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FOREIGN TROOPS TO BE LANDED

Powers Getting Ready for the Coercion of Brave Greece.

ADMIRALS ARRANGE THE BLOCKADE.

After Sunday No Vessels Will Be Allowed to Enter Without Permission.

PHILOSOPHICALLY THE GREEKS PREPARE FOR WAR.

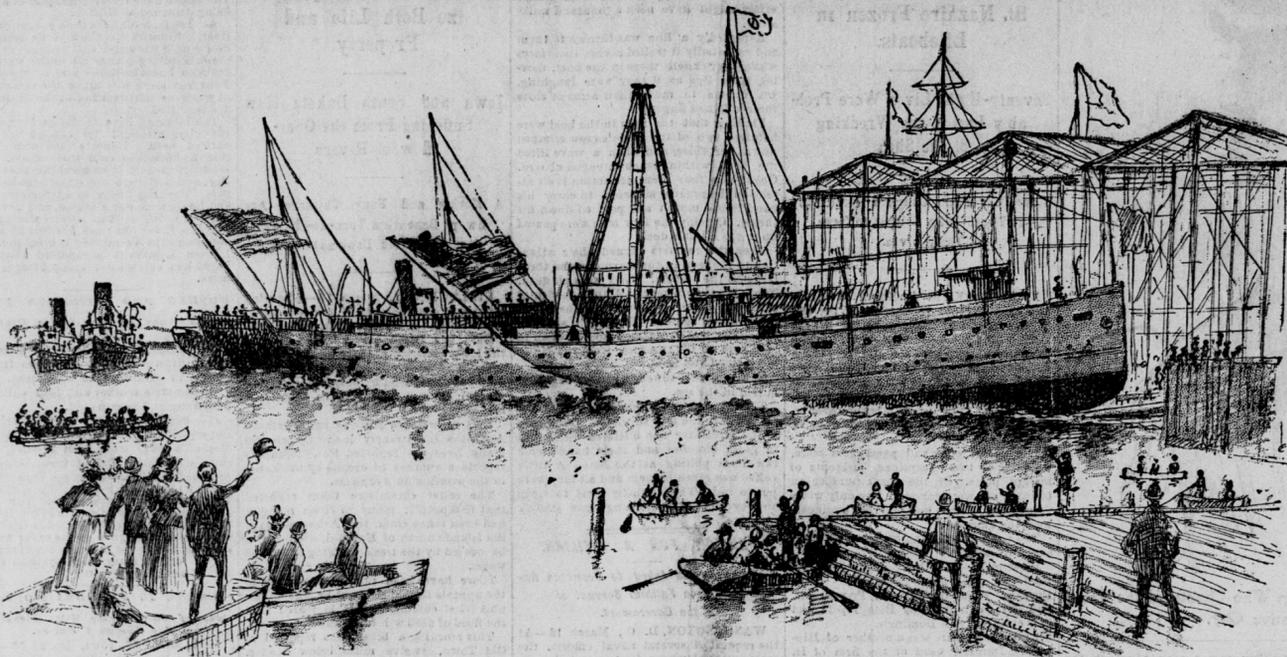
They Do Not Believe That Autonomy Can Be Sustained in the Island of Crete

CANEA, CRETE, March 18.—The admirals commanding the fleets of the powers here have called to the representatives of their respective governments in Constantinople that the blockade of the island would begin on Sunday.

It has been decided that the foreign troops who are to be landed to carry out the purposes of the powers shall be located at different places.

The proclamation issued by foreign admirals announcing the conditions under which autonomy will be granted to Crete promises the adoption of measures to regulate the workings of complete autonomy for the island and guarantees to every one of its inhabitants perfect liberty and security of property.

ATHENS, GREECE, March 18.—In the House to-day M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the foreign admirals in Cretan waters had issued a proclamation stating that a blockade of Crete would begin at 8 o'clock on the



The Twin Warships Wheeling and Marietta as They Slipped Into Their Element From the Ways at the Union Iron Works Yesterday Morning.

WARSHIPS SLIP INTO THE SEA

Successful Launching of the Wheeling and Marietta.

GREAT CROWDS CHEER THE EVENT.

The Vessels on Striking the Water Come Together With Slight Damage.

TWO LADIES CHRISTEN THE WARRIORS.

The Union Iron Works Entertain the Christening Party During the Day.

Two more fighting ships dropped from the land into the sea yesterday morning, there to become members of the white squadron and to stand for the honor of America and Americans.

