

SAYS NO TO POWERS

King George Refuses to Recall Fleet and Troops from Crete.

HIS REPLY SHOWS NO WEAKENING

French Proposal of Co-Operation the Next Hops of the Optimists.

GREECE PREPARES FOR A BLOCKADE

Troops Are Being Rapidly Mobilized on the Turkish Frontier.

SITUATION IS REGARDED AS VERY GRAVE

King Expresses His Fervent Wish for Peace, but is Absolutely Unyielding in His Resolve to Stand by Crete.

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ATHENS, March 7.—The answer of Greece to the identical notes of the powers was discussed at a meeting of the cabinet and approved by King George today. It is reported that the reply is a refusal to call the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, on the ground that the recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder. The complete text of the note will not be known until it is presented to the ambassadors of the powers tomorrow.

In diplomatic circles it is said that the answer may lead to negotiations based upon a proposal for co-operation which has been approved by King George today. It is reported that the reply is a refusal to call the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, on the ground that the recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder. The complete text of the note will not be known until it is presented to the ambassadors of the powers tomorrow.

It is stated that in view of the contemplated negative reply of Greece to the powers, King George has sent orders to Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek forces in Crete, to hold all the places now occupied by him.

The king is still here and the date of the departure of the crown prince for the frontier has not yet been fixed.

Every effort is being made to concentrate the Greek troops on the Turkish frontier before the threatened blockade of the Greek coast can be effected.

Though the exact character of the Greek reply to the powers is not yet made known, it is understood that it is a refusal to call the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, on the ground that the recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder. The complete text of the note will not be known until it is presented to the ambassadors of the powers tomorrow.

King George and other members of the royal family attended a private mass in the cathedral today for the officers and soldiers who have fallen in Crete.

The Plochingian, published a telegram stating that a band of 120 Macedonians and Epirotes came into Crete yesterday at Krania, six hours' march from Greece, with a strong Turkish detachment. The Macedonians attacked the Turkish position toward evening and are reported to have captured it after an all night fight.

PACIFIC BUT UNYIELDING

There are a few signs of peace and there, since yesterday, a peaceful solution of the Cretan crisis is yet possible. This is more particularly so in the case of Greece. It is believed the government is inclined to desiring to settle any configuration which may spread far and wide. The gravity of the situation is recognized on all sides, and all interested seem to be in a mood of peacefulness, although the difficulties, if possible, Greece is displaying undiminished firmness in her intention to carry out at all costs the program which she has outlined in her reply to the powers.

It is stated that Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek minister at Constantinople, has addressed a note to the Turkish government, proposing to recall the Greek troops from the frontiers of Crete, and that the Greek government is simultaneously withdrawing. The port, however, has not shown much haste to accede to this proposal.

At the same time this note was sent to the Turkish government, stringent orders were issued to the commandant in Crete, to hold anything calculated to provoke a conflict, while the hope was expressed to the Turkish officials at Constantinople that the Greek troops are animated with unabated enthusiasm, nothing will be done to diminish the Turkish force in Crete.

AGITATION SPREADING

The agitation of the lovers of liberty in favor of Greece is spreading everywhere in Crete. It is reported that the Greek government is withdrawing from many places this morning. In every dissenting church and in many pulpits of Anglican churches in London a notice was given for the services of the national demonstration in Hyde Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Though the weather was threatening, about 15,000 people were present.

On the other hand a dispatch received here from Canea at 2 o'clock states that the Greek admiral, Colonel Vassos, who is in command of the "Greek army of occupation," as it is termed in Athens, has received at his headquarters the use of force from King George to be prepared to resist coercion to the end. This spirit, which prevails all the officers sent to the Greek commandant in Crete, is reported to have been expressed in a dispatch received at 2 o'clock this morning, referring to the incident, which occurred at Selino yesterday. Before deciding to land the major detachment of marines, the admiral pour-parleyed for a long time with the Greek commander, Colonel Vassos, and the Greek vice-consul, admiral, the Greek commander protesting against the obstacles which Europe placed in the way of his action, and Colonel Vassos asserting that he had no authority over the insurgents, who were infesting Selino.

These replies, coupled with the insistence of the king, the Greek vice-consul, and other persons, who would only consent to go to Selino on board a Greek war ship and in the name of King George of Greece, compelled the foreign admiral to withdraw his troops from Selino and to themselves deliver the imprisoned Moslems, even though they had to use force on the insurgents and to land a detachment of a detachment of marines was landed at Selino from the foreign war ship and it set out forthwith for Candiano, a distance of 40 miles. The Greek vice-consul, Harachi, thereupon informed the admiral that the Greek government declined all responsibility for what might take place. It is said there are 3,000 Moslems besieged at Candiano, where the earthworks of the Turks have been partly destroyed by the fire of the insurgents, many men being killed on both sides.

