

FATE OF GREECE HANGS IN BALANCE AS THRONE OF CONSTANTINE TOTTERS

Strife Within the Nation Reaches Its Climax When Allies Seize Navy and Land Marines in Athens.

Battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, Formerly Mississippi and Idaho of United States Navy, Among Those Seized.

ONE of the most dramatic struggles by a people to preserve their freedom of action in face of overwhelming power is taking place at the present moment in Greece. King Constantine, who has known war, ever since the outbreak of the war has sought to preserve his nation from the horrors and slaughter that have made Europe a shambles since August, 1914, and from the fate that has overtaken other small nations.

Early in the war, after the failure of the Gallipoli expedition, the allied powers saw the advantage of Greek assistance in the war. Their urging went unheeded by Constantine. Pressure was brought to bear, and there followed a series of cabinet changes, but none of these brought about the situation which the allied powers desired. The struggle between the king and his friends on the one side and Venizelos, the former premier and sympathizer with the allied cause, on the other recently ended by the latter establishing a form of government on

ple are asked in a resolution drawn up by a crowd of thousands that marched to the American legation. The American newspaper organizations have been called upon by the same assemblage to inform the world through the American press of the oppression to which Greece is said to be subjected by the allies.

The appeal to the United States will be forwarded to Washington by the American minister, Garrett Dropers. Mr. Dropers expressed the opinion that the demonstration before the legation and the appeal to America were due to the reports published in some of the papers that an American fleet of thirty vessels was on its way to Athens. The crowd carried big Greek and American flags and cheered repeatedly for the United States.

Committee at Legation.

The petition was presented by a committee of six Greeks, one of whom, named Kilkis, has lived in Mississippi. The names signed were Vasso Vetyl, Constantine Englesis, Constantine Cot-

ments to safeguard the communications of General Sarrail's army, dispatches say.

It is said that the pro-German leanings of the king, the cabinet and the commanders of the army and navy imperiled the campaign against the Bulgarians. It was felt that the king could not be trusted and that if the allies accepted his offer to join them and financed him and his army he might turn the army against them.

Athens dispatches say that King Constantine told the British minister recently that the suspicion that Greece intended an attack on Sarrail was groundless. As proof of his good faith the king is said to have declared his willingness to withdraw the Greek forces from Larissa.

Despite this assurance French marines, accompanied by French and British secret agents, marched to the Zapeion exposition building, 400 yards from the king's palace, with fixed bayonets and bugles blowing. The significance of this supervision of the king did not escape the populace, and there was a riot when French marines arrested seven young men who hooted the allies.

King Constantine has become remarkably popular with a large element in Athens, according to dispatches. His action in dismissing all guards during his address to Greek sailors and riding alone and unprotected through the crowd pressing about him, so close that they could touch their king, has inspired almost fanatical devotion.

Late dispatches from Athens say that now the streets of Athens are being patrolled by a French patrol. Eighty marines came from a building in the Zapeion gardens and promenaded to-

FORCED TO SLAY FOE OF ANOTHER

Methods of Italian Gangs in New York Revealed.

COAGED BEFORE CRIME

Montimagno, Self Confessed Murderer, Testifies He Rehearsed Slaying of Italian "Boss" With Instigator Before Committing Deed—Threatened When He Hesitated, He Says.

In one of the most sensational murder trials ever held in New York city Gaetano Montimagno, slayer of Michael Gaimari and chief accuser of Michael A. Rofrano, ex-deputy street cleaning commissioner of New York, in Rofrano's trial as the instigator of the crime, has just testified in the criminal branch of the supreme court of New York that he had been warned by Rofrano that he would be killed if he did not keep his promise to murder Gaimari.

Montimagno pre-faced this statement by testifying that he had been led to believe that Rofrano was a king in New York city and that, having elected Mayor Mitchel by controlling the Italian vote, he would protect the witness after he had killed Gaimari.

Montimagno went into great detail in describing how he, a recent arrival from Sicily, had been led to believe that Rofrano was mightier than all of the laws of the city and the state and how, "if the governor, the mayor, the police commissioner, the judges and the district attorney" failed to do his bidding, he would, after election, turn them all out of office and set them "all to shinning shoes."

Tells of Death Threat.

Although impressed by all these assurances of the greatness of Rofrano, the witness asserted that he had decided not to kill Gaimari and would have persisted in his refusal but for the fact that a few moments before the murder was committed Rofrano and one of his gang associates had met him under the Manhattan approach to the Brooklyn bridge and had told him he must make good his promise or die. "Why do you want me to do this thing?" he testified having asked Joseph Brundini, Rofrano's alleged confederate, on one occasion.

