

WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY

Plan Suggested by Which Greece and the Powers May Be Satisfied.

FIRST STEP IS TURKISH WITHDRAWAL

Then Vassos Returns to Athens and Greece is Entrusted with a Mandate to Occupy Island in Sultan's Name.

LONDON, April 4.—The Times will tomorrow publish the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent: "The crisis of the situation in the presence of Colonel Vassos and his army in Crete. The powers insist on withdrawal, but neither King George nor the government care to comply with it. It is believed, however, that the difficulty may be solved in the following way: The first step would be the withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Crete. This would not only remove the suspicions of the Cretans, but would make it possible for Colonel Vassos and the army to return from Crete with a certain amount of prestige. The prior retirement of the Turkish army would be more offensive of the sultan's authority than the simultaneous withdrawal of both armies, inasmuch as he has entrusted Crete to the powers, and the arrangement to be reached would be one concerning him and them exclusively.

"The order for the recall of the Greek army from the frontier would immediately follow. Greece having thus abandoned her former attitude, the powers might entrust her with a mandate to occupy Crete in the name of the sultan, as when Austria received a mandate from Europe to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Thus legally empowered, Greece could send an army under a commander to Crete to occupy the island, and to prevent the international occupation of the ports might continue until these measures had been taken for the reparation, or possibly the partial emigration of the Mohammedan refugees. Eventually the Greek occupancy would become general, the powers in the meantime having assumed a neutral attitude, which would guarantee as might be demanded by Europe for the protection of the Mohammedan minority, which would be readily accorded by Greece."

RUSSIA LAYS BLAME ON GREECE

Says She Is Rushing Headlessly Into a Disastrous War.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, a semi-official organ, says: "The aggressive and premeditated attitude that Greece maintains with such deplorable obstinacy compels the powers to blockade the gulf of Athens, Greece, by keeping Colonel Vassos in Crete, is exposing Crete to all the disadvantages of a blockade there. She frustrates the restoration of peace; she prevents the power of the powers to reach wishes of the inhabitants of Crete, which can only be ascertained by the powers after the removal of the influence of the Greek government. The pressure of the consuls in Crete and of the admirals of the international fleet show the utter impossibility of the present moment of continuing directly with the Cretans, who are subjected to the overwhelming influence of the Greek detachment in the island and kept back in places inaccessible to European negotiators.

"Colonel Vassos has practically declared war against the powers. Moreover, certain extravagant and habitual fomenters of Greek hysterical fanaticism have proclaimed war by Greece against Turkey on April 6, or on the date when a blockade of Greece commences.

"We refuse to believe that any such extraordinary act of folly will be committed, but in the event of it happening, Greece will certainly have to pay the consequences. If Greece wishes war at any price, she can count on the support of no one, whatever the result may be of a contest so widely provoked. The powers will never consent to the aggressors deriving the slightest advantage from victory in such a struggle.

"After the powers have exhausted all possible means at their disposal to spare Greece the sufferings she has drawn upon herself, they will not only have to take the consequences, but they will have to pay them further. Their complete agreement is the surest guaranty of the final victory of order, right and fairness, and the best pledge for the maintenance of the general peace of Europe, even in the event of partial disturbances, created by Greece, which the powers will know how to localize and if necessary to suppress."

WARNING TO TURKEY AND GREECE

Powers Will Urge Them to Avoid a Disturbance of the Peace.

LONDON, April 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Vienna, which says: "At least the powers will not agree to a direct understanding between Turkey and Crete, though it may be confidently stated that the powers would regard it as an acceptable issue out of the present embroiled situation. Both the Porte and Greece will receive one more warning of eventual hostilities. The peace. This warning may be followed by notification that in the event of hostilities the aggressor will not be allowed to reap the fruits of a successful campaign. The case of the Turks this might seem almost superfluous, as in any circumstances they can gain nothing by war, but it might serve to check the bellicose intentions of the Greeks. The question of appointing a governor of the island has been referred to the ambassadors at Constantinople. The suggestion that the powers should take the only obstacle to pacification is the presence of Colonel Vassos and the Greek troops. It will be made clear to them that their present attitude is against the interests of the island. It is evidently hoped that if the Cretans can only be convinced of these facts half the task of the powers will be accomplished."

