

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair and Warmer.

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TODAY'S EVENTS. Grand-Vandeville, 2.30, 8.15. Capitol—Legislature, 9.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Werkendam, Rotterdam. GIBBALTAR—Arrived: Ems, New York, for Genoa.

And the Unspeakable Turk spoke first.

The great war question in the East is: "Who began it?"

The National league is a day behind the Turks in opening hostilities.

Von der Ahe's Browns are finding that it is a case of "When salm meets saint."

To the man who is anxious to ride a century, any old hundred is good music.

The Cuban war has now joined Canton and Carson City in a "has-been" dreibund.

The wheel ought to become a factor in this war between Turkish bloomers and Greek skirts.

Kastoria is one of the Turkish towns near the seat of war, and the Greek children cry for it.

Even Europe's war cloud must be somewhat astonished to find that at last it is the real thing.

Old Boreas needs a reservoir system to hold back those surplus zephyrs until they are needed.

A Hibernalian wants to know if Milouna's pass isn't a violation of the interstate commerce act.

Turkish accounts of their losses in Sunday's battles would do credit to Weyler's private secretary.

Northern Minnesota farmers are patiently waiting for a Moses to roll back the waters of their Red sea.

Is it possible Hunter's friends slyly started the rumor that their senatorial candidate is good at bribery.

As the game progresses it is evident McKinley is scoring a complete shut-out on Minnesota's congressional nine.

Sky scrapers are somewhat out of fashion in large cities now. Pavement scrapers also seem to be in St. Paul.

In the present crisis Turkey's big debt to European bondholders is more useful than a surplus in the treasury.

As a cycle show the one in the Mill City cannot be compared with that of which Boreas was the manager Sunday.

England has a faint remembrance of another little war that started with the battle of Lexington 122 years ago yesterday.

Deputy Stephens' reputation as a fisherman is forever blighted. Even the courts couldn't prove that he caught a fish so-o-o long.

State Solons needn't bother about the time for killing ducks. Let them wake up to the fact that this is the time for killing woodchucks.

The woodchuck which has been lying low since Feb. 2 can be expected to get in some lively work during the few remaining hours of the legislature.

Prof. Douglas Archibald predicts that this will be an abominably hot and dry year. Red river valley farmers may be excused if they are a trifle skeptical.

The reorganization of the Populist party proposed by the "Reform" Press association will be something like the reconstruction of the mule after he kicked the can of dynamite.

Hostilities on the Greek frontier are but preliminary struggles for the strategic positions, says the Turkish minister. In other words, a rush by the opposing commanders to get next to the telegraph operator.

TURKS ARE ROUTED BY PLUCKY GREEKS.

Decisive Advantage Gained Over Edhem Pasha in the Vicinity of Revena.

DOWNFALL OF PREVESA IS EXPECTED HOURLY.

One Report Says That Seven Thousand Turks Were Killed or Wounded.

Sharp Conflict Between the Turkish Lines Pierced by Military and Maritime Powers.

LONDON, April 19.—In spite of the fact that the hostilities on the Greek frontier have caused but little excitement here, communications have been in progress all day long between the foreign office and Rome, Paris and Athens. It is reported tonight that among the other matters considered is the expediency of ordering the international fleets to leave Cretan waters and to go in the direction of Salonica and the Dardanelles to watch the fighting, with a view to localizing it if necessary by naval intervention. Should this suggestion, which is understood to emanate from the Italian foreign office, be acted upon, it is probable that only half the fleet of foreign war ships would be withdrawn for such a purpose, the other half remaining to continue the Cretan blockade.

ATHENS, April 20.—The Greeks have occupied several strategic positions around Damasi, including Viglia. Three thousand armed peasants have joined the troops. It is alleged that 2,000 Turks attacked Revena. It is feared that a massacre has taken place at Prevesa during the bombardment. London, April 19.—A dispatch to the

It is stated that the Turkish forces attacking Revena numbered more than 10,000 men.

LONDON, April 19 (7 p. m.)—The situation on the frontier has not, according to the latest advices, been materially modified today. Both the Turks and the Greeks are resting from the tremendous exertions of Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The troops of Edhem Pasha were half dead with fatigue and hunger when the firing slackened last night. Most of them flung themselves down where they stood on the bare ground to sleep. The Turkish commander-in-chief prudently decided to allow his army to rest today. As details come in it becomes more and more apparent that the fighting in Milouna pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like devils, and the Greeks resisted in the spirit of their ancestors. The most inexplicable fact in connection with the whole engagement is the comparatively small number of killed. All the special correspondents agree to this. The Turks appear to have fired as wildly with their rifles at Milouna pass as they did at Arta, where the fighting consisted of an artillery duel between the rival batteries on each side of the river, lasting about four hours in the afternoon. There they fired only one out of five shots with any effect, and their batteries were soon silenced by the Greeks, whose marksmanship was very much

superior. The Turkish losses at Arta are believed to have been very heavy. On the Greek side there was not a man killed.

