

**PHILADELPHIA GREEKS  
LOYAL TO CONSTANTINE**

**Little Colony Here Mourns Ruler's Forced Abdication and Blames Allies**

**PRO-GERMANISM DENIED**

**King Can Fight Like Devil for Greece, Says Papageorge, and Others Approve**

There is mourning in the Greek colony in Philadelphia today—mourning in the hearts of the Alexander, the Christas and the Georges because of the putting down of their beloved Constantine, whose forced abdication from the throne and country is likely, once more, they predict, to empty the vista of a soldier's revolution upon the heads of their countrymen.

What little business is being done in the vicinity of Locust and Eleventh streets is carried on in an abandoned and dilapidated manner. What matters it that Helena was a can of beans with the picture of old King Othon on it, or that Signorino de la Cruz had a small dog? There is no discussion on some one is recounting the story of the adored Queen Sophia's appearance on the balcony the time she was accused of stablins her husband. There is no discussion on the denial of the ugly charge. Who has the heart to make a sale?

**IN THE GROCERY**

In the grocery store of George Barozitis an eager little group assembled when they learned that Iannis Papageorge was in town again. Papageorge, although a young man, is one of the leaders of Greek thought in America. His territory extends from Boston to West Virginia, and, although he is a good salesman with an order book in one pocket, he is like-wise a good Greek, with a copy of Plato in the other. Moreover, he fought in the Bulgarian war in King Constantine's own regiment and has the wound that he received in a charge at Jatin, Epirus, when the King was not ten feet away from him.

Today, like another Aristotle, Papageorge declaimed prophetically, while his auditors sat around on Staroytanis's soapboxes and counters and nodded their heads in emphatic approval of his words.

"The Greeks all over the country," he was saying, "are behind our Constantine and the royal family and this morning's news came with the suddenness of a bullet from the back. It is another of the Allies' blunders, this forced abdication, and unless there is a strong statement from our King advising us to the contrary, it will go hard with Venizelos and his followers. Our King and Queen have proved they are for Greece and not for Germany or for the Allies. That is why they now suffer. Constantine is one of us. He has kept out of this war because the people do not want it—for no other reason. He is a brave man and can fight like a devil. In the war against the Bulgars he won thirty-one battles in thirty-four days. He is a monster in a fight, but he is the people's King and not the pawn for foreign countries. That is the reason why we prefer to give up and go to Switzerland, because the Allies by the blockade and starvation and internal intrigues have tried to force him from his neutrality."

A dozen eager listeners took up the strain here. The beloved Constantine was named with those two great Constantines of the past—Constantine the Great, who introduced Christianity in Greece, and Constantine Palaeologos, the full-blooded Greek, born and crowned in Sparta, after whom Constantinople is named, and who brought about the fall of the Eastern Empire in 1453.

**KING FOR GREECE**  
According to Papageorge, there is in Greece today a well-trained army of 250,000 men, but unless there is a command from Constantine himself, not 40,000 of them will answer the call of Venizelos and the Allies. The pro-Germanism charge he dismisses with a gesture and the emphatic words: "Constantine and Sophia are for Greece, neither for Germany nor the Allies—and that is the trouble."

The Crown Prince George is second only to the King and Queen in the affections of these isolated but loyal Greeks, and the twenty-four-year-old Prince Alexander, who has been chosen for the throne, is spoken of as "a sweet boy," very quiet and home-loving.

Asked if there were Greeks in America who would return to their native isle should there be a war or a revolution, a tall fellow in the little grocery store, finally Papageorge answered:

"For Constantine, yes, we will fight; for any other, no." Let Constantine call and we come. Am I not right?"

And those on the soapboxes and counters registered with nods and words an unmistakable affirmative.

It is thus that the Philadelphia Greeks reverse their beloved Constantine.

**United Greece Will  
Be Aid to Allies**

Continued from Page One  
fused to permit his partisans to fight against the Allies' ultimatum that he resign.

**MAY ENTER WAR**

Early entry of Greece into the war on the side of the Allies is now expected. Prince Alexander, the new ruler, who presumably will take over the reins of government at once, is known as a pro-ally.

