

of the six powers to Greece insisting upon the withdrawal of the Greek troops and fleet from Crete, which was presented on Monday last, expires at 4 p. m. on Monday, March 8th. At that hour if Greece is still obdurate the ministers of the six powers will leave the city. They are already preparing for departure. No hostilities for coercive measures are possible until Wednesday as the foreign admirals must first be advised of the departure of the ministers. The admirals are engaged in drawing up a scheme of blockade.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—Students last evening after adopting resolutions expressing sympathy with Greece, marched to the Greek consulate which they cheered, and then went to the Turkish consulate, looted, hissed and broke the windows with stones. They were finally dispersed by the police.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says:

It is learned that the situation is most critical and that the European concert is imaginary.

Count Goluchowski's sensible proposal for coercion in the summer of 1896, which was declined by Lord Salisbury, was honest and offered a chance to save the situation. The means since employed are revolutionary forming precedents which must bring about open antagonism between England and Russia in the struggle for the world's hegemony, which Russia would vainly defer.

Lord Salisbury's paramount anxiety is to avoid the odium of breaking the peace. Greece will relieve him of this by refusing to evacuate Crete relying on the support of Italian and British sympathy with Crete. Commanding the Dardanelles and covering Egypt must, according to British policy belong to Greece when with English aid Crete will become another Gibraltar. Russia cannot possibly allow this. Hence coming eventualities will find Russia siding with Turkey and also with Bulgaria which hates Greece and whose sovereign yesterday received the aide de camp of the sultan bringing proposals of alliance.

Turkish reforms have lost all interest. The outbreak of hostilities portends another Panama for France, which holds a hundred million in Turkish securities.

Sig or Orispi's letter to the Figaro has produced a disagreeable sensation here.

Austria could not tolerate any situation which could endanger Bosnia.

CANEA, March 6.—The Greek fleet left here this morning for unknown destination.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The ambassadors of the powers yesterday presented a second collective note to the Turkish government, calling upon the Porte to withdraw the Turkish troops from the interior of Crete and keep them in the towns.

The recall of all the troops from the island, except a small detachment to guard the new governor, Ismael Bey, will ultimately be required.

CANEA, March 6.—The foreign war ships have landed 500 men at Selino. The news of the proposal of the powers to grant autonomy to Crete has created a bad impression among the insurgents, who desire annexation to

Greece. The Mussulmans are also irritated at the concession of autonomy.

The departure of the British consul, Sir Alfred Billiotti, alone, for Selino, on the British battleship Rodney, although that vessel was accompanied by other foreign warships, is badly interpreted by other consuls, who, however, previously rejected the proposal to go there in order to make a fresh attempt to save Moslem families who are in danger by the investment of that place by insurgents.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 6.—A public test of a new wave motor was made yesterday on the beach three miles from Redondo, from the end of a 100-foot wharf. Parvin Wright, of this city, the inventor, conducted the experiment in the presence of twenty capitalists and inventors.

By means of the float a hydraulic compressor was actuated, forcing the water into a pressure tank under a working pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. The water from the pressure tank operates a Pelton wheel which drives any kind of machinery. In the test made yesterday an electric generator was used and a circular saw. Where the machinery was located 500 feet from the beach with a 4-foot tide and 6-10 float, 5-horse power was easily generated. The machine is automatically self-regulating and is so arranged that during storm periods no more than a given amount of power or pressure can be accumulated. Wright says the failure to provide such a device heretofore rendered all wave motors useless. Further experiments will be made at a greater distance from the beach.

Wright figures that during the minimum wave movement he will develop one horse power on every foot of ocean frontage used. The cost of steady power at the coast will exceed \$10 per horse power per annum. Power can be delivered in Los Angeles for \$25, about one third the present cost. Mr. Wright has had his wave motor patented in Germany, France and England.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—One man was killed and his body cremated, another fatally burned and a third badly injured in a wreck which occurred at Bonnette's Mill, 100 miles west of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, at 7 o'clock tonight.

W. W. Rosenberger, mail clerk, of Bloomington, Ill., was cremated.

Edward Lusman, fireman, of St. Louis, was pinned under the tender, body crushed and cooked from the waist down; will die.

Frank Lauber, engineer, of St. Louis, ribs broken and head hurt; will recover.

The wrecked train was No. 4, east-bound. Following the engine was a mail car, baggage car, four coaches and three sleepers. Near Bonnette's Mill the train was running forty miles an hour on a down grade, when Engineer Lauber saw, apparently, the whole hill slide, 200 yards ahead, slide onto the track. He threw on the air and reversed and attempted to jump. The engine, tender and mail and baggage cars telescoped. Fireman Lusman was caught beneath the tender, but the engineer was thrown high in the air and broke his ribs by falling on the wrecked cars. The rest of the train

was jarred off the track, but not a passenger was hurt or even badly shaken.

Almost before the passengers were out of the coaches the mail car was on fire. The body of the mail clerk could be seen, but all attempts to save him failed. All but a few pieces of mail were burned. The baggage car was blazing furiously and beneath it all, shielded, yet pinned by the tender, was Lusman, the fireman. Scalding water was pouring over his legs and the fire was growing at his back. He begged the engineer to shoot him, tried to reach his own knife and implored those who stood helplessly around to cut his throat and put him out of his misery.

Just then a work-train, which had been side-tracked by the express, ran up behind the wreck. Under the direction of Conductor Parker a bucket-line was formed, and with all the male passengers helping, water was carried from the Missouri river to the fire. Coals were thrown over the fireman to protect him from the steam while the men of the work-train tried to extricate him. Finally they got him out, practically dead. The unburned cars were uncoupled and pulled away, and after a while the fire was extinguished.

LONDON, March 8.—It is reiterated here that complete agreement exists between the powers as to effective measures to be immediately taken against Greece in the event of her declining to comply with the demands of the powers to withdraw the Greek troops from Crete and recall the Greek fleet in Cretan waters.

The Princess of Wales feels great anxiety regarding the position of her brother, King George, and instead of returning to Sandringham, is remaining in London.

It is learned on good authority that the Greek reply to the identical notes of the powers will be in some points of a conciliatory tone. Fully recognizing the high aims of the powers, it will offer to withdraw the Greek fleet from Cretan waters. While pointing out that it is impossible to withdraw the troops from Crete, it will offer to place them under the control of the powers to restore order. Finally the reply will suggest that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government.

LONDON, March 8.—The reply of Greece to the identical notes of the powers, delivered at Athens on Tuesday last, insisting upon the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete and of the Greek fleet from Cretan waters, was received here at noon. It conforms to the forecast cabled exclusively by the Associated Press.

Cabinet council was immediately held, after which the marquis of Salisbury went to Windsor to consult with the queen. There was great animation at the foreign office. Nearly every ambassador called during the day.

The reply of Greece to the identical notes of the powers is regarded in official circles here as of a most favorable nature. It is believed the crisis soon will be ended, as the Greek note at least furnishes a basis upon which a compromise satisfactory to all concerned can be speedily reached.