

RIFTS IN THE WAR CLOUD.

THE POWERS RESTRAINED BY DOMINANT PUBLIC OPINION.

France Tells Russia She Cannot Join in Severe Measures Against Greece While Her People are in Her Power. But Division Among the Powers Means New Danger to Europe—Working Overtime in England to Prepare Warships for Sea—Queen Victoria Detested That War Shall Not Mar Her Jubilee Year in the Can Help It—The Peace Resumed.

LONDON, March 10.—The danger of war in the East has decidedly diminished for the time being. The reason is not to be found in the reply Greece to the ultimatum of the powers, Russia, Germany, and Austria interpret this as a refusal to comply with the terms of the ultimatum, and they are in favor of an immediate resort to the coercion which was threatened. The situation has become completely chaotic. In these despatches a fortnight ago, I pointed out in my estimate of the situation, which would specify determine all others, namely, public opinion in western Europe.

The French Government has been compelled to give notice, reluctantly, to its Russian allies that it cannot join in any vindictive or severe measures against Greece while public opinion in France remains as it now is. Lord Salisbury would gladly give a similar notice in behalf of Great Britain, but it would be received only with suspicion and resentment. It is quite different as regards Russia. Russia has ample assurance that Greece has no ally, and colleagues would be glad to join in the Russian policy if it was in their power to do so, but they dare not in face of the opposition of Parliament and of the masses of the French people. The most they can do is to request delay until an opportunity is given to change or amend the proposals, which is what is now being made in this direction between now and Saturday, when the question will be debated in the French Chamber. It is doubtful if a safe majority in favor of severe measures against Greece can be secured.

In fact, every day's delay is now of the greatest importance, because the more clearly defined answer to the demands of the powers is disarming her enemies in at least three nations. The indications grow stronger that it will no longer be possible to secure a unanimous vote of the powers in favor of her coercion. This, of course, means more delay, more uncertainty, and consequently more of the dissolution of the concert of Europe. It means also new dangers and great ones, which already have alarmed the Government, but not the people of this country.

Orders were received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard today that the entire force be employed for four hours overtime daily, and solely upon vessels which are nearly ready for sea. Several more warships have been ordered from the coasts of Africa and other points in the Mediterranean and to the channel fleet that has been kept at Gibraltar. The First Army Corps also received secret orders to put itself in readiness for foreign service. So, although the outlook has improved from the standpoint of Greece and Crete, it has become somewhat dangerous in other directions, and Great Britain is preparing for all eventualities.

There is reason to believe that the new turn in affairs causes a disappointment at St. Petersburg. Russia has received the first check to her plans from her republican ally, and she is impatient, for the first time, in the face of the greatest of all powers—public opinion. The lesson is, in many respects, the most striking in our political history, and the one which has the greatest bearing upon the future of the world.

The Queen took her departure for the Riviera today, much reassured with regard to the Eastern situation. Her interest in the critical events of the past two or three weeks has been most anxious, and it is a welcome somewhat embarrassing Lord Salisbury. Her Majesty was firmly determined not to allow the peace of the kingdom to be broken during her jubilee year if it was possible to avoid it. Her injunctions to this effect have been frequent and emphatic. Not only has she frequently summoned the Prime Minister to her side, but she has herself made constant use of the private telephone line which was established a few months ago between Windsor Castle and the Foreign Office in Downing street.

Working Overtime at the Devonport Yards. LONDON, March 10.—The entire staff of employees at the Devonport dockyard, numbering 5,000 men, have been ordered to work overtime for the purpose of hastening the completion of the new battleships, which are now being engaged. The order is believed to have been issued in view of the crisis which has arisen over the Cretan question.

Are the Greeks Short of Supplies? LONDON, March 10.—The Standard has a despatch from Crete saying that it is rumored by persons sympathetic to religious prejudices in Crete that the Greek army of occupation under the command of Col. Sidiyari is short of provisions, their supplies of staples consisting only of biscuits and oranges.

Greece Protest. ATHENS, March 10.—The Greek Government has instructed its representatives abroad to protest against the expulsion of Greek subjects from Crete in violation of the pact of the powers of international law.