DEAD AND DYING AT CANEA

Colonel Grenfell Well Received by the Insurgents at Candia.

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch to the Standard from Canea will say tomorrow: "All Saturday night Canea resounded with the lamentations of Moslem women. Nineteen bodies were buried during the day. Today (Sunday) forty who were among the wounded have succumbed. The Christian dead had their noses and ears clipped by the Moslems.

Colonel Grenfell has had an interview with the insurgent chiefs in the vicinity of Candia. He was extremely well received and left amid cheers for Europe and autonomy. Fighting continues daily in the outskirts of Candia.

"Yesterday the Greeks attempted to land a force on the south of the island, but were prevented."

PROTEST AGAINST HASSAN PASHA

Powers Object to His Appointment as Governor of Tokat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—The ambassadors yesterday made strong representations to the Turkish government against the appointment as governor of Tokat of Hassan Pasha, who was governor of Jeddah at the time the Bedouins attacked the consuls. They pointed out that Hakkı Pasha, commander at Tokat, had not yet been dismissed from office, as had been agreed by the powers. They also pointed out that there were serious fears of massacres at Hadjin, one of the places to which Hakkı Pasha had formerly returned. They reminded the government that the governor of Hadjin had on one occasion threatened to burn the town and that Mr. Terrell, the United States min-

later, then told the ports that the American government would require the governor's head if the American missionaries, three women, were molested. Mr. Terrell has again urged the powers to provide a military guard for the residence of the women in question, and this fact was mentioned in the joint representations made yesterday.

MOSLEM VICTORY AT AKROTIRI

Turkish Flag Still Flies Where It Was Planted Saturday.

LONDON, April 4.—The Canea correspondent of the Daily News, describing last Saturday's fight, says: "The Moslems advanced to within 200 yards of the Christians at Akrotiri and began to parley with the leaders. Then suddenly, along both the Moslem and Christian lines, a simultaneous discharge occurred. The range was very short and the rattle of the musketry developed into a regular roar. At first the insurgents had the advantage, driving the Moslem irregulars down the hill, but the latter rallied, and after a fierce charge, drove the Christians backward from their most advanced points, where they planted a Turkish flag, which is still floating. The fighting was continued for several hours, but the Moslems returned to Canea the order had been given to disarm them. At first they resisted, but soon those who were disarmed fled to the mountains. The only remnant of them hid their arms. Seven hundred rifles still remain to be collected. The disarming of the Moslem irregulars ought to have been long ago, for the Moslems were beginning to think that Europe had sent the European force simply to support them. The only thing that the men-of-war did not do was to shell the Moslems when they attacked the Christians, just as they have been shelling the insurgents."

BLOCKADE IS CLOSELY ENFORCED

Six Christians Killed on Saturday and Their Bodies Mutilated.

LONDON, April 5.—The correspondent of the Times at Canea says: "Six Christians were killed and eleven wounded on Saturday. The bodies of the dead were savagely mutilated by Mussulmans. The garrison of Canea was under arms all night long, and the town was strictly patrolled because of fears of incendiaries. The blockade of the island continues to be enforced closely. Already considerable numbers of the Christians are being deported to the islands. In these districts the speedy end of the present struggle is being awaited with interest. The Christians wish for annexation. They attribute the cause of the present struggle to the Porte, and the sultan, but in the minds of many whose judgment can be relied upon, autonomy under international guaranty is the best form of government. The powers can confer upon the islanders."

EXPECT A BLOCKADE OF PIRAEUS

Athena Is Now Preparing for Mass Meetings on Tuesday.