A dispatch to the Times from Ellassona says that fighting began at Janina on Sunday morning. There is no confirmation of the rumor that 12,000 Turks have occupied the fort at Pentepegadia, on the road from Arta to Janina.

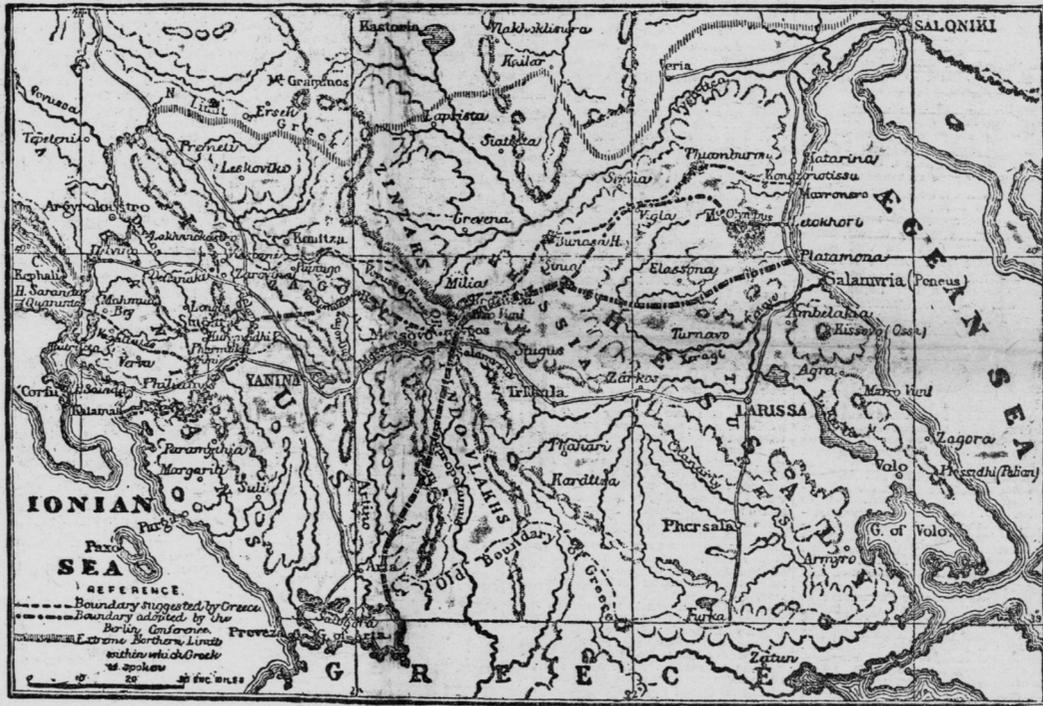
ELASSONA, April 19 (evening).—The Turkish forces continue to hold the Milouna pass, though it is reported that they are advancing or making ready to advance to recapture the positions from which they were dislodged on Sunday. The two blockhouses have been strongly fortified, and it would take a powerful body of Greek troops to recapture them. Edhem Pasha has entrenched himself on all the heights from Paspalyava to Meckie, and strong bodies of troops are stationed in the defiles between these two points. The inhabitants of Ellassona have left the town en masse and are pushing northward, many going on to Salonica. Evidently they fear that the Greeks will defeat the Turks and actually reach this place. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, has returned here with energy and caution. He attends more assiduously to his duties than any member of his staff, receives reports while on horseback and attends to trifling details with as much care as to important movements. His manner is grave and imperturbable, it is curious to note how implicitly he is looked upon by his troops.

HARD FOUGHT BATTLE.

Graphic Story of the Fight in Milouna Pass.

ELASSONA, April 18 (delayed in transmission).—After a most fatiguing day with the headquarters staff in the Milouna Pass, the correspondent of the Associated Press has returned here. The battle, resulting in giving the Turks possession of Milouna, was waged with admirable courage and determination on both sides. The whole pass rang with the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. It was, however, around the two Greek blockhouses that the most furious conflict occurred. They were defended with the utmost valor and tenacity. The correspondent was greatly struck with the coolness and discipline of the Turks. In the midst of the hottest fighting, four Turkish soldiers, advancing in skirmishing order under a

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MAP OF THE GRAECO-TURKISH FRONTIER, SHOWING ELASSONA AND LARISSA NEAR THE EASTERN END OF THE BOUNDARY, HEADQUARTERS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

There is said to be a sharp difference of opinion between the military powers—Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany—and the maritime powers—Great Britain, France and Italy—as to the most expeditious and least violent methods of compelling a cessation of hostilities should this resolve be reached by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Athens and Constantinople. The likelihood is that the force to be employed by Europe, if a resort to force becomes necessary, would be by sea, as the contingencies of military intervention might be more serious than the hostilities now in progress. It is reported that the foreign office has reached by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Athens and Constantinople. The likelihood is that the force to be employed by Europe, if a resort to force becomes necessary, would be by sea, as the contingencies of military intervention might be more serious than the hostilities now in progress. It is reported that the foreign office has reached by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Athens and Constantinople. The likelihood is that the force to be employed by Europe, if a resort to force becomes necessary, would be by sea, as the contingencies of military intervention might be more serious than the hostilities now in progress.

