

GREECE IS VERY BOLD

Defies the Great Powers in the Occupation of Crete.

CANEA IS INVADIED BY FOREIGNERS.

Combined Fleet of Protesting Nations Lined Up for Action.

BUT THE HELLENIC KINGDOM IS UNDAUNTED.

Meanwhile Loyal Subjects of King George Volunteer to Fight Against the Turks.

CANEA, CRETE, Feb. 15.—Four hundred men from the Russian, French, British and Italian fleets at Canea and fifty Austrians have been landed under the command of an Italian officer and have occupied the city, the Turkish officials having given their assent to the step.

ATHENS, GREECE, Feb. 15.—When the announcement was made here that the "corps of occupation," under the command of Colonel Vassos, chief aide-camp to King George, had landed in Crete demonstrations of the wildest joy were indulged in by the populace.

Advices received here from the island of Crete announce that "the corps of occupation," consisting of infantry, artillery and engineers, numbering 1500 men, which embarked at Piræus yesterday, have landed at Plantation, fourteen kilometers west of Canea.

PARIS, FRANCE, Feb. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an inquiry by M. Jaures regarding the situation in Crete, said that the status of affairs in that island was such as to render a public explanation impossible.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, Feb. 15.—It is stated here, upon semi-official authority, that the admiral in command of the English squadron as senior flag officer in Crete waters will take command of the united fleets of the powers, and every movement of the warships will be made under his direction.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Feb. 15.—The Standard will to-morrow print a dispatch from its Athens correspondent, saying that the powers have decided to supervise the execution of a new charter for Crete, the chief feature of which is the autonomy of the island under the joint rule of the powers.

The Standard's correspondent further says that he has been assured by a Greek official of high position that Emperor William used his influence very largely to effect this solution of the matter, which is hailed with delight, and the crisis is considered to be over.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Feb. 15.—The many rumors concerning what actually occurred at Athens as the result of the two conferences of the diplomatic representatives of the powers yesterday and the subsequent representation of the conclusions arrived at by the conference to Premier M. Deloyannis, M. Bourée, the French Minister being the spokesman of the diplomats, have been set at rest by a semi-official statement which was given out here.

In view of this defiant attitude of the Hellenic Kingdom the German Government will consider that it is no longer consonant with dignity to proceed further in the paths of diplomacy at Athens and after having communicated this conclusion to the Government will instruct the commander of the German warship Kai-

serin Augustus to proceed to Canea and join the associated fleets off the Cretan coast in preventing any hostile action on the part of Greece and co-operate with them in restoring order in the island.

OCCUPATION OF CANEA. Moslems Welcome Intervention by the European Powers.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Feb. 15.—The Times will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Canea giving details of the landing from the foreign warships of the force which occupies Canea. The disembarkation of the men took place in the afternoon under the direction of the Italian admiral, who is the senior commander.

Mushaver Ismail Bey, to whom was delegated by George Berovich Pasha, the Christian Governor of Crete, the powers of government, has addressed a note to the commanders of the foreign fleets, gladly accepting the occupation of Crete and expressing the hope that the towns in the island will all be occupied by the powers.

No information, the dispatch states, can be obtained regarding the movements of the Greek forces under Colonel Vassos, which effected a landing at Placatinas. A light is said to have taken place near Heraklion during the afternoon, and three more Mohammedan villages are said to have been burned.

GREECE IS NOT ALONE. Some Powers Willing to See That Greece Acquires Crete.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A special cable dispatch from London to the Sun says: It is announced that the powers have agreed to make a joint occupation of Crete with the ultimate object of turning the island over to Greece.

The belief is still widespread in Europe that Greece has not followed the defiant policy of the past few days without a secret assurance from some quarter that she would not be allowed to suffer for her present forwardness.