ATHENS, April 4.—Nothing positive is known here, but the blockade of the Piraeus is considered imminent. The press teems with indignation against the Greek government, and the Chamber of Deputies. A yesterday's meeting was organized for Tuesday next, the anniversary of the commencement of the war of independence of 1821, to protest against the action of the government. The meeting is being organized for Tuesday next, the anniversary of the commencement of the war of independence of 1821, to protest against the action of the government. The meeting is being organized for Tuesday next, the anniversary of the commencement of the war of independence of 1821, to protest against the action of the government.

DISARMING THE BASHI BAZOUKS

Foreign Troops Have Some Trouble in Effecting It.

CANEA, April 4.—The actual work of disarming the Bashi Bazouks began early this morning and has continued through the day. At the village of Kalieni they refused to deliver up their arms and demanded an order from the governor of the island and the personal presence of Edhem Pasha. The foreign troops then proceeded to the village, where the Bashi Bazouks were disarmed. The Turkish authorities refused to release three Greeks, who were captured at Akrotiri.

POSTPONE BLOCKADE OF ATHENS

France Apparently Has Withdrawn from the Agreement.

LONDON, April 5.—The Daily Chronicle today prints the following from its Athens correspondent: "At 11 o'clock this evening (Sunday) word was received from Paris that the French government had agreed to the blockade of the Gulf of Athens. The admirals were discussing the details today and suddenly the whole matter is adjourned for several days, while M. Hanotiau produces his mysterious plan. The French foreign minister has assured King George that there is no immediate prospect of a blockade, and he has begged him not to take action. Nobody here knows the slightest notion of what the hitch is."

DENMARK WILL STAND BY GREECE

Royal Family Resolves to Uphold the Present Dynasty.

LONDON, April 4.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent will say tomorrow: "The consultations between the members of the Danish royal family have resulted in a resolution to uphold the present dynasty in Greece. The dowager czarina will remain here until the end of the month. A special cipher telegraphic service has been established between Copenhagen and St. Petersburg. It is believed that the dowager czarina has succeeded in inducing the czar to support King George as far as is consistent with the interests of Russia."

CANEA IS GUARDED BY TROOPS

Proclamation that All Who Refuse to Surrender Arms Will Be Shot.

CANEA, April 4.—The European troops are tonight guarding the gates of the town. The Arab quarter is also surrounded by European pickets. A proclamation has been issued announcing that all who refuse to yield up their arms will be shot. In response to this only 100 have as yet surrendered their arms. The insurgents have been seen in exploding bombs and firing cartridges upon the walk of the fort at Kisimio.

It Is General Vassos Now

LONDON, April 5.—The Daily Mail will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Rome saying that private telegrams received there confirm the report that Colonel Vassos has been promoted by King George to the rank of general.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Larissa says it is the general belief there that if no advance is made by the Greek troops on Eleassona by Tuesday next, the whole affair will end in a fizzle.

Powers of Athens

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—The ambassadors of the powers telegraphed today to their respective governments the outlines of the scheme of Cretan autonomy, upon which they have agreed. The tenor of their proposals has thus far been kept a strict official secret.

CUBA'S WRONGS LAID BARE

President Cisneros Sends an Open Letter to President McKinley.

ASKS CONSIDERATION FOR HIS PEOPLE

Claims that the Cuban Republic is Fairly Established and Has Control of a Large Part of the Island.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, Republic of Cuba, Cabañas Mountains, State of Ciego de Avila, March 22, 1897. (Special Correspondent.)—This has been for nearly eighteen months the capital of the republic of Cuba. There are stores, a dynamite factory and a large insurgent hospital here.

The Cuban president, Salvador Cisneros y Belandier, who received me today, once owned Cabañas, and for a number of years occupied the 400,000 stone and adobe house which today is the residence and official meeting place of the Cuban cabinet.

Today he counseled with these members of his cabinet: Rafael Menocal, assistant secretary of war; Mario Ponce de Leon y Tamayo, secretary of foreign affairs; Dr. Eusebio Hernandez, assistant secretary of foreign affairs; Dr. J. L. Castillo, assistant secretary of the treasury; Santiago Canizares, secretary of the interior; and Carlos Duboua, Vice President Bartolome Maso is at present with General Garcia, General Carlos Roloff, secretary of war, is expected to report here within a fortnight. Several ministers, secretary of the treasury, is in Santiago province arranging for the collection of taxes.