Additional advice from Crete this morning says that the insurgents have formed a council around at Candiano and that yesterday evening the insurgents attacked the Turkish positions at Malaxa and Keratili, where they attempted to destroy the blockade by the use of dynamite. The fighting was of a desultory nature and this morning both sides were reported to be at a standstill.

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OFFER PLANS TO COERCE GREECE

European Admirals Make Suggestions to Their Governments.

CANEA, March 8.—(1 a. m.)—The admirals have forwarded to their respective governments their suggestions for the coercion of Greece. The commander of a Russian cruiser which has just arrived from Selino reports the foreign vessels fired guns there to intimidate the insurgents. The military governor of Canea has informed the admiral of the Greek consulate that orders have been received to fire on the Greek vessels, if he leaves the consulate. The Greeks in the town are menaced by the Mussulmans and the commanders of the foreign marines do not sign the necessary papers for the newspaper correspondents who venture outside of Canea.

The insurgents failed in their endeavor to force an entrance into Malaxa by the use of dynamite at 6 o'clock last evening, but, killing a breach in the walls at Keratili, they made a breach in the walls at Keratili, killing four and wounding several. The admiral, who is reported to have reinforcements. Skirmishing has been going on since noon on the plains outside Canea.

GERMANY CHANGES ITS FRONT

Shows Signs of Falling in Line with the Other Powers.

LONDON, March 7.—Germany has a lively interchange of telegrams between the European chancelleries yesterday over the rejection by Greece of the proposals of the powers and as to the measures to be adopted. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the admirals of the foreign fleets suggested that the blockade should include the Greek ports as well as the coast. It is reported that the admirals are concerned there are some signs of a change of attitude. The National Zeitung and the Berlin Post contain statements, appearing in the morning, to hold out in her intention if the other powers give way so far as to negotiate further with Greece or to withdraw their troops from Crete.

The British minister at Athens has wired home his belief that peaceful settlement will not be arranged. King George of Greece has sent Sir Charles Dilke a telegram conveying his heartfelt thanks and sympathy to Sir Charles and the other members of the British cabinet. The telegram sent the king from the house last week, assuring him and the Greek nation of the desire of themselves and of the English people to see the success of the Greek cause in the Cretan imbroglio.

During the demonstration in Hyde park yesterday, according to the report of the secretary of state for the foreign office, faultlessly attired and carrying on his arm Mrs. Curzon, in a beautiful costume of pale blue, and wearing a crown of diamonds, stood in the crowd, listened to the speeches and seemed to be somewhat amused by the harsh things said concerning his attitude in the Cretan difficulties.

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ENGLAND STANDS BACK OF GREECE

Popular Opinion in Condemnation of Salisbury's Attitude.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, March 7.—Little else is talked about in Europe than the eastern crisis, and the possibility of a war between Greece and Turkey which may involve all the great powers. The officials of the Foreign office here, were busy throughout Saturday night with the collection of telegrams and reports from Constantinople and other capitals.

The French newspapers this morning are almost unanimous in anticipating that the Greek ultimatum will be a formal refusal to accede to their decision, as, since yesterday morning, the tone of the communications received from the Greek government, and the attitude of the minister of foreign affairs, has been more distinctly pacific, a solution being hinted at on the basis of mutual concessions. The Greek ultimatum is a formal refusal to accede to their decision, as, since yesterday morning, the tone of the communications received from the Greek government, and the attitude of the minister of foreign affairs, has been more distinctly pacific, a solution being hinted at on the basis of mutual concessions.

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SCOVELL'S LIFE IN DANGER

Imprisoned Newspaper Correspondent Telegraphs Friends for Aid.

MUST BE REMOVED TO HAVANA AT ONCE

Spaniards Show a Determination to Dispose of Their Prisoner—Weyler Continues Work of Destroying Property.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA (via Key West), March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—By courier I have just received the following from Sylvester Scovel:

CALABOOSE NO. 1, PRISON OF SANCTI SPIRITUS, Cuba, March 1.—A veritable reign of terror has lasted in this town during the ten days of General Weyler's stay. From 15,000 to 20,000 regular troops have jammed the narrow streets. Women and children have been afraid to leave their homes. Many of those who ventured into the streets were grossly insulted. My own life has been in danger. Two weeks ago this captain general of Cuba had the aldermen of the town and the townspeople assembled in the public square. Addressing them, he said:

"Last year Gomez and Maceo went west, destroying right and left. This year I am coming east to finish what they left. I am going to make arms war here and before I reach this country will be bare as the palm of my hand."