POWERS UNDECIDED.

No Steps Taken to Put an End to the War.

LONDON, April 19.—The outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier has caused but little sensation here. The permanent officials at the Turkish embassy have received no information beyond the fact that war has been declared. The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest, and she knows the powers would not sanction an advance to Athens. She probably will first attempt to capture Larissa and then march to Trikala and Phanari. If these are captured, Turkey could compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers. The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardanelles, where it is likely to remain as long as the Greeks continue active. It is reported that the powers, so far from blocking Greek ports, will even allow Col. Vassos and his army to return to Greece, if he desires to do so.

Balkan Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Referring to the formation of an alliance between Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, it is semi-officially admitted that the proposed scheme is not only for the protection of the governments named against Turkey and Austria, but against pan-Hellenic aspirations in the present conflict between the countries indicated, and, moreover, their respective governments will maintain strict neutrality.

Policy of France.

PARIS, April 19.—At a cabinet meeting held this morning, it was decided not to modify the policy of non-intervention in the Graeco-Turkish affairs previously adopted by France. At the request of the Greek minister at Constantinople, the French embassy there has been authorized to take under its protection the Greek Catholics in Turkey.

Greeks Ordered Away.

CANEVA, April 19.—Pacards have been posted here, at Canova and at the other points on the island, allowing the Greeks a fortnight to quit Crete. This is regarded as a complete annulment of the proposed scheme of autonomy. With a view of anticipating attack by Col. Vassos, Fort Issidin, Suda Island and the entire peninsula have been placed under the protection of the powers.

WILD SCENES IN WHEAT PITS.

The Early Buyers Were Over-Eager.

CHICAGO, April 19.—As was expected, wheat was wild and excited at the opening today. The news that war had actually begun produced consternation among the shorts and the utter disregard of caution displayed by a majority of them, was clearly indicated by the prices they paid at their first onrush. May wheat, which Saturday closed at 73 1/2 cents, started this morning in one mighty bound, from 34 to 44 cents higher. There was a difference of 1 cent per bushel in price between the first transactions made simultaneously in different parts of the pit. Both May and July were bought at from 77 to 77 1/2 cents with a few sales as high as 78 cents. So utter was the confusion and haste to do business, that the first few exciting moments, that men standing alongside each other in the pit were doing business at 1/2-cent per bushel difference. Most of the usual statistical news was wanting, owing to the closing of the foreign markets during the Easter holidays. Private cablegrams, however, showed a curb advance at Liverpool equal to 6 cents per bushel. Although reports from the growing crop were enough, in themselves, to produce a strong market, it is probably that after Saturday's excited bulge, a reaction would have been recorded today, had it not been for the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. As it was, after the first wild scramble, the excitement began to die down. The market heaved and sank and heaved again, however, in great irregular billows for an hour before its motion got calmed down for a while to the comparative ripple of its ordinary fluctuations. Realizing during this time was enormous. Line after line of long wheat was thrown on the market and acted like oil on stormy waters. Indeed, this fact probably prevented what many looked for to-day, namely, 30-cent wheat. Cudahy, Linn and Barratt were the most conspicuous sellers during the first hour, the two former supposed to be taking profits on long stuff, while the latter sold for the short account. Cudahy and Linn were credited with clearing something like \$100,000 each as a result

of the day's transactions. John W. Gates, of the Illinois Steel company, and W. T. Baker, also won heavily.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—There was an advance today at the opening of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents over Saturday's close in July wheat. The first price quoted was 80 1/2c, but almost at the same time 81c was paid. A reaction followed and the price declined to 80 1/2c, at which it was quoted for some time, the market becoming quiet. The advance was caused by shorts rushing to cover and the exciting war news from the East. As the shorts had gotten out pretty well already, the buying did not long continue and the market eased off. The wheat market will this morning be marked by a reaction, but it is expected that the market will be well held up anyway.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The announcement that war had been declared between Greece and Turkey set the wheat market wild this morning. On the heels of Saturday's 4-cent rise in prices came another jump of 4 cents, May opening all the way from 82 1/2 to 86 1/2c, and the market eased off. The wheat market will this morning be marked by a reaction, but it is expected that the market will be well held up anyway.