The launching of the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta took place from the slips of the Union Iron Works on the minute for which it had been arranged. Every detail of the plans carried perfectly, except that when the big boats struck the water they came together for no reason that the managers could explain or understand except that they were disposed to be neighborly. The result was almost disastrous, but, fortunately, passed with only an ugly scratching of the new paint and the breaking of the davits on the Marietta.

A great crowd gathered to witness the inspiring spectacle. It formed a heavy fringe about the slips in the yards of the Union Iron Works, covered the ships that were docked there, as well as every point and pinnacle about the place. It formed the favored group that held tickets of admission from the Union Iron Works. Along the shore beyond the high fence of the shipyard stretched the line of the uninited, a much greater crowd, who had really a better view of the event. For they were in position from the Potrero road to watch the ships at broadside leap from their place on the stays down the smooth path prepared for them into the sea.

Then there were those who came by water. The bay was fairly crowded with craft of every design, from the big side-wheeler down through all the variations of tugs, yachts and small sailing vessels to the single scull. The larger craft were crowded with men and women, and all of them had their flags flying, and some were otherwise decorated. The water in front of the ships where the two boats stood up on the ways ready for the plunge was patrolled by a tug and kept clear of the eager crowd of sight-seeing craft.

Presently the tug Sea King made its way through the crowd and ran directly up to the slip. It was evidently a privileged character. As it tied up a party of ladies and gentlemen climbed ashore. It was the christening party, led by Miss Lucie S. Brown of Wheeling and Mrs. H. Clifford More of Naples, this State, formerly of Marietta, and who was to represent her native city in the christening. They made their way directly to the stand raised for the ceremony at the nose of the respective boats and where they were to break the

tempered by the information that the crew of the vessel escaped.

The newspapers voice the opinion of the public when they denounce the action of the warship as a crime against civilization by the nations who claim to lead the world in humanity. The bitterest denunciation is heard on every hand of all who had to do with the sinking of the vessel.

LONDON, ENG., March 18.—The St. James Gazette asserts that the blockade of the coast of Crete by the warships of the powers will begin next Sunday morning, and that the foreign admirals have requested Greece to withdraw her warships from Cretan waters before that time, otherwise force would be employed to compel her to do so.

TOULON, FRANCE, March 18.—The French transport ship Auvergne, having on board troops, arms, stores, etc., destined for Canea, Crete, is aground, and it has been necessary to land the men and stores in order to float her.

ROME, ITALY, March 18.—The Italian warship Eridano, with 600 troops on board, will start for Crete to-morrow.

SUNK A GREEK SCHOONER.

Austrians Resented the Firing Upon Their Flag.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, March 18.—The Government has received advice that the Austrian gunboat Sebenico has sunk a Greek schooner with a cargo of munitions of war and a number of Cretan insurgents on board. The Sebenico, under the orders

of the guns on shore and no one was hurt. Accounts differ as to whether the schooner fired or not, but a majority of them concur in stating that she did.

At any rate the Sebenico quickly trained her guns on the insurgents ashore and very quickly silenced their fire. At the same time other her guns were fired at the schooner, which sank shortly thereafter.

The Austrians are filled with the greatest resentment at what they term the insolence of the Greeks in daring to fire upon the Austrian flag.

Four more of the crew of the Russian turret-ship Sissoi Veliky, who were injured by the explosion of one of the great guns of the ship near Suda Bay on Monday, have succumbed to their injuries. This makes the total number of deaths thus far caused by the explosion twenty-five.

The British warship Barfleur has sailed hence for Kissamo, some twenty-five miles to the westward. It is supposed that she has been ordered there for the purpose of embarking the Turkish garrison, numbering 300 men, who have been besieged by the insurgents for several days. It is stated that the Turkish position at Kissamo is surrounded by 5000 rebels.

NORMAN AT THE FRONT.

Says the Greeks Are Willing to Die for Their Country.

LONDON, ENG., March 18.—The Chronicle will to-morrow state that its special

refuse to accept cipher messages from the Greek Consuls for transmission.

CANEA, CRETE, March 18.—Sharp fighting occurred yesterday and to-day between the Turks and insurgents outside of Retimo. Yesterday five men were killed and eleven wounded and to-day five men were killed.

DAVID FEELS SIX GOLIATHS.

England's Great Old Man Speaks of Greece and the Powers.