Until Greece can reorganize her own affairs France will aid in the administration of her internal problems, particularly that of furnishing the country with food. Greece has been under blockade by the Allies since last fall.

Constantine—"This" to the Kaiser, according to his famous Christmas message to Queen Sophia, sister to the German ruler—is no longer to be permitted to live in Greece, according to the terms with which the Allies demanded his abdication. He must remain in exile, and it was expected today that eventually he would go to Germany. Early departure of the King and Queen in an Allied warship is expected.

First of the problems to be faced out of the change in rulers is the restoration of unity among the Greek people and of adequate measures to provide for complete reorganizing and distribution. French forces are already landed in Greece to aid in this work.

**VENIZELLOS'S AID**

Venizelos had received complete support of the Greek people since at the polls in his demand for Greece's "benevolent neutrality" toward the Allies, but the King thwarted this expression of the popular will. Then Venizelos organized a Government and pledged aid to the Allies.

It is of vital import to the Allies that Greece—the "back door to the Balkans"—be kept open to them and closed to Germany and Germany's machinations. A cosmopolitan force of soldiers is fighting in Macedonia and Salonica, a Greek port, which has long been held by the Allies as a base of operations for this army. Included under General Sarrail fighting Serbia's battles on the Macedonian front are Serbs, Italians, French, British and Russians.

**REPUBLIC OF GREECE  
MAY BE NEXT SHIFT**

WASHINGTON, June 13.  
Abdication of King Constantine was regarded here today as the probable forerunner of a Greek republic headed by Venizelos, Constantine's bitterest foe.

This second step, however, will not be immediate. Instead, this Government, following the lead of her Allies, has kept the new regime under Constantine's second son, Alexander.

For the moment the abdication means that the Allies are going to have fuller cooperation from Greece, which they were unable to wring from the abdicate and pro-German Constantine.

And the first evidence of this will come from Allied control of the rich harvests of the Thessaly. These harvests are sorely

needed and will solve in large measure the problem of victualing the British forces in Macedonia.

In addition, the Allied court will be such as to thwart any junction between Greek troops and the Teutonic forces.

The idea of a circled republic has been fostered for some time and the State Department has had a request before it to recognize a Venizelist Government. This has never received action, however, as this Government wanted to act in full accord with the Allies, even though its own inclinations would be to recognize a republic in Greece.

The Allies have been able to make this coup largely because of removal of imperial pressure from Russia. When the Czar was in power the British and French found themselves blocked in their Greek dealings often because of his influence and friendship for Greece.

Whether it will be possible to have Greek troops actually aid the Allies is problematical, inasmuch as most of the army has been loyal to Constantine. In any event, the Greek situation is such now that the army cannot harass the British forces that might now be thrown northeastward to cut the Berlin-to-Bagdad pathway.

Some here believe that the "clearing of the Grecian situation" will be followed shortly by military activity in that war theatre. It has frequently been stated that the change in rulers here that cutting of the Bagdad-to-Berlin rail highway by the Allies would mean a long step toward ending the war.

Such a move, successfully made, would isolate the tottering Turks, cut Germany and Austria off from the food supplies Turkey is sending at the expense of other supplies of ammunition and other war munitions from Teuton factories to Turk battle lines in Mesopotamia and other southern sections where British and Russian troops some weeks back were pounding the Mohammedans up toward Constantinople.

**CHANGE IN GREEK RULERS  
MADE WITHOUT REVOLT**

ATHENS, June 13.  
Greece's change in kings has been effected with a minimum of wrench to the nation. A few agitators last night made fiery speeches in the streets, but otherwise there was no disorder. King Constantine's formal abdication in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, appeared to meet with general approval of his countrymen.

Conditions in Greece have been increasingly grave during the last few weeks. The nation has been suffering greatly for months on account of the allied blockade and increasing strength has been shown by the Venizelos provisional government, and to Constantine's policies and his tenacious pro-Germanism in the face of an overwhelming pro-ally sentiment among his people.