As to make it unlikely that they will involve themselves in trouble. It is noted here with curiosity that the cablegrams so far received are conflicting on one point, namely, whether war has or has not been formally and officially declared; that it is not yet possible to decide what the state of affairs is. The common belief in diplomatic circles is that there has been no such thing as a formal declaration of war, and it is recalled that of late years it has become rather the rule than the exception to wage war actually without a formal declaration. In the present case, however, the fact is regarded among diplomats as of the first importance for the reason that the powers have given notice that the nation that is the aggressor in the conflict will not be permitted to reap advantage from a war which was formally declared. It is expected that the fact must have technical weight in affecting the judgment of the powers. The progress of hostilities is being watched with the keenest interest in military circles here. The war department is preparing to collect all of the technical information that may be derived from the war. Capt. Scriven, the military attaché of the United States embassy at Rome, has already telegraphed the war department for permission to go to Turkey to watch the progress of the war, and the necessary permission will be given him. If he finds it desirable that some one should act in a like capacity with the Greek army, the department will probably send Maj. Dorst, the military attaché at Vienna, to the scene.

The president is taking an active interest in the struggle between the Greeks and the Turks and is being constantly advised by the department of state as to the latest developments in the war. He wishes to ensure the adoption of all proper and usual precautions for the protection of all American interests in the Mediterranean. Secretary Sherman came over to the White house this afternoon and the president immediately left all other business to confer with his premier on the subject. Secretary Sherman, previously, had a long talk with Mr. Angell, who has just returned from Turkey, the latter part of May, is naturally deeply concerned in the development of events in that turbulent quarter.

With the fleet of American warships now off the Turkish shore, it is felt that all that prudence could prescribe

WAR THE TOPIC IN THE OFFICIAL CIRCLES OF WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY KEEPING CLOSE WATCH OF THE DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE.

NO PROCLAMATION JUST NOW.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE ORIENT DO NOT DEMAND HASTY ACTION.

REPORTS FROM MR. TERRELL.

The Official Advice From the American Minister Confirms the News From Other Sources.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It has been suggested that the president probably will be called upon to issue a proclamation of neutrality, now that war has begun between Turkey and Greece. The officials have looked into the precedents in such cases, and have concluded that the conditions at present do not require the issue of such a notice. The purpose of a neutrality proclamation is to guard American citizens against the consequences of infraction of the neutrality imposed upon nations not party to a war. It does not directly concern either of the belligerents, but is intended to warn American citizens that if they espouse the cause of either combatant they will involve themselves in trouble. It is noted here with curiosity that the cablegrams so far received are conflicting on one point, namely, whether war has or has not been formally and officially declared; that it is not yet possible to decide what the state of affairs is. The common belief in diplomatic circles is that there has been no such thing as a formal declaration of war, and it is recalled that of late years it has become rather the rule than the exception to wage war actually without a formal declaration. In the present case, however, the fact is regarded among diplomats as of the first importance for the reason that the powers have given notice that the nation that is the aggressor in the conflict will not be permitted to reap advantage from a war which was formally declared. It is expected that the fact must have technical weight in affecting the judgment of the powers. The progress of hostilities is being watched with the keenest interest in military circles here. The war department is preparing to collect all of the technical information that may be derived from the war. Capt. Scriven, the military attaché of the United States embassy at Rome, has already telegraphed the war department for permission to go to Turkey to watch the progress of the war, and the necessary permission will be given him. If he finds it desirable that some one should act in a like capacity with the Greek army, the department will probably send Maj. Dorst, the military attaché at Vienna, to the scene.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR.

This Point Made Emphatic by the Turkish Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Turkish minister, Mustafa Bey, has communicated with Secretary Sherman on the status of the Turkish-Greek conflict. He officially informed the American ambassador that there has been no formal declaration of war, and that the Turkish government is pursuing a course of non-intervention. He was expressly made known, however, that no declaration of war had been issued, until this point is taken. The hostilities along the frontier are regarded in the light of preliminary movements, designed to secure strategic positions, but not constituting a war as contemplated by a formal declaration. Until this declaration is made, the United States government is not likely to give official recognition to the existing state of affairs by an announcement of neutrality or such other step as the authorities may regard as necessary to safeguard American interests.

GREEKS EXCITED.

Patriotic Demonstrations—The General Rule in New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Greek restaurants and meeting places in this city, were crowded today with excited groups of patriots. Daily labor seemed to be forgotten in the all-absorbing interests of listening to dispatches from the seat of war. "Elista suvora" (to the front) was shouted at frequent intervals during the reading of accounts of Grecian triumphs. Not a single Greek seemed to have the least doubt that the Turkish forces would be speedily routed by land and sea. The enthusiasm amongst the Greeks here has been brought to a head by the commencement of hostilities and active preparations are on foot to send reinforcements from the United States to aid the cause of Greece. It was expected that a large contingent of Greeks will leave for Athens this week.

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