After today's cabinet meeting, president Cisneros handed me a copy of his open letter to President McKinley, dated at the Executive Headquarters, Capital of Cuba, Cabañas, March 22, 1897. It is a most interesting and pressing plea for the Cuban republic of the United States. He writes: "I ask you in the name of God and of my people to acknowledge the existence of what is known in the United States as the Cuban question."

"In the first place, I beg you to consider that the island of Cuba is a part of the western hemisphere. Its geographical location precludes the possibility of its being considered a part of any other continent. The island is a part of the American continent, and its people are American in all their hopes and aspirations."

"Thirdly, the island and its people continue to grow and prosper from day to day and from year to year.

"Do as eventually, Spain is destined to lose Cuba. She could not hold it, and it would be a matter of a few years when there would be another rebellion. But for Spain the present struggle is a mere prelude to a more serious one. Every province of Cuba has risen against the tyrannical power of Spain. It is not only the people, but the officials of the more horrible features of Spain's rule in Cuba. Your own countrymen have fallen victims to the wrath of Castile. The white work will continue to be done. I have accomplished much more than we did in the entire last war, which continued ten years. The civil war of the present is well established, and its workings are daily becoming more forceful and complete."

President Cisneros claims the entire province of Santiago, with the exception of several large towns, is under their control, while in more than 200 cities, towns and villages Spain has not a soldier or civil servant. He claims to have collected ten-eighths of the taxes previously collected in Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and Santiago provinces, when the republic has collected \$200,000. He continues:

"We have established throughout the island a system of mails, and the frank of the Republic is being used. American mails are carried by this system and delivered to persons in the most remote parts of the island. The Republic has issued bonds and the establishment of schools."

CUBAN EXPEDITION IS STOPPED

Sangulilly's Party Prevented from Sailing by Cruiser Vesuvius.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—The cruiser Vesuvius prevented a Cuban expedition from leaving Fernandina last night and captured the tug Alexander Jones of Wilmington, N. C. The cruiser left here suddenly yesterday afternoon, upon information from Spanish Vice Consul Peterson that an expedition would leave Fernandina at 12 o'clock at night. The cruiser went down the river and anchored off Fernandina bar. About 12 o'clock two lights were burning at the head of the river, and the flash of the Vesuvius was thrown upon the tug. The tug was the Alexander Jones, and the captain gave an account of his capture. He was waiting for a steamer. An officer from the Vesuvius was placed aboard and then the cruiser went out to sea in search of the Bermuda. The tug was captured by the three-mile limit and under the British flag, so that the commander of the Vesuvius had no authority to detain her. The Bermuda was captured and held at Port Fernandina and turned over to Collector of Customs Balzoll, who issued a detainer against the tug. The tug will be freed for a violation of the navigation laws in having only two lights displayed. The plans of the Cubans were for General Sangulilly to leave the city with a party of Cubans for Fernandina. A small tug was then to tow two lighters loaded with arms and ammunition and the men out to the bar, where the steamer would be waiting. The quick action of the Vesuvius prevented their plans from being carried out.

Rain in the Drouth Region

CALCUTTA, April 4.—It is officially announced that rain is falling throughout the whole of northwest Bengal and the provinces of central and northern Punjab. Some portions of central India have also been aided materially by rain. The crops are being assisted in cultivation for the next harvest. As one result of this, prices show a tendency to fall in the northwest provinces and in Punjab.

Outbreak of Starving Snailbirds

LONDON, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says that bands of starving work people broke out into open disorder at Malaga today, destroyed property and seized large sums of money. The police made many arrests. The cause of the outbreak was lack of work. The condition of things in Andalusia grows worse daily. The government is reinforcing its troops there.

Fighting on Frontier of Montenegro

LONDON, April 4.—The Athens correspondent of the Times will say tomorrow: Authentic news has been received of an encounter at Quilina, on the frontier of Montenegro, between the Montenegrins and the Albanians, and intense excitement is said to prevail at Usku.

