

WORDS OF WARNING

Turkey Tells Greece to Hold Back the Irregulars.

GIVES AN ULTIMATUM ON THAT POINT

Another Raid Will Be Taken for a Declaration of War.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS WILL THEN BEGIN

Greeks Appear to Have Captured Town of Balitno, in Macedonia.

LOSSES OF INVADERS INSIGNIFICANT

Rumors of Ministerial Changes Are in Circulation at Larissa—No Signs of Relaxation in War Preparations.

LONDON, April 14.—The Evening News this afternoon publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Athens saying that the Turkish government has formally informed the Greek government that any further raids of irregulars into Turkish territory will be regarded by Turkey as a declaration of war upon the part of Greece.

GREEKS HAVE CAPTURED BALITNO.

Losses of the invaders up to date are insignificant.

LARISSA, April 14.—Trustworthy reports received yesterday confirm the statements that the Greek irregulars have captured Balitno, in Macedonia. The Turks lost forty men killed. The insurgent chief Davellis occupied a strong position in the mountains near Krania. His force was later attacked by a Turkish battalion from Velinisti, but the Turks were repulsed with severe loss. The Greeks then assumed the offensive, cut up the Turkish detachment, captured eighteen mules, a convoy of provisions and a large quantity of ammunition and made prisoners of fifteen Turks.

After this success the Greeks advanced to Kipuri, on the road to Grovena, threatening to cut the communications of the Turkish central force at Ellassona, with Janina, the Turkish headquarters in Albania.

In all the skirmishes and fighting since the outbreak of the war, the Greeks have lost five men killed and had fifteen men wounded.

Fresh troops continue to arrive here from the south. A Turkish brigade was formed today to assist in the defense of the frontier. The enthusiasm of the troops is unabated. In Macedonia the weather is generally cool, but in Thessaly it is very hot, permitting the military operations to be completed all preparations for an advance into Turkish territory, where a strong force is expected to be sent to assist in the offensive, which is looked upon here as being more probable.

Dispatches received here today from the Greek expeditionary force say that the irregulars have passed Kipuri, driving the Turks before them, and are pushing on for Grovena, where a strong Turkish force, some reports say an army corps, is stationed.

There are rumors here of ministerial changes, but there are no signs of relaxation in preparing for war, and there will be a feeling of relief when hostilities commence.

WANTS PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

Premier Deliyannis Outlines the Policy of Greek Government.

ATHENS, April 14.—On the resumption of the Boule today M. Deliyannis, the premier, introduced, in the presence of a crowded chamber, a bill granting the government a credit of 25,000,000 drachmas for the military and naval armaments.

Dealing with the development of the foreign situation he declared that the powers had taken their stand on the principle of the integrity of Turkey, but up to the present had not expressed an opinion in regard to the proposals made for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. After dwelling upon the right of the Cretans to settle their own destinies, he declared that the Greek government would not be a party to any arrangement which had happened, Greece still hoped the powers would agree to a peaceful settlement. The situation on the frontier was not, he declared, a serious one, but the policy of a state which by strange armament had compelled Greece to assemble an army capable of coping with all eventualities and of defending its interests and honor of the country. (Sensation.)

In concluding, M. Deliyannis said the Greek government was doing its utmost to repair the imperfections of the constitution, and that he hoped that in the course of a few days an army would be assembled capable of doing its full duty to the country. (Loud cheer.)

Deputy Rall, the leader of the opposition, thought that his view of the existing circumstances of the frontier was not propitious to commence a debate on the budget.

M. Deliyannis agreed with this suggestion, and said that tomorrow he would submit a vote on the accuracy of the budget. The chamber then adjourned.

Interview with King George.

LONDON, April 14.—The Daily Chronicle will publish the following tomorrow from its Athens correspondent, Henry Norman: "I have had an audience with King George, and he spoke without much hope, but firmly, like a man who can only do duty and leave the rest to heaven. More than once he said: 'If Greece had been a great power and walked the long ago, her action would have been welcomed by the powers as well as the rest of the world as a blessing. But she is only a small power, and seems to be doing nothing that will satisfy the great powers.'"

Viennese Think War Inevitable.

VIENNA, April 14.—The best informed diplomats here regard war as inevitable. They say the strain cannot much longer be borne by either Turkey or Greece, and that the time has passed for the powers to attempt to intervene. In view of the changing position assumed by Greece, the question is reiterated, whether she does not count upon some power coming to her support at the critical moment. The situation is regarded here as analogous to the time when Serbia attacked Turkey in 1876, when Austria and Germany saved defeated Serbia from annihilation.

Discussions in Royal Family.

VIENNA, April 14.—The Taegblatt says today that sharp differences have arisen in the Greek royal family as to the proper course for the government to pursue. The crown prince, in defiance of her husband and King George, has gone entirely over to the war party.

Triple Murder.