It is, of course, impossible to judge of the probable development of the present crisis without some knowledge of its secret inception, for it is incredible that it has reached its present phase spontaneously. It is easy to see how the Sultan might profit by creating complications and difficulties in the hope of warding off the disciplinary measures which have been so long preparing.

It is by no means clear, however, how anybody else would benefit by the warlike events of the past few days. A highly interesting report bearing upon this point was discussed to-day in a usually well-informed circle of London bankers. It is to this effect:

A fortnight ago Lord Salisbury became fearful that one or two powers, which had yielded acquiescence to England's proposal that coercive measures be adopted to secure genuine reform in the Ottoman Empire, were beginning to waver in that policy.

A fresh emergency such as the Cretan crisis would demonstrate pretty conclusively the correctness of this view. At all events, the powers have agreed to do what they have not done, namely, to take some joint action that would show that the European concert is something more than the sham it has apparently been for eighteen months.

It was not necessary for more than a hint to this effect to reach the ears of King George, and the result has been what the world is now witnessing. Those who disapproved the story could not altogether discredit it, nor did they criticize Lord Salisbury very severely for the diplomatic subterfuge thus imputed to him.

Lord Salisbury's language in the House of Lords yesterday regarding the situation showed no leaning toward Greece, but he insisted with great vigor on perfect harmony among the powers, which is the only essential thing, as far as Europe at large is concerned.

The principal point of interest with regard to the latest situation in Crete itself is in respect to a possible collision between the Greek force which has been landed on the island and the foreign bluejackets who are also there.

MEANS MUCH TO AMERICA. Farmers and Merchants Would Profit by a War.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 15.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following: With the threatened outbreak of hostilities in the Mediterranean Russian shipments of wheat are certain to stop. This means a great deal to the American grain trade at the present juncture. It so happens that Southern Russia is now the only competitor with America in furnishing Western Europe with its supply of wheat. India and Argentina have stopped shipments altogether and have ceased to be a factor in the food supply of Western Europe.

With Russia out of the way by lowering clouds of war it seems certain that American wheat must be in more active demand than it has been for years. If the trade takes this view of yesterday's exciting events of Crete to-day is likely to witness a remarkable advance in wheat and wheat-producing.

Corn will not be so much affected, but is expected to advance somewhat in sympathy with wheat. These were believed last night by experienced observers to be the effects of the shot which went flying near the Turkish flag. With Western Europe depending entirely on America for wheat



GREECE AROUSED.

Earth! render back from out thy breast A remnant of our Spartan dead! Of the three hundred grant but three To make a new Thermopylæ. ---Byron.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN CALLED TO REST

Death of the Noted Eastern Banker From Kidney Troubles.

Remarkable Career of the "Apostle of Free Silver Coinage."

After the Defeat of Bryan He Entered the Produce Business in New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 15.—William P. St. John, formerly president of the Mercantile National Bank and one of the principal champions in the East of free silver, died at 8 o'clock last night from a complication of kidney and stomach trouble.

William Pope St. John, banker, was born in Mobile, Ala., February 19, 1847; the son of Newton St. John, banker, of the firm of St. John, Powers & Co. of Mobile, Ala., for twenty-five years agent in the South for Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. of London. His mother was a daughter of Alexander Pope of Delaware and Dorothy Bibb of Georgia, the latter a sister of Thomas Bibb, the first Governor of Alabama, and for whose family Bibb County, Ga., was named.

sties, prices and credits for the leading firm of sugar refiners in the United States, for which the yearly sales were said to exceed the sum of \$50,000,000.

In January, 1881, he was elected cashier of the Mercantile National Bank of New York City, and two years later was made president. During his incumbency of the office the Mercantile National Bank's deposits increased in ten years from an average of \$3,500,000 to \$11,000,000, while over \$1,000,000 has been accumulated from the earnings, after constant payments of semi-annual dividends, and the market price of the capital stock has advanced from 85 cents to \$2 25 on the dollar.