Prince George Will Leave Crete. ATHENS, March 10.—Prince George, commanding the Greek torpedo flotilla, has been ordered to leave Crete for the island of Skiathos, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Assaulted by a Thief. Miss Thompson of Elizabeth is Knocked Senseless, but Prevents a Robbery. ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—Miss Josephine Thompson, 20 years old, the daughter of Street Commissioner Thompson of 415 Morris avenue, saved the family silverware and jewelry today by a heroic deed in Crete, and was alone in the house about 2 o'clock this afternoon when a stranger man entered and demanded food. He seized Miss Thompson, struck her in the face with his fist and left her unconscious on the floor. When she regained her senses Miss Thompson saw that the silverware had been piloted to the street, and she saw the thief and she heard some one moving around upstairs.

Called to a Neighbor for Help. The thief leaped over the wall and fled to the rear of the house and escaped. Investigation showed that the thief had entered the house through the removal of the silver and jewelry, but fled without their jacks.

Thompson describes her assailant as tall, apparently 35 years old, wearing a small mustache, dark clothes, and black derby hat.

Capt. Chapman Butons. The Tenderloin Commander Portrayed on Them. Whiskers and All. Five thousand buttons containing Police Captain Chapman's portrait have been distributed through the Tenderloin district, and the police men attached to the West Thirtieth street police station are nearly all wearing them.

It was said last night that the Chapman button idea is due to the notoriety the Captain attained through the Seelye dinner raid.

The frequenters of the dance halls and concert gardens in the Tenderloin wear the new button on their coats, and the women of the precinct wear Chapman souvenirs prominently displayed on their waists.

No one seems to know where the buttons came from, but Capt. Chapman himself has distributed some among his friends, and his men have also helped to put the Captain's portrait in circulation.

KUDLICH RAPS THE POLICE

DISHONESTY AND CORRUPTION RAMPANT IN THE FORCE.

He Holds the Commissioner Responsible. His Letter to the Board Embodying His Charges Based on the Failure or Neglect to Execute His Warrants.

The reform Police Board received a letter yesterday, such a letter, to use the words of Commissioner Andrews, as it has never before since it came into existence. The writer was Magistrate Kudlich, and he devoted four closely typed pages to the telling of what he considered some unvarnished truths about the municipal Police Department of the city of New York, its men, its officers, and its Commissioner. The letter was kept secret by the board, because Commissioner Parker, who called it a "pipe dream" was unwilling that it should be made public by any one but the writer; at least, that is what he said. President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews were quite willing to give it to the press, but Commissioner Grant, as it is known, refused to do so. Magistrate Kudlich made public his letter. It is given below. There is a story behind the letter. Here it is:

80,000 MEN ON THE BORDER.

That is the Number of Grecian Troops Who are Now Confronting the Turks.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle has a despatch from Athens saying that Greece has 80,000 troops on the frontier, and that the Turkish and Greek outposts are very close together in places.

At Artas the Turks hold one end of a bridge and the Greeks the other. A Greek General recently, while inspecting the frontier, accidentally entered Turkish territory and was captured by the Ottoman patrol, but was eventually rescued by his troops.

The situation on the frontier, the despatch says, is very serious, and little would be required to set the country ablaze.

The Standard has an Athens despatch saying that the summoning of the Greek reserves for service has compelled several large commercial houses to close their doors.

Numbers of families have been left without supporters, and the social life of the country is at a standstill.

ADMIRALS MAKE A MISTAKE.

They Apologize for Letting Turkish Warships Fire Upon the Christians.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily News has a despatch from Crete saying that the British, French, and Italian Admirals landed this afternoon and held a conference with the insurgent leaders at Akrotiri.

They expressed regret that they allowed the Turkish warships and troops to fire upon the insurgents during the previous day's fighting, believing then that the insurgents were the aggressors. Since then, they said, they had learned that it was the British warships which provoked the attack.

In the course of the interview, the despatch says, the British Admirals admitted that they had not received the Admirals' warning orders in time to prevent the bombardment of Feb. 21, and that they were consequently unable to prevent the firing.

The news in commenting on this despatch suggests that the communications intrusted to Commander Gifford were not of the highest quality.

The Admirals of the foreign warships have warned the commandant at Candia that if the British warships again provoke the firing, they will bombard the village, and moreover, that no British warships will be allowed to enter Candia or to sail out into the bay.

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

Leading London Bankers Believe There Will Be No War.

LONDON, March 10.—The leading London bankers now express their belief that there will be no war in the East, and a general feeling of confidence has been revived in the City.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has moderated the pessimistic tone of his utterances, and it is supposed that his change of front is due to his having learned that negotiations between King and France regarding Crete are continuing.

March 10.—The Times publishes the announcement that active negotiations have been opened with a view to the organization of a new Government in Crete, and that the French Government is especially concerned in the giving of a satisfactory reply to the scheme for the autonomous administration of the affairs of the island.

