

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XVII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898.

NUMBER 276

## THE TROUBLE IN CRETE

### Why Europe Is So Deeply Interested In the Island.

#### FINE THEORY THAT DOESN'T WORK.

The Situation Which Led to the Greco-Turkish War Is Now More Complicated Than Ever and Threatens to Involve Some of the Larger Powers.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that another insurrection has broken out in Crete. As a matter of fact a disturbed state is the normal condition of the island. It has been centuries since Crete was wholly at peace. If they were neither fighting or getting ready to fight, the Cretans would not feel at home.

The trouble which is just now holding the boards there is by no means new. It is the same dispute which caused the Greco-Turkish war. The dif-



THE ARSENAL AT CANDIA.

ferences which led to the shelling of Candia by British warships are practically the same which have kept the island in a state of turmoil for hundreds of years. The present outbreak is merely an echo of ancient quarrels.

If the future of Crete alone was concerned, the islanders might fight to their hearts' content, and not a hand in all Europe outside of Greece would be raised to stay them. But Crete, being geographically a strategic key to the control of the Mediterranean and incidentally adjacent waters, is too important to be ignored by the jealous powers. As a result the status quo is maintained by several mailed fists. And a very disturbing status quo it is indeed.

The present situation is this: Crete is practically in the hands of the continental powers and has been so since the close of the Greco-Turkish war. Before that event it had been held by Turkey. The war was caused by a concentrated and almost successful revolt of the 210,000 Christian Cretans, mostly Greeks, against the rule of the Mohammedans, who number 70,000. Greece interfered, declared the annexation of the island and sent a force of troops as well as a fleet to back the declaration. The troops landed, but it will be remembered that the Greek fleet was headed off by the powers, who stepped in and declared a blockade of the island. Then the Turks crossed the Thessalian frontier and promptly thrashed the Greeks in their own balliwick.

Had not the powers prevented Crete would have been reclaimed by the sul-



THE PORT OF KHANIA.

tan, but the powers did intervene. They did not oust the Turks entirely, but arranged a joint government, parceling out the various ports among themselves. The theory was to establish an independent government which should settle the differences between the islanders and leave them to control their own affairs, thus removing the possibility of Crete being gobbled up by any strong nation and disturbing the balance of power.

It was a beautiful theory, but it has not worked. The Cretans continued to massacre the Turks whenever they could, and the Turks were not slow to return the compliment, except in the seaport towns, where the marines of the different powers acted as police. Over the towns, which are the headquarters of the zones of influence allotted each of the five powers—England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy—they exercise military law from the headquarters of a consul's office and the men-of-war in the harbor.

But this has not satisfied the Christians. If they cannot be Greeks, they prefer to indulge in their natural gift

for irregular fighting, which is the heritage of centuries of insurrections.

Much less are the Moslems satisfied. The shoe is on the other foot now. They have been called upon to pay taxes instead of helping to massacre Christians who did not pay. This infraction on their rights, as they understand them, they have resented in a manner characteristic of the scum which hangs about the seaport towns of Crete. Indeed the British had not advanced so far in their pacification of Candia that Mussulmans were allowed to go into the country, this because of the danger of a conflict between them and the Greeks. The Greeks were allowed to come into the town, however, as there they were under the eyes of the police and soldiers, while the Mussulmans in the country would not be.

is an example. Candia is the ancient capital of Crete and one of its principal ports. To Great Britain was allotted the task of doing police duty in Candia. When the Mohammedans rose in revolt against foreign control, it was the British who suffered. Then the British marines ashore and the British warships in the harbor retaliated, and there were some dead Mussulmans. Of course the sultan does not like this and is likely to call on the kaiser to help him avenge the injury just as the kaiser is shaking hands with John Bull over a friendly treaty of recent drafting.

The present capital of the island is Khania, a city variously estimated to contain from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. The distinction of being the chief city of Crete dates only from 1841, soon after the restoration of dominion from

A large portion of the city is in a dilapidated condition, due mainly to earthquakes. Since the removal of the capital to Khania no effort has been exerted to repair the damages made by the lapse of time or the convulsions of nature, and it is unquestionably a fact that the place will retrograde in importance, commercial activity and population. The recent shelling of the city did not help its appearance any.

HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

There is no doubt that this signal British victory will make for the progress of civilization. English rule in Egypt was not relished either by that country or by others, but no friend of progress in the world's events could desire to have had that rule withdrawn. —Brooklyn Eagle.

## GRAND ARMY'S NEW CHIEF.

Was Once "The Boy Captain of the Army of the Tennessee."

Colonel James A. Sexton, the new commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a Chicago business man. He was postmaster of that city for five years and during the time of the Columbian celebration. He is also a native of Chicago and is 54 years old.

Colonel Sexton went into the army as a private when he was but 17 years old, but was elected captain of his company, and throughout the army of the Tennessee he was known as "The Boy Captain." He was only 21 years of age when his term of service expired. Three of his brothers also served in the Union army.

