winter. A small payment will secure the purchase for later delivery, on charge for storage until required. W. & D. Dineen Company, Limited, established 1864, Toronto store, 149 Yonge Street, corner Temperance Street, Hamilton store, 20-22 West King Street.

HYDRO TO SPEND MILLIONS ON TERMINALS IN TORONTO

Radial Station at Foot of Yonge Street, With Line Paralleling Steam Roads to Hamilton — Toronto Terminals to Cost Six or Seven Millions.

HAMILTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.—The plans of the hydro-electric committee for the construction of radial railway lines to serve the district lying between Toronto and Niagara Falls were heartily approved yesterday at a representative convention of the Greater Hamilton Hydro Radial Union, which was attended by seventy-five delegates. Acting Mayor Morley presided and welcomed the delegates. Mayor Burgoyne of St. Catharines, when commenting upon the plans, expressed his disappointment that he had hoped to hear the boundaries of the proposed hydro radial electric system defined at the meeting. Like Erie, Detroit and Georgian Bay, St. Catharines was present and said that the scheme was a desirable one and that he would be glad to see it carried into effect.

The lines from Toronto to London and Toronto to Port Credit were built in the face of strong opposition, all of which has been completely overcome, he concluded.

Route of Line. Chief Engineer Gely explained the route of the proposed line from Toronto to St. Catharines via Hamilton. He said that the station in Toronto would be at the foot of Yonge street where a terminal to cost \$1,000,000 would be erected. The ultimate cost of freight and passenger terminals in Toronto was estimated at between \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The line would go south of the steam lines to Port Credit, thence to Clarkson, passing thru the centre of Burlington. Two surveys have been made from there one north, and one south of the Plains road.

G. T. Overhead. The line will cross the Grand Trunk overhead and will proceed along to Harvey and Dundurn Parks in Hamilton, passing along a route formerly suggested by the late John Patterson and the Canadian Northern Railway. It proceeds along the northern of the Grand Trunk Railway thru a portion of the city and crosses over the G. T. R. overhead at a point near John street. It then goes on to Stony Creek, Winona, Vineland, Grimsby, Beamsville and St. Catharines. The line will be specially built and fine-tuned for freight and highest speed traffic. In Hamilton as far as Keith street there will be overhead crossings. The sum of \$11,250,000 is a close estimate for the construction of terminal.

CONGRESS VOTES TO AVERT STRIKE

Senate Will Expedite Passing of Legislation at Its Session Today.

BELIEVE CRISIS PASSED

Vote in Congress for Adamson Bill More Than Four to One.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Prevention of the threatened railroad strike thru an act of congress seemed assured tonight after the house by an overwhelming vote had passed the Adamson eight-hour day law and the senate had agreed to take a final vote on the measure not later than 6 o'clock tomorrow evening.

The Adamson bill as passed in the house by a vote of 229 to 56, with minor amendments, is the same measure which the brotherhood leaders officially declared yesterday would constitute a "satisfactory settlement" and prevent the strike.

Gain Eight-Hour Day. Briefly the Adamson bill provides: "That eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after Jan. 1, 1917; and that no railroad thereafter and overtime to be paid at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate."

BRITISH BOMB TURKS POSITIONS ON TIGRIS

Aeroplanes Carried Out Two Successful Raids—No Other Operations.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—"Except for two successful bombing raids by our aeroplanes on Turkish positions on the Tigris, there have been no developments," says an official statement issued by the British war office this evening regarding the situation in Mesopotamia.

KING NICHOLAS TAKING TRIP 'ROUND WAR ZONE

PARIS, Sept. 1.—King Nicholas of Montenegro left Paris last night for Italy, where he will visit the Austro-Serbian battlefront. On his return to France he will pay visits to the British and Belgian armies.