PASCOOAG, R. I., April 14.—A horrible tragedy was enacted early this morning at the home of Edward Reynolds, on the Elletta Matthewson place, near Sweet Hill, in the town of Gosport. Mrs. Reynolds, her husband and an adopted daughter, Sylvia, were brutally murdered and the house was then set on fire, presumably to cover the crime. Martin Mowery, the hired man, was the only person who was not killed. He was found in a barn near Oakland and is now placed under arrest.

CUBANS ARE STARVING TO DEATH.

Two Hundred Thousand Without Food, Including Many Americans.

HAVANA, April 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Two hundred thousand people are starving to death in Cuba. From sixty to seventy die of hunger every day. Of the 200,000 dying wretches perhaps 3,000 are citizens of the United States.

The condition of the people here is so deplorably wretched it will hardly be believed in the United States. It was not until a sentence of death by hanging of a whole people, and the starvation and ruin of American citizens were reported to him by United States consuls, Mr. Haskin, who carefully filed the reports away, and did not even reply to them. If a consul got too persistent he was told not to color his reports, as it was not desired to give offense to Spain.

General Weyler's order concentrating the rural population in small towns and cities in the most inhuman decree ever issued. It is a sentence of death by hunger of a whole people, and he travels about the island, not as a general at the head of his troops, but as an itinerant peddler, visiting every fortified place that may give out the misery he has wrought.

Mothers of Cubans and their daughters are his avowed enemies. He says he will crush out the breed of insurgents. He notices some cattle recently along the railway between Isabella de Gagua, the port of Gagua in Grande, and the city on his present trip. He angrily demanded of the military commandant why all cattle had not been killed according to his orders.

"I have," replied the commandant, "they are allowed to live so that the people may have a little meat."

"But," replied the official, "the troops need some meat to eat. They are allowed to kill the cattle, but they are not to eat it."

"Well, take what you need for the troops, but kill the rest and destroy the meat." The order was obeyed.

Every city in the island is overcrowded. It is impossible to get things to eat. Weyler has driven, under pain of death, all persons living on farms into the towns. They have no money to buy food. They build brick houses in alleys and low spots and there starve. They beg to be allowed to go to the fields to plant and reap. This is refused. They ask that food be given them. They are told there is not enough for the troops. They grow thin and die. The people are reduced to a state of famine. The Greeks then assumed the offensive, cut up the Turkish detachment, captured eighteen mules, a convoy of provisions and a large quantity of ammunition and made prisoners of fifteen Turks.

After this success the Greeks advanced to Kipuri, on the road to Grovena, threatening to cut the communications of the Turkish central force at Ellassona, with Janina, the Turkish headquarters in Albania.

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HONORS FOR MEIKLEJOHN

President Nominates the Nebraskan Assistant Secretary of War.

PROMINENT IN POLITICS OF THE STATE

James B. Angell, President of Michigan University, Named as Minister to Turkey—Several Other Nominations Made.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: James B. Angell, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey; George N. West of the District of Columbia, consul of the United States at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

War: George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of war; John W. C. Sullivan, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of war; John W. C. Sullivan, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of war; John W. C. Sullivan, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of war.

Treasury: John W. Cunningham of Idaho, assayer of the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho.

Justice: Jasper P. Grady of Indian Territory, marshal of the central district in the Indian Territory.

Navy—Seligman Bros., special fiscal agents of the Navy department at London, Eng.

First Lieutenant James T. Dean, Fourth cavalry, has been ordered to Iowa City, to receive First Lieutenant Charles B. Vodge, First infantry, who is ordered to join his company.

First Lieutenant Leitch A. Fuller, assistant surgeon, has been ordered to Fort Harrison, Mont., for temporary duty.

Second Lieutenant Hanson E. Ely, Twenty-second infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Iowa City, to receive First Lieutenant Charles B. Vodge, First infantry, who is ordered to join his company.

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THURSTON SAVES THE PLACE

Nomination of Meiklejohn Comes Much as a Personal Triumph.

PROCTOR OF VERMONT HAD IT SECURED

Man Named Martin from Brattleboro Had Been All but Nominated When Nebraska's Claimant Won the Day.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(Special Telegram.)—George D. Meiklejohn's nomination to be assistant secretary of war came as the eleventh hour recognition of Senator Thurston's work during the last campaign. While Senator Thurston had never given up entire hope of making the ex-congressman from the Third Nebraska assistant secretary of war, he felt that the possibility was very vague and shadowy.

Senator Thurston, however, in going to the White house, he learned by accident that the person selected, Mr. John S. Martin of Brattleboro, did not fill the requirements laid down by the president, who had insisted on having an army man fill the place. Mr. Martin was Senator Proctor's second choice, he having named Frank S. Partridge of Vermont after the declaration of Messrs. Webster and Cowen. Mr. Partridge was found, however, to have been drafted during the war, and this at once placed him outside the pale of consideration.

Senator Proctor then took a second shot at the place. He was positively assured by the nomination today, when Senator Thurston appeared at the white house. In his quiet way the republican senator from Nebraska indicated that the proper thing to do would be to appoint Mr. Meiklejohn, who, while not an old soldier, was qualified for the place and capable of administering its various responsibilities.

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