Ramsay Released from Custody

LIMA, Peru, April 4.—Ramsay, the American sailor, who was arrested in the early

part of the year at Callao on the charge of disorderly conduct and subsequently sentenced to a year's imprisonment without such legal trial as is provided for in the treaty between Peru and the United States, and whose sentence was remitted last week to four months' imprisonment from January 15 to release on Saturday night by order of the superior court of appeal.

GIVES ALL CREDIT TO SALISBURY

George N. Curzon Links His League's Name with the Arbitration Treaty.

SOUTHPORT, Eng., April 4.—George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, made his annual speech to his constituents yesterday evening, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He opened with a reference to the arbitration treaty negotiations with the United States, an achievement with which, he said, the name of the marquis of Salisbury was inseparably linked in history, and for which, at any rate, the people on this side of the water deserved the exclusive credit. It was the spirit of the proposals they apparently intended to wreck succeeded in arranging that agreement, they would not succeed in completing now, would take its place as part of the code of the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood and perhaps a part of the international law of the world. The law givers who have not yet met ever since the treaty was honored in remembrance. These remarks were greeted with cheer.

Speaking of the eastern question, Secretary of State, Mr. Salisbary was daily growing on the horizon, and that the people of Europe were regarding the cloud with fearful apprehension, but he was hopeful that the island of Crete would be held in honor and peace. He said that the people of Europe were regarding the cloud with fearful apprehension, but he was hopeful that the island of Crete would be held in honor and peace. He said that the people of Europe were regarding the cloud with fearful apprehension, but he was hopeful that the island of Crete would be held in honor and peace.

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LAYS WASTE FERTILE LANDS

One More Disastrous Break in the Mississippi Levee.

CREVASSE IS FULLY FIFTEEN FEET DEEP

Inhabitants Were Prepared for the Catastrophe and No Loss of Life Has Resulted—Helena Again in Danger.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—Another disastrous break in the Mississippi levee occurred this morning at 8 o'clock, at Flower creek, six miles below Tipton, Miss. The crevasse was not yet of great width, is fully fifteen feet deep and the water is pouring through the opening with fearful velocity. This will probably be the most destructive break that has occurred in the delta. The most fertile farm lands of Mississippi, lying in Coahoma, La. Flor., Quitman and Tallahatchie counties, in the northwestern part of the state, will be inundated and the newly-planted corn crops will be laid waste.

Fortunately, no loss of life is reported, the inhabitants of this stricken section having made preparations for just such a catastrophe as exists there today. The condition of the poorer classes throughout the flooded area is indeed pitiable. Thousands of refugees are being bottled in the levee and spots of food and water, waiting for relief. The towns of Rosedale and Tipton, and other spots of land, are being cut off from the rest of the world. The people are being cut off from the rest of the world. The people are being cut off from the rest of the world.

Advices just received tell of a break in the levee two miles south of Helena, Ark. This is the levee for which the people of eastern Arkansas have made such a desperate fight. The water from this break will flood a great area and in all probability will back up into the streets of Helena. The relief boat, the M. J. McManis, is now on its way to Helena, Ark. The boat is now on its way to Helena, Ark. The boat is now on its way to Helena, Ark.

Reports from Greenville, Miss., state that Sunday was gloriously fine, but the inhabitants of the town were naturally in a rather nervous condition. The levee was about 17.7, one-tenth of a foot above the figure of yesterday. Along the entire river front of the Crescent City the vigilance of the authorities has not relaxed, though all the levees are apparently in splendid condition and are able to stand considerable pressure.

Reports from Greenville, Miss., state that Sunday was gloriously fine, but the inhabitants of the town were naturally in a rather nervous condition. The levee was about 17.7, one-tenth of a foot above the figure of yesterday. Along the entire river front of the Crescent City the vigilance of the authorities has not relaxed, though all the levees are apparently in splendid condition and are able to stand considerable pressure.

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