LONDON, ENG., March 18.—Under the title "The Eastern Crisis" a sixteen-page pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone will be issued to-morrow. The pamphlet is in the form of a letter from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to the Duke of Westminster, in which the ex-Premier proceeds to say:

"Events in crowds have been occurring in the east at short intervals for the past two years of such a nature as to stir our common humanity to its innermost recesses and to lodge an appeal from official to personal confidence. Until the most recent days these transactions have seemed to awaken no echo save in England, but now light has flashed upon Western Europe, and an easy comprehension that nations as well as cabinets are concerned has taken a strong hold upon the public mind. Later massacres in Armenia have occurred upon a scale of intensity and in adversity of their wickedness beyond all modern if not all historical experience. All this has been done under the eyes of the six great powers, who are represented

of Greece and Crete and says: "We have before us a David facing six Goliaths." He argues that Ottoman rule in Crete is a thing of yesterday, but Crete was a part of Greece and Cretan people were part Greek people 3000 years ago. "Nor have their moral and human ties ever broken or relaxed," he said, "and years and centuries will come when this bad dream of Ottoman dominion has passed from Europe that the union will still subsist. "Greece by her bold action," Mr. Gladstone continues, "has conferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to patter over this question as we pattered in Armenia. The unions of the nations are in various stages of their training, but I do not believe it is the European people whose judgment will tolerate the punishment of Greece for good deeds she recently performed. Certainly it would not be the French, who so largely contribute to the kingdom, nor will it be the Italians, who are so mindful of what their fathers have undergone, and least of all the English, who, if the road were open to them by the dissolution of Parliament, would show how they are minded by turning up a Parliament which upon this question would speak with unanimity."

GREEKS BOUND TO FIGHT.

Nothing but a Bombardment Can Check the Warlike Spirit.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 19.—A special cable dispatch to the Sun from London says: Greek advice are to the effect that the war is considered inevitable and it will be welcomed by the entire nation. The impression even in Western Europe is that nothing short of a great naval bombardment and the threatened bombardment of some important Greek town will prevent an outbreak of hostilities against Turkey. It is difficult to believe that the British Government in any event will participate in or sanction such an extreme measure.

Prince Henry Man Rule Crete.

PARIS, FRANCE, March 18.—The Echo de Paris publishes a rumor that the Governorship of Crete will be offered to Prince Henry of Orleans, who is now in Abyssinia at the head of an exploring expedition.

GOMEZ WAS VICTORIOUS.

The Cuban General Meets a Spanish Force and Defeats It.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 18.—A San dispatch from Havana says a big battle has been fought at Savanna, near Sancti Spiritus, between the forces of General Gomez and a Spanish column 2000 strong. The Spanish official report of the battle gives no details, but the report is current that the Spaniards suffered a terrible defeat. The news has created a great sensation.

In Havana it is admitted that the expedition of General Roloff landed in Pinar del Rio with 8000 guns and ammunition and then the steamer started for some other port on the island.

Scott to Be Released.

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KISSAMO KASTELLI, in Northwest Crete, Now Besieged and Surrounded by the Christian Insurgents.

morning of March 21—Sunday next. After that time no Greek vessels would be allowed to enter the ports of the island, and the vessels of other nations desiring to enter must first obtain permission from the admirals.

The announcement was received calmly. The Chamber and the people generally are resigned to this action on the part of the powers, believing that the attempted imposition of autonomy on the Cretans will prove futile and that the island will ultimately fall to Greece.

A number of prominent Cretans, who are now in Athens, state that their property has been destroyed by Moslems and that they will never return to the island. They could never have the slightest confidence in the novel regime that is proposed by the powers, and believe that an autonomous Government imposed by force of arms would never be self-sustained and that the end of it would be worse than the first. The Greek troops in the island are in a position, so far as supplies are concerned, to hold out for an indefinite period notwithstanding a blockade.

As soon as the Greek Government learned that it was the intention of the powers to blockade the island large quantities of provisions, munitions of war, medicines and all supplies necessary for an army in the field were hurried forward. During the past week great quantities of these supplies have been successfully transferred to the troops.

Greek sailors, than whom there are no other along the shores of the Mediterranean, are confident that the blockade will not prove effective against their superior knowledge of the coasts of Crete. They claim that they can and will easily run the blockade and land whatever cargoes they carry.

The news of the sinking of a Greek schooner by an Austrian warship in Cretan waters caused the greatest excitement and indignation here, which was not

of the British admiral commanding the British squadron in Cretan waters, was patrolling off Cape Dia, Crete, when the schooner was in sight.