He served under Sherman in the Vicksburg campaign and was in all the assaults made on that city. Through casualties among the officers he found himself in command of the regiment and was especially commended for bravery at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He there again became the commander of his regiment and was one of the officers most conspicuous in restoring confi-



COLONEL JAMES A. SEXTON.

dence among the broken lines along the Columbia pike. At the battle of Nashville he again commanded his regiment and was severely wounded.

Colonel Sexton subsequently took part in the Mobile campaign, and during his term of service took part in many minor engagements in addition to the battles mentioned. He was three times severely wounded and was often specially mentioned in reports of his brigade and division commanders for conspicuous bravery.

Chairman of the Cigar Company.

Two small boys, walking down Tottenham Court road, passed a tobacconist's shop. The bigger remarked, "I say, Bill, I've got a ha'penny, and if you've got one, too, we'll have a penny smoke between us."

Bill produced his copper, and Tommy, diving into the shop, promptly reappeared with a penny cigar in his mouth. The boys walked side by side for a few minutes, when the smaller mildly said: "I say, Tom, when am I to have a puff? The weed's half mine."

"Oh, you shut up!" was the businesslike reply. "I'm the chairman of this company, and you are only a shareholder. You can spit." —"Collections and Recollections."



A Hopeless Case.

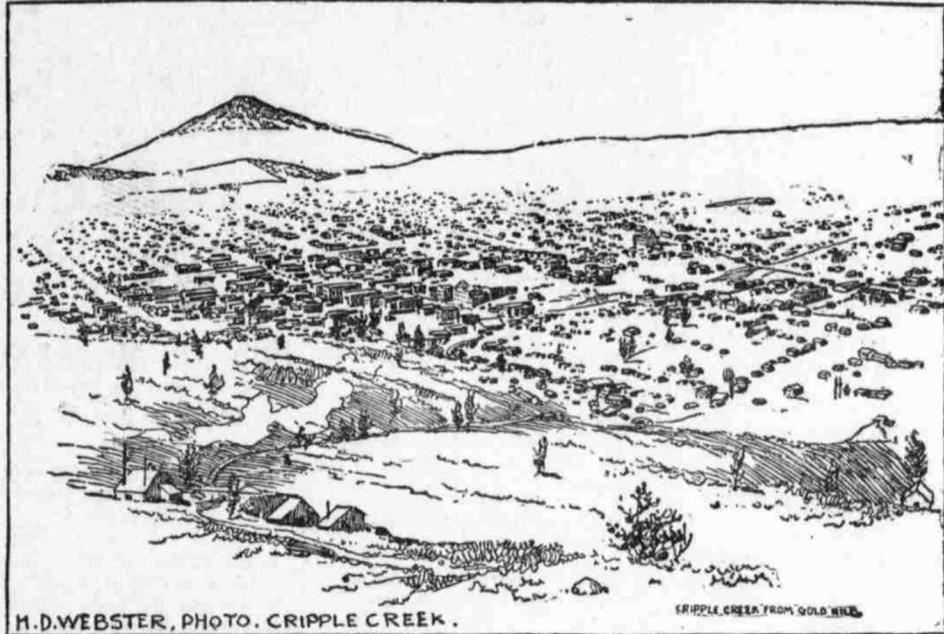
A Scottish paper tells a story of an old Scottish woman who was "unco' drouthie," without the money to buy "a drappie." "Lassie," she said to her little granddaughter, "gang round to Donald McCallum and bring me a gill. Tell him I'll pay him i' the morning. Tell him I'll pay him i' the morning."

Back came the child with a refusal. Donald declined to part with his whisky without the cash. Eager and irritated, the old woman cast about for some means of "raising the wind," and her eye fell upon the family Bible. "Here, lassie," she said, "gie him this and tell him to keep it until I bring him the siller." Off went the little girl, but she soon returned, still carrying the Bible. Donald was obdurate.

"He says he maun hae the baubees first, granny."

In anger the disappointed grandmother threw up her hands and exclaimed: "Loch, did onybody ever hear the like o' that! The man will neither tak my word nor the word o' God for a gill o' whisky!"

## PICTURES OF FAMOUS MINES AND MINING CITIES IN COLORADO.



H. D. WEBSTER, PHOTO. CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Mussulmans could not appreciate the distinction and have wiped out the insult with blood. All the Cretans, of whatever religion, are quarrelsome, dirty and picturesquely vain. The European officers and officials assigned to the work of governing them have long since become disgusted with their tasks. If they satisfy a complaint of one faction one day, another one is sure to arise the next.