**CONSTANTINE, ONCE IDOL  
OF PEOPLE, IS DEPOSED**

Constantine I. King of the Hellenes, was born at Athens, August 2, 1868, and when in his forty-fourth year succeeded his father, King George, after the latter had been assassinated by a crank at Salonica, March 18, 1913. In his youth, Constantine was known as the Duke of Sparta and received his early education from tutors brought from Leipzig.

While King George was a Lutheran, Constantine's mother, who before her marriage

was the Russian Grand Duchess Olga, held to the Orthodox Greek faith and saw to it that her son embraced it as well, a truly diplomatic move on her part and upon his, since it was that of his people. The Prince showed particular aptitude for military science in his youth, and finally entered the army, while his younger and for a time more popular brother, Prince George, took to the sea.

In October, 1889, Constantine became the brother-in-law of the German Emperor by marrying Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Wilhelm II. Through his father, a Danish prince, he was already a first cousin of both King George and Czar Nicholas. His married life is said not always to have been happy. In the first place his wife refused to give up the Lutheran religion and at one time left him, taking up her residence in Darmstadt, Germany.

**IDOL OF PEOPLE**

When her brother, the Kaiser, reproved her for having deserted her lord she is said to have made answer:

"Sire, I am not one of your Uhlans!" Later the royal difficulties were patched up. Three sons and three daughters were the result of the union. They are Prince George, born 1890; Prince Alexander, born 1893; Princess Helena, born 1896; Prince Paulos, born 1901; Princess Irene, born 1904, and Princess Catharina, born 1913.

**GERMAN BASES CUT OFF  
IN GREEK UPEHAVAL**

The abdication of King Constantine will have its military value in the plans of the Allies, inasmuch as it will deprive Germany of many good bases for her submarines in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas and will eliminate the danger of an attack from the rear which loomed for more than two years on General Sarrail's forces operating in Macedonia. Indeed, had not Constantine been kept constantly under pressure and surveillance by the Entente Allies, he would have attacked the Kerent armies long ago.

to help his brother-in-law. However, even called to military inactivity as he was, Constantine has been of invaluable help to the Kaiser, furnishing him through wireless dispatches important information on the movements of Allied forces on land and sea in the Near East.

As to a more immediate military help coming to the Allies from Constantine's exit and the practical elimination of the all powerful pro-German element in Greece, it is doubtful that the Greek army, which for some time has been utterly disorganized and which lost its morale through the recent political events, can be of any immediate value to General Sarrail. The reorganiza-

tion of the Greek army, if it is decided upon, will need a year or more before it can take the field with its full strength of a little more than a quarter million men.

Neither has the landing of British and French troops in Thessaly any strategic importance, since the Allies have far better facilities at Salonica than in Thessaly for operations against the Teutonic lines in Macedonia. If the Allies were to land troops on Thessaly's coast for military operations in Macedonia, they would be confronted with the huge problem of transportation in a country which is almost wholly lacking railroads or even good highways. It is more likely that the Allies

landed troops in Thessaly in order to prevent the crops from going to the Germanophile elements in Greece and from being used to maintain a Germanophile attitude among the Greek population, or even to feed the Teutons.

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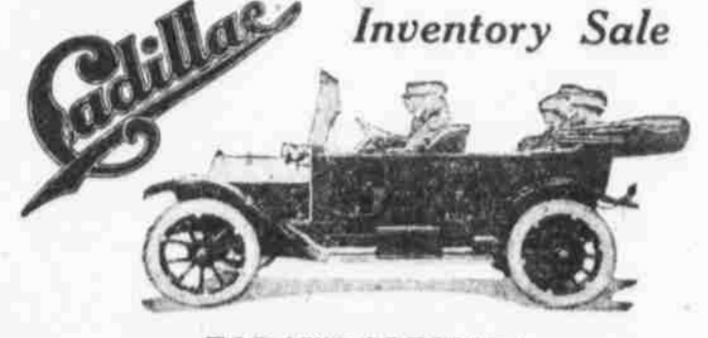
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