The schooner was hailed by the gunboat and the insurgents on board in reply opened fire upon the Sebenico, whereupon the latter turned her guns on the schooner and sank her. The crew of the schooner swam ashore. None of the crew was injured.

LONDON, ENG., March 18.—A dispatch from Rome, which the Daily News will publish to-morrow, states that Greece will protest against the firing upon and sinking of the schooner.

She will claim that the action of the Austrian warship was arbitrary, the place where she sank the schooner not being directly under the protection of the powers, and will also protest that the warship was not warranted in firing upon the vessel, as there was no blockade established at the time.

The dispatch adds that the incident is regarded in Rome as being significant, inasmuch as it is considered proof that the concert of the powers is perfect.

This had the effect of causing a rise in prices at the bourse. It is reported that the insurgents refuse to accept autonomy and demand that Crete be annexed by Greece.

CANEA, CRETE, March 18.—It is learned here that the schooner sunk by the Austrian warship Sebenico was landing stores when she was approached by the warship. The latter sent boats to intercept the schooner's boats and forbid them to approach nearer to the shore. There were a large number of insurgents about the place where the schooner intended to land her cargo, and when they saw the boats from the warship they divined what their intention was and poured a lively fusillade in their direction with rifles and cannon. The boats, however, were out of range

commissioner, Henry Norman, has returned to Athens from Thessaly. He reports that the Greek officers in command of the troops on the frontier are calmly determined.

They have no optimistic illusions regarding the Turkish forces which may at any moment be pitted against them. They fully realize that if it comes to war the forces of Crete may suffer defeat. They do not display the slightest sign of bravado, but are prepared to sacrifice their lives at the best of their country.

Hitherto, Norman says, the feeling of the Greeks toward the powers has been that of surprise and pain that they should attempt to defeat the aspirations of Greece, but is now one of bitter resentment and anger. He advises the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta to avoid the vicinity of the Greek fleet in the event of hostilities occurring, which, he says, a blockade of the Greek ports will certainly precipitate.

A Turkish torpedo-boat and a torpedo-boat destroyer, which are believed to be officered by Germans, are off one of the northern islands of Greece. A Greek fleet is watching them, and if events warrant their capture the German officers will receive short shrift.

Mr. Norman asserts that the Greek and Turkish armies on the frontier are nearly equal in numbers.

The Greeks have a slight advantage in infantry, but the Turks have a material advantage in artillery, though they are lacking in horses. Some of their guns are drawn by oxen.

The Athens correspondent of the Telegraph says that the blockade of Crete began yesterday. All the torpedo boats attached to the fleet are watched. The Greeks are clever blockade runners, and it is possible that they will continue to land provisions, etc., especially in rough weather. Telegraph offices at Retimo and Candia

at the Porte by Embassadors, and through their feeble verbiage a sufficient counterpoise to instruments of death, shame and torture, provided that in framing it they all chimed in with one another."

The letter then goes on to review the Eastern question since 1878. Mr. Gladstone recalls the fact that his Ministry in 1880 organized a European concert to procure the fulfillment of the treaty of 1878 in regard to Montenegro and Greece. The forces of moral support had been exhausted and a squadron of warships of the six powers had been assembled on the Montenegrin or Albanian coast. It was soon found that several powers in "a concert of Europe" meant toy demonstrations which were not intended to pass for reality.

"We did not waste any time to galvanize the corpse into life," Mr. Gladstone continued, "but framed a plan for the seizure of an important port of the Sultan's dominions. We found as our principal support the wise and brave Alexander II who then reigned in Russia. The effect was perfect. There was no war in Europe, though this bugbear would doubtless have been used had our proceedings passed beyond privacy. Our plan became known to the Sultan, and without a single difficulty Montenegro obtained considerable extension and Thessaly was added to Greece later. It was time to speak with freedom. At this moment two great states with a European population of 150,000,000 are under the government of two young men, each bearing the title of Emperor, but who in one case is wholly without knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough as to have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world. In the concert of the powers these powers fight steadily against freedom, but why is our Government pinned to their apron?"

Mr. Gladstone then reviews the history



THE BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS OF ATHENS. One squadron stationed off Cape Themistocles can cover both the Piraeus and Phaleron, shutting off Athens effectually from the sea, except by a roundabout way to other points on the coast.