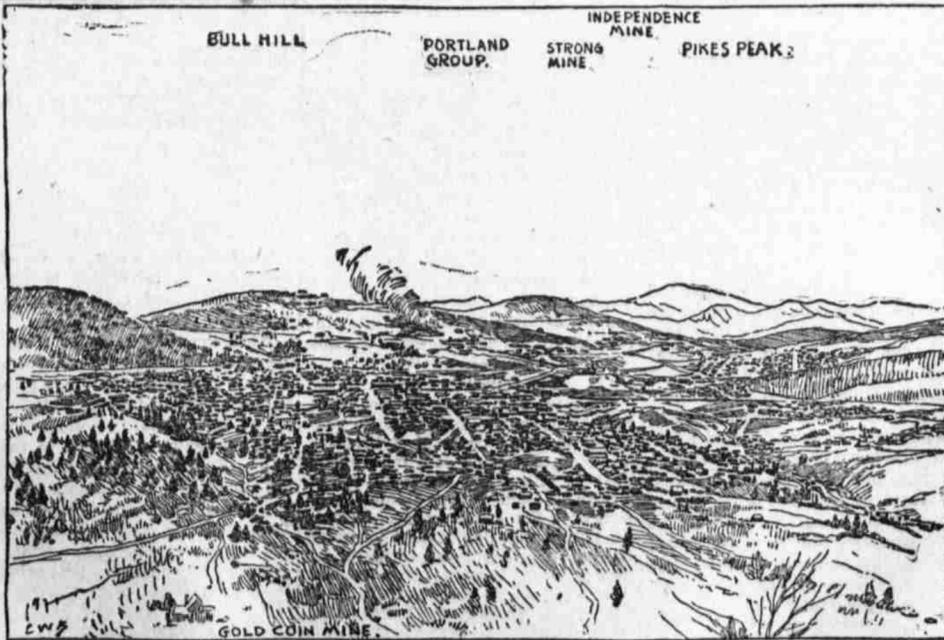
Not having much else to do, especially when fighting is suppressed, the Cretans are extremely apt at making complaints. It will be some satisfaction to Emperor William to know that none of his men-of-war fired on this nominal Turkish town. As a reward for his partiality to the sultan he is to be allowed to start some scheme, at present

Mehemet Ali to the Turkish home government. The houses of the city are constructed mostly of wood, although more substantial materials are used in some of the more important public buildings. The religious edifices include a number of Turkish mosques, Greek churches and a Jewish synagogue.

Khania is the official residence of the European consuls, who, however, do not reside in the city proper, but in the village of Khalepa, a delightful suburb on rising ground about a mile from Khania. The harbor is in a wretched condition, shoaling off to ten and even eight feet, and deep draft vessels must needs anchor four to five miles out. The principal articles of commerce are oil, soap and leather. The plain adjoining the city is famed for its fruitfulness. Khania is de-

In an article describing the women's billiard room of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel the London Globe says: "If a man should be so bold as to remove his coat, an attendant instantly hands him a lounge jacket. All present shut their eyes and do not open them again until the ringing of a bell announces that the shirt sleeves have been covered."

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten in England were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII's time were there either raspberries or strawberries or cherries grown in England, and we do not read of the turnip, cauliflower and quince being cultivated before the sixteenth century or the carrot before the seventeenth century.



## POINTS VISITED BY NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

vague and harmless, but possibly a Kiao-Chou, for colonization in Syria.

This is partly responsible—wholly responsible, his critics say—for his forthcoming much advertised and devout tour in Palestine. The nation which, in return for concessions in Africa, has just agreed not to molest his Syrian scheme now has its soldiers massacred by the subjects of the sultan, and the sultan since the Greco-Turkish war is not so ready to apologize for massacres as he was previously. He boasts of allies and wants Crete back.

So instead of the Grecian question being settled by the Greco-Turkish war it is just as disturbing as ever. In fact, there is even more possibility now that the powers may be embroiled than ever before. The recent incident at Candia

lightly situated and under a better system of government might enjoy a fair degree of commercial prosperity.

The former capital of Crete was Candia, on the northern coast. It occupies the site of the ancient seaport of Heracleion, by which name it is still known to the Greek speaking population. It was founded by the Saracens in the ninth century, fortified by the Genoese in the twelfth century and strengthened by the Venetians during the next 300 years.

Candia is still the most populous city of Crete, containing about 18,000 inhabitants. Its chief buildings are a governor's palace, 14 mosques, two Greek churches, one Armenian church, the Capuchin monastery, the bazaar and the baths. Its chief trade is in soap.

A Distressing Outlook.

A little Cleveland girl was greatly worried by the misfortune of a favorite playmate. The latter injured her knee by a fall, and for a time it was feared she might lose the limb. Happily this contingency was avoided, and in time the sufferer completely recovered. But when the outlook was dark indeed the sympathetic girl burst in on her mamma one day with the following excited query:

"Oh, mamma, did you know it was Bella's vaccination leg that was hurt?"

No, mamma didn't know it. "Well, it is," cried the little sympathizer, "and, oh, mamma, just think, if they cut off her leg she'll have to be vaccinated all over again!"