"You are not known," the slayer said Brundini told him. "Then, too, you are small and can easily escape in a crowd, and you do not talk English."

Other members of the Home Rule club, Rofrano's political organization, had in the meantime impressed him with the greatness of Rofrano, he said, and of his ability to protect him after the commission of a crime.

The witness said that up to three weeks before he finally killed Gaimari he did not know what he looked like and had no grievance against him whatever.

His explanation of how he had been taken to James street, where Gaimari lived, by Joseph and John Brundini and made acquainted with Gaimari proved of great interest to the jurors.

"Joseph Brundini told me to follow his brother John into a cafe opposite where the 'Horse' lived, but not to mention him by name," the witness testified.

Stalking the Victim.

The witness said he did as directed, and about twenty minutes after he had entered the cafe the "Horse" (Gaimari) came out of his house and walked up the street.

Montimagno said that after following Gaimari for a short distance he circled him twice, taking a good look each time at his face, and that he then returned to where John Brundini was and told him he would know Gaimari when the time came for the witness to kill him.

It had been arranged at the time of this visit that when Montimagno went to look for Gaimari thereafter he should be accompanied by John Brundini and one or other of the other gun men and that Brundini, stationed at some distance from Montimagno, should signal by raising his hat when he saw Gaimari approaching according to the story of the witness.

With other gun men Montimagno made about fifteen trips to Madison street, but Montimagno found some reason, he said, for not keeping his promise to kill Gaimari.

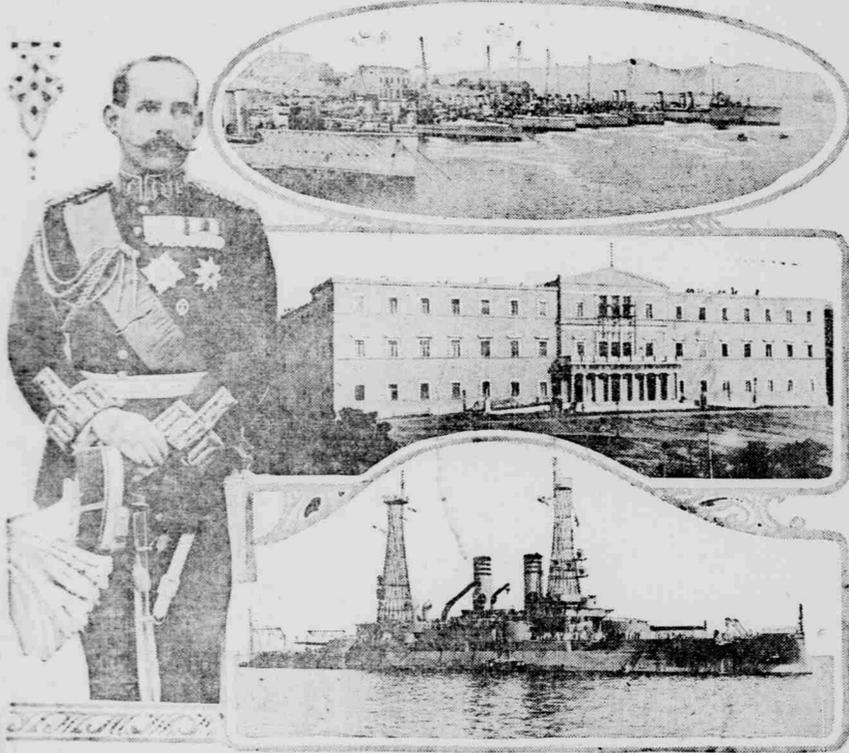
Rofrano became impatient, the witness said, at his failure to commit the murder, and he finally consented to make another trip to Madison street. This was on March 9, 1915, when Gaimari was murdered.

Montimagno asserted that when he continued to express reluctance a gangster attacked him with a razor, Rofrano standing by while he was trying to slash Montimagno. Montimagno finally promised to kill Gaimari as arranged, he said.

A few moments later the unsuspecting Gaimari was seen approaching Montimagno, and John Brundini signaled the witness, according to his testimony, to shoot as Gaimari passed.

"I waited until Gaimari passed me, and then," said the witness, "I shot him in the back. He fell on his face after the first shot, and I then shot him three times more as he lay on the ground."

"Then I walked away, went into a saloon, as I had been told by Brundini, dropped my coat in the closet and was arrested a little while later."



KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE, WHOSE THRONE IS IN DANGER; GREEK WARSHIPS IN SALONIKI HARBOR, SEIZED BY ALLIES; THE ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS; GREEK BATTLESHIP KILKIS, FORMERLY IDAHO OF UNITED STATES NAVY.

the island of Crete. This quasi government has been more or less officially recognized by France.

Meanwhile the allies adopted a series of measures which sooner or later were bound to bring out the flame of resentment of many Greeks. The seizure of Saloniki, the great Greek harbor, during the beginning of Balkan operations has been followed by the gradual stripping of the Greek government of its powers. Postal, railway and telegraph lines have been taken over, and as a climax the Greek navy has been seized and the ships stripped of their guns. This latter phase of the situation is particularly interesting to Americans, as the Greek navy contained among its most modern units the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, which were sold to Greece in 1913 and rechristened the Kilkis and Lemnos.

Never has the situation in Greece been so fraught with danger as today, with French marines practically surrounding King Constantine's palace and crowds of Athenians stirred to fury by the oppressive measures taken by the allies.

King Constantine is known to feel that the very existence of Greece is at stake. He has ordered that demonstrations against the entente must cease because of the possible consequences. With public opinion inflamed by the presence of the marines at Athens and the Piraeus, it is scarcely possible to assert that even the king's orders will be obeyed. Greek troops are preserving order with difficulty.

Appeal to United States. The United States government and people are appealed to by the large proportion of the Greek population, who resent the aggressions by the entente. The Greek government has protested to neutral powers against the manner of application of police control in Athens, saying it is a serious violation of the sovereign rights of Greece.

The protection of the United States and the sympathy of the American peo-

seas, G. Roussos and Themistocles Tsoularis. They could not see Mr. Dropers at first, for he did not wish to cause a scene, and the legation doorbell was not answered. Mr. Dropers stood in the window of the American club across the way and watched the demonstration, later receiving the delegation.

The resolution says that the Greek citizens decided to remain neutral because they do not think it to their interest to participate in the European war, and yet both groups of belligerents are trying to force Greece to fight. Now one group, the entente, has seized the Greek capital. The resolution continues:

"We are aware the American people always have fought for liberty against slavery and therefore appeal to their powerful influence to avert the subjugation of those who desire only to remain free. Owing to our exceptional position with respect to the powers in the conflict, such influence can be exercised efficaciously only by America. We trust that the noble American people will lend a sympathetic ear to our appeal and call for three cheers for the American people. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

A royalist newspaper published a half page editorial calling upon an American newspaper organization to voice "the far-reaching cry addressed not only to a defenseless people, which is forced to leave neutrality under the whip of violence, but to the whole universe—embodying all the incalculable moral force concentrated in the American citizen—the cry of elementary justice against the unforgettable iniquities being committed, to the destruction of the liberties of Hellas." It declares that the impartial American press is the only bar before which Greece can obtain justice and sympathy.

Allied Commanders Agree.

Vice Admiral du Fournet's acts in demanding possession of ships, harbor and police and landing marines were agreed upon by all the allied govern-

ward the center of the city, while in Stadium street, the principal thoroughfare of Athens, the patrol was followed by a large crowd, which raised cries of "Down with France!" and "Long live the king!"

The officer commanding ordered the patrol to charge the demonstrators. A struggle followed, in which nine arrests were made, the crowd quickly stampeding. Meanwhile a Greek cavalry patrol, standing on the other side of the street, made no effort to assist in restoring order. The French patrol placed the arrested men in its center and proceeded on its way.

While going up the street an entire Greek battalion was encountered. These forces immediately left the road, went on the pavement, allowing the French to pass, and Zapeion gardens were reached without further incident. There the arrested men were examined. Six were liberated and three were retained in custody. One of the latter was a veterinary surgeon employed by the king, on whom was found a letter to Queen Sophia. He admitted crying "Down with France!" and had in his possession a revolver.

The streets are still held by a strong military force, the artillery stationed in the Olympian stadium and machine guns mounted in the parliament buildings.

\$40,000,000 For War Horses.

Approximately 225,000 war horses have been sold at East St. Louis, Ill., since the war began. The total sum paid for the horses is about \$40,000,000. About 7,000 mules have been sold for a total of \$995,000. The Italian government has recently made a contract for 3,000 horses to be filled in thirty days. British, French and Belgian buyers and agents for the United States army are taking a total of 2,000 horses a week.

Easy Way to Wealth.