The troops in the town have acted like vandals. Twenty were allotted to the house of a mulatto woman and on her she informed that they horribly abused the hostess. Cattle for this large number of soldiers have been killed on the plain, and their entrails eaten and run over the hot Cuban sun, spreading disease. Robbery by soldiers has become prevalent. At last a Spanish clerk in a Spanish store near here stole a hat, and killed him. The clerk will, of course, be shot. He is in jail now.

BURNING PROPERTY. All about town the soldiers start with the smoke of burning property. Five newly built houses of an American estate at Tuinico, near here, have been devastated. All the crops were burned by the troops for days ago. Farm houses were razed to the ground. As I have no means of verifying them, I will make no mention of the stories of wholesale destruction of farms and houses. Wherever the Cuban chief, near here has been he has been doing some hot fighting. Fully 500 wounded men have been brought to the hospital in my cell window. The Spaniards and Cubans alike have been much maltreated here.

There is a strong bitter sentiment against Weyler here. Many telegrams came to him from Havana. He has not answered any. Finally, Ahumada wired his chief-of-staff to say "Weyler is a scoundrel." Weyler started at once for the field and had his chief-of-staff answer: "General Weyler left this morning. We don't know where he is."

I get this on undoubted authority. It seems to show some friction somewhere. Every day Weyler stays here is a bad day for Spain, for Cuba and for American interests. I am sure that Weyler is a scoundrel.

Prior to the arrival of the courier bearing this dispatch, Weyler returned to Havana. Today I received a telegram from Havana from Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, dated March 6. The telegram said: "Scovel must be taken away from here immediately." Scovel later telegraphed to me from Havana at 10 o'clock, pending trial at Sancti Spiritus. This is imperative. Have it done at once."

The messages indicate that Scovel's life is in danger in Sancti Spiritus, a prison, though the danger is not deemed to be great. The Spaniards show a determination of the Spaniards to dispose of Scovel. The attempt to kill him in Havana, a prosecution to establish a jurisdiction over him, and the proposal to put him on trial before a military tribunal to insure his conviction. It is a matter of some importance, more distinctly the danger of the situation at Sancti Spiritus today have been alarming.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, JR. CONGRATULATIONS FOR LEE. Consul General at Havana Commended for His Firm Stand.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba (via Key West, Fla.), March 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Consul General Lee is receiving many letters congratulating him upon the stand he took for the Cuban citizens in Cuba. Nearly all express indignation because Mr. Olney tried to make it appear that General Lee neglected Dr. Ruiz and only made a weak protest when the doctor was killed in order to cover up neglect. One New Jersey friend insists that Virginia will never elect Lee governor unless he challenges Mr. Olney.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the assertion that General Lee was guilty of any neglect in this case. He has always been earnest in the defense of his rights, in spite of lack of support from the State department at Washington. From positive knowledge I can say that Lee did his full duty at all times in regard to Dr. Ruiz. The facts are that Lee informed the State department of Dr. Ruiz's arrest and reported his income. The general had protested over and over again for the keeping of American prisoners in solitary confinement in a dark cell longer than twenty-two hours. The general had protested, either here in Havana or in Madrid, but he could not get access to Dr. Ruiz and was awaiting a reply from the State department to his queries as to what he should do. The length of time prisoners were held incommunicado when Dr. Ruiz's death was announced.

General Lee immediately made a personal investigation and found that the personal rights of Dr. Ruiz were being violated. He has been murdered in his cell. He died the day after he was arrested. He was not taken to the department forthwith, and asked if he might meet with the doctor. The demand for the release of Ruiz, another American then incommunicado, was not granted.

The shameful alliance of Mr. Olney is well known. That the attempt to lay blame on the zealous and patriotic consul was equally shameful is clear. The records of the State department will show it.

Not the slightest excuse should be given to the alleged findings of the pretended inquiry of the Spanish authorities into the Ruiz murder. The so-called inquiry was a farce. All the inmates of the prison say Dr. Ruiz was clubbed to death in the dismal dark cell he was kept in fourteen days, and that he was taken to the morgue and buried in a large cell in which it was reported to Madrid that he died. But no man can testify to this and remain on the island. The Spanish doctor who was killed by the congestion of the brain. Dr. Burgess, an American physician, says in his report that the wound on the head might have produced congestion.