LORD SALISBURY GUIDED.

Government Policy Cannot Be Squeaked by Sympathy or Religious Sentiment.

LONDON, March 10.—At the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which was held here this evening, Lord Salisbury delivered an address, which has attracted much attention, in which he said that the Government's policy in Crete was determined not to allow the peace of the kingdom to be broken during her jubilee year if it was possible to avoid it.

His injunctions to this effect have been frequent and emphatic. Not only has she frequently summoned the Prime Minister to her side, but she has herself made constant use of the private telephone line which was established a few months ago between Windsor Castle and the Foreign Office in Downing street.

The Premier's remarks were received with loud cheers. The speech throughout was devoid of any expression of party feeling.

KANDAMOS RELIEVED.

The Nations Take Refuge on an Italian Warship and Go to Crete.

ATHENS, March 10.—Advices received here from Crete this morning say that the siege of Kandamos has been raised and the foreign warships have landed detachments of marines to insure the safety of the Moslems who were besieged.

Crete. March 10.—The Mussulmans who were besieged by the insurgents at Kandamos have arrived here on board an Italian warship. British and Italian transports with troops on board are being sent back to Scylla and Cephalonia.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

NEW OFFICES TO GIVE OUT.

CABINET MEMBERS EMBARRASSED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Secretary Alger Cannot Choose His Private Secretary and Has to Pounce to Appoint an Assistant Secretary—The Case of Doan—Member of Cleveland's Radical Civil Service Office.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The new Cabinet officers find themselves very seriously handicapped in their plans for organizing the departments by the Civil Service Law. The law was enlarged and widened recently by President Cleveland to such an extent that it is now almost an impossibility for a Cabinet officer to find a place for a political friend with a salary large enough to warrant him in accepting it. Perhaps the most embarrassing situation in this regard as Gen. Alger, Secretary of War. His experience affords a striking illustration of the sweeping character of President Cleveland's order, which, it is said, has left only 7,000 Federal employees in the United States outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Law. Gen. Alger finds that he has no authority to appoint even a confidential secretary, as it has been a rule of the department to detail one of the clerks to act as the Secretary's private secretary. Secretary Alger thinks that this is a wrong course, and the Cabinet members find himself in such an embarrassing situation in this regard as Gen. Alger, Secretary of War. His experience affords a striking illustration of the sweeping character of President Cleveland's order, which, it is said, has left only 7,000 Federal employees in the United States outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Law.

Another matter of surprise and annoyance to the Secretary of War is the fact that apparently he has no power to appoint an assistant secretary. The experience of his predecessor, Col. Lamont, in this matter, indicates the situation that confronts Gen. Alger now. The office of Assistant Secretary of War was created during the Harrison Administration, and the first man to fill it was General Grant, who was appointed by President Grant during his second term. The office was abolished during the Grant Administration, and the office was re-created during the Cleveland Administration. The office was re-created during the Cleveland Administration, and the office was re-created during the Cleveland Administration.

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THE BARK ATHLON ASHORE.

Fog Bound on the Sound, She Strands on Orient Wharf.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 10.—Shortly after midnight this morning the big bark Athlon, commanded by Capt. William W. Sprague, struck the rocks and was driven ashore on Orient wharf, and directly opposite the railroad. The bark was bound for New York, and was carrying a cargo of coal. The Athlon is a square rigged four masted schooner, and is one of the largest of her kind on the coast. She was built in 1880, and is now 17 years old. She is owned by the New York and New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, and is operated by the New York and New Jersey Steam Navigation Company.

The Athlon was bound for New York, and was carrying a cargo of coal. She was built in 1880, and is now 17 years old. She is owned by the New York and New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, and is operated by the New York and New Jersey Steam Navigation Company.

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MR. PAINE'S RACE WITH DEATH.

From Washington to Boston by Special Train—Arrived After His Wife's Death.

Early Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Treat Paine of Boston, who was then in Washington, received a telegram to the effect that his wife, who had been seriously ill, could not live, and that he must return to Boston with all possible speed. Mr. Paine started for Boston on a special train over the Pennsylvania road to take him to Jersey City with all the speed that the fastest engines on the road could make. In half an hour the train, consisting of an engine and a passenger car, was on its way to Jersey City. Mr. Paine was in the car with his wife, and was holding her in his arms. The train was moving rapidly, and Mr. Paine was looking out of the window. The train was moving rapidly, and Mr. Paine was looking out of the window.

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