Because his hand sewed shoes had made a Wisconsin man has sued the maker for \$10,000.

Watch This Space!

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THE WEEPING WATER DRY FEDERATION HERE SUNDAY

The Dry Federation forces from Weeping Water were in the city yesterday afternoon and held a meeting on the street at 4 o'clock and a number of speeches and songs were given by the members of the party. The meeting was interfered with somewhat by the wind that was blowing but nevertheless the members made their speeches to quite a good sized crowd. This meeting is the close of the campaign in the city and followed a very interesting meeting Saturday evening at Fifth and Main street at which Judge H. H. Wilson of Lincoln was the principal speaker and took up the discussion of the question from his viewpoint. These meetings close up a very strenuous campaign that has covered the entire country.

BRYAN SAYS IT'S WILSON WITHOUT HELP OF THE EAST

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5.—William J. Bryan, in an interview here Saturday night, predicted the election of Wilson next Tuesday.

"Wilson will get enough votes west of the Allegheny mountains to elect him. What votes he may get east of the Alleghenies will be velvet."

"I have traveled in nineteen western states, and I know the sentiment is strong enough to elect Wilson without eastern votes."

SUFFERS A SEVERE INJURY.

Joseph Fetzer was the victim of a very painful accident this noon, while on his way home to dinner, that will lay him up for a few days. He was going over a crossing near the home of J. P. Johnson when a loose board caused him to fall and cut a severe gash over the left eye that necessitated several stitches being taken to close the wound. The cut was quite deep and very painful and it required the attention of a physician to close the wound and make the patient as comfortable as possible.

Ben Dill of near Murray, was in the city Saturday afternoon to spend a few hours visiting with friends.

William Crisky was among those going to Omaha this morning to visit for a few hours looking after some matters of business.

Henry C. Creamer of Murray was a visitor in the county seat Saturday for a few hours looking after some matters of business.

Frank P. Sheldon, the Nehawka merchant, and Dr. Thomas of that city, motored up today to spend a few hours looking after some business matters.

P. H. Meisinger was among the visitors in the city today for a few hours looking after some trading with the merchants.

W. H. Heil, wife and sister were in the city yesterday for a few hours visiting with friends and attending to some trading with the merchants.

Chris Parkening came in Saturday afternoon from his farm home to spend a few hours in the city visiting with friends.

FAREWELL SURPRISE FOR MRS. C. BURR

From Friday's Daily.

Wednesday afternoon about 2:30 a number of ladies met at the home of Mrs. J. W. Warga and proceeded to the cozy home of Mrs. C. Burr on South Fourth street, and tendered her a very pleasant surprise. This delightful occasion was in the nature of a farewell surprise as Mrs. Burr will depart for Chicago Sunday afternoon, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Backen, and will return in the spring to make Plattsmouth her home again. Mrs. Burr was surely some surprised, but soon recovered and proceeded to entertain her guests in her usual hospitable manner. Various games and amusements were indulged in by the ladies, many of them bringing their fancy work and spending a portion of the afternoon plying the busy needle. The merry company of surprisers had come well armed with many good things to eat and during the afternoon a dainty luncheon, consisting of sandwiches, salads, cake, coffee and fruit was prepared, which was served at a suitable time. At 5:30 the guests departed for their homes, having spent a very enjoyable afternoon, all wishing

Mrs. Burr a very pleasant journey and visit.

Those in attendance were: Mesdames John Bauer, jr., H. Tams, H. Zuckweiler, J. P. Sattler, R. Petersen, Elsie Kaufman, J. W. Warga, W. H. Mason, A. Wolff, M. Petzmeyer, Fred Ohm, sr., Jesse Warga, John Clodt, Misses Mary Wehrhahn and Anna Warga.

ANDREW F. STURM WAS IN TOWN LAST SATURDAY

Andrew F. Sturm of Nehawka, was in the city Saturday afternoon for a few hours visiting with his friends. Mr. Sturm is the republican candidate for state senator from Cass and Otoe counties and a gentleman that is possessed of a large circle of friends in both of the counties. He is engaged in the lumber business at Nehawka and is one of the able business men of that enterprising little city and possesses the utmost confidence of the people of that locality. Mr. Sturm is personally a very genial and cordial gentleman and if elected will prove a very able man in the senate.

James Rishel and wife of Glenwood were over Sunday visitors in this city with relatives and friends, returning this morning to the Iowa city.

Our Next Excursion TO CHASE COUNTY Monday, November 13 BETTER COME ALONG!

-W. E. ROSENGRANS-

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