General Lee has no doubt that Dr. Ruiz was murdered. At noon on Thursday he sent a dispatch to John Sherman, Secretary of State at Washington, and looked happier. General Weyler is angry because a stir has been made over the Ruiz incident. He has released General Pondeveila, who blames the Alcalde of Guanabacoa for having Dr. Ruiz arrested. Pondeveila has released more than one hundred prisoners accused of being traitors to the government. He has released, not military prisoners, and if the Alcalde wants them he can arrest them himself.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, JR. Turkish Defeat Not Confirmed. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—There is no confirmation of the report that 30,000 Turkish troops crossed a war Thracian frontier and were repulsed by an equal number of Greeks.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO SPAIN

On Earth Peace, Good With Toward Men, for Spain and Other Nations.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Spain, March 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—McKinley's correspondent sent to Washington, Senator Morote, cables that Minister de Lome obtained for him an interview with President McKinley, who received him cordially. The correspondent asked for some declaration, if only a single sentence, which he might telegraph to Spain. Thereupon President McKinley gave him in writing, in English and Spanish, the following:

"I am ever anxious to do anything more to the declarations contained in my inaugural address concerning my foreign policy. But I will repeat what I said in the inaugural address, which has been translated into Spanish and good will toward men, peace for Spain and all other nations."

The correspondent says President McKinley's words may serve as a salutation to Spain through El Liberal.

The president forbade Senator Morote to say anything to the American newspapers about the interview.

The Madrid press and politicians regard the president's words as confirming both the favorable impression of the signature of the inaugural address and the information telegraphed again yesterday by Minister Dupuy de Lome to the duke of Tetan concerning the very friendly disposition of the president.

There is an active exchange of telegrams daily between the government at Madrid and General Weyler at Havana about the military regulations of the army. General Weyler views to fixing a date for carrying out the reforms, as the cabinet will require some time for drawing up the necessary royal decrees. General Weyler is willing to undertake to carry out the reforms and such a conciliatory policy as the government deems expedient. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

WEYLER ANNOUNCES HIS SUCCESS

Marches Down the Island and Sails Back on a Steamer.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba (via Key West, Fla.), March 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Weyler marched down the island and sailed back on a steamer. He announced that he has resigned and never had any intention of doing so. But the belief that he will be recalled is still strong. He says he is greatly pleased at the success of his campaign and has sent a wonderful account of it to the president.

Private advices by couriers and friends in the provinces where General Weyler has been tell a different story. Though widely separated, all agree that General Weyler has not been able to carry out his reforms through which he marched and accomplished nothing for pacification. As a military expedition the campaign was a total failure.

There has been no fighting around Santa Clara, where the Spanish army has been in control in the San Luis valley. There has been hot fighting around Santa Clara and Havana provinces. The Spanish army has not gained one inch of territory. They have had to desert many of their men, and a number of women and children, have driven across the peninsula to the insurgent forces and have been taken to the mountains. The insurgents are in control in the San Luis valley.

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WEEK OF ORATORY IN SIGHT

Nebraska Demosthenes and Ciceros See Their Opportunities Expand.

POSSIBILITIES OF LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Matters Pending in Both Branches Certain to Provoke Storms of Impassioned Eloquence and Partisan Protest.

LINCOLN, March 7.—(Special.)—Scarcely ten days of the legal life of the present session of the legislature yet remains, and no attempt has as yet been made to take up for final action the big appropriation bills. Never in the history of the state has a legislature so persistently neglected the more important work of the session and devoted its time to the consideration of purely partisan measures. Although nearly fifty legislative days have elapsed, but five completed measures have received the signature of the governor. Two of these measures provide for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the legislature itself. The others consist of the recent bill, a joint resolution instructing United States Senator Thurston to vote for free silver legislation and a joint resolution directing the attorney general to sue against an alleged combination of elevator men in the state. It has cost the taxpayers \$200,000 to send the legislature to send these five measures to the governor.

The appropriation bills are still in the hands of the printers. So far more than 100 other bills. It is hardly possible for the bill printers to complete their work before the close of the session. The bills will be paid for the printing of bills which will never even be considered by the sifting committee. Representatives Clark of Richmond, Frank of Hastings, and Shields of Dawson, who will take the lead in pushing the appropriation bills, say that they believe each of the two large bills can be passed through the legislature. They expect determined opposition to many features of the bill. Many interests will object to the manner in which the pruning committee has cut out the bills. Others will oppose the appropriations for the new buildings. State officials and heads of the state institutions are making a determined effort to increase the items in which they are particularly interested. Three days for each bill will afford a narrow margin for the orators of the house.

WORK FOR TEN DAYS

The closing ten days of the house are likely to be a week of oratory in the legislative hall. The majority element has determined to push to final passage the anti-corruption bills now on the calendar, whether the appropriation bills be considered or not. The bills regulating the stock yards, telephone, telegraph, express and insurance companies are also certain to pass. The bills of the most interest to the public are those which regulate the stock yards, telephone, telegraph, express and insurance companies are also certain to pass. The bills of the most interest to the public are those which regulate the stock yards, telephone, telegraph, express and insurance companies are also certain to pass.

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