Mr. St. John was also a director in other banks and trustee in several financial organizations, was a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association and of the financial committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. St. John has been a frequent and valued contributor to financial newspapers, magazines and other literary publications, and had published important original pamphlets on economic topics. He has been conspicuous among bankers for his earnestness in urging the historic basis for the argument in behalf of the equally free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver in the United States, disputing as unhistoric the antagonistic statements of Senator Sherman and others. He has been called the "Apostle of free coinage of silver." Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A.

JACOB IASIG'S CASE.

The Turkish Consul-General Claims to Be Exempt From Arrest. NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Jacob Iasig, Turkish Consul-General in Boston, who was arrested in this city last Saturday evening on the charge of embezzlement, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Center-street Police Court this afternoon. The prosecution was represented by General Francis Peabody of Boston and Lawyer Frederick R. Couderc appeared for Iasig.

in the custody of his counsel until to-morrow.

Ten Years for an Embassador.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—John H. Hoffer, who embezzled \$100,000 from the First National Bank of Lebanon, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment to-day.

Great Machine Bolt Trust Collapses.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 15.—The great machine bolt trust, which comprised all the leading machine bolt manufacturers in the country, has collapsed.

Mr. St. John was also a director in other banks and trustee in several financial organizations, was a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association and of the financial committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

After the defeat of Mr. Bryan Mr. St. John went into the produce business, having bought a seat in the Produce Exchange.

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Magistrate Cornell adjourned the case until to-morrow morning in order to study up and advise over the case. The Consul-General was then paroled



THE LATE WILLIAM POPE ST. JOHN.

CALIFORNIA TO BE FREED

Brighter Prospects for a New Transcontinental Railroad.

LEGISLATURE READY TO LEND AID.

An Amendment to the Civil Code That May Mean Much to the State.

SANTA FE AND VALLEY LINE ACT IN CONCERT.

Technicalities Tending to Prevent the Opening of a Through Line Will Be Removed.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Feb. 15.—Judge C. N. Sterry, solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-night to secure on behalf of his road certain legislation that indirectly affects the Valley road and the people of California who are interested in securing a competing transcontinental road into San Francisco.

There is shortly to be sold under a degree of foreclosure the property of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, including the contract between that corporation and the Southern Pacific Company relative to the line between Mojave and The Needles.

This line is owned by the Southern Pacific Company, but under a contract dated October 1, 1884, it is leased to the Atlantic and Pacific for a term of thirty years. One of the conditions is that the Atlantic and Pacific shall not extend its own line into California without five years' notice to the Southern Pacific. This would preclude the construction by the Atlantic and Pacific of a line to close the gap between Mojave and Bakerfield so as to connect with the Valley road at the latter town.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has acquired all the outstanding bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific, and is ready to purchase the property and all the vested rights of the latter company, including the contract with the Southern Pacific.

Judge Sterry's object in appearing before the Judiciary Committee to-night was to secure the passage of a bill which would give his company the power to form a corporation under the laws of California which will have the right to purchase railroads already constructed, together with all their rights, franchises and privileges of all kinds. The present law provides for the organization of corporations to transact any kind of business not in itself unlawful, and the Civil Code also specifically provides for the incorporation of railroad companies, but nowhere is it specifically stated that a corporation shall have the right to purchase and operate roads already constructed.

There was a general disposition on the part of the committee to grant anything that Judge Sterry desired on this matter, but there was objection to the bill he had prepared and which he had submitted to the committee. It was contended that the law as it stood permitted the formation of such a corporation as he had outlined. He admitted this, but explained that some technical objections might be raised as the law stood at present, and for that reason his company desired to thoroughly protect itself.

It was suggested that the Civil Code could be more safely and satisfactorily amended to secure the object he sought. He said he did not care how the end was effected and would be satisfied with anything the committee recommended as long as what his company desired was granted.

Senators Simpson and Dickinson were named as a committee to draft a suitable amendment to section 453 of the Civil