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# THE ENTRANCE

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### The Cretan Trouble.

Trouble has again broken out in Crete. This island, which has been the scene of many rebellions, is situated sixty miles southeast of Greece and 110 miles southwest of Asia Minor. The island is 155 miles in length, while its breadth varies from seven to thirty-five miles. The population in 1881 was 279,000, chiefly of Greek descent. Of this population the Greek Christians constitute the large majority. The Cretans are a turbulent race, bold, independent, and hard to govern. In the revolts of 1859 and 1866 the Cretans gained a measure of freedom and independence, which was acknowledged by the Berlin treaty of 1868. The island, however, is still subject to Turkey, at least in name.

The following despatch to the *New York World* from the King of Greece, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, tells clearly the cause of the present trouble. The king says, under date of Feb. 18th: "After six months of waiting, the reforms imposed upon Turkey by the great powers are not put into execution. The Turks oppose the organization of the gendarmerie (constabulary). On February 3rd the Turkish troops began the massacres. The Christian quarters at Canea were burned. After 150,000 women and children were refugees, the Cretans, in despair, proclaimed their independence and union with Greece. The Hellenic Government sent a small army to occupy Crete, in order to restore order and peace. Five great powers occupy the four towns of Canea, Retimo, Candia, and Sitia. All the remainder of the island is in the possession of the Christians. The expressions of sympathy from the great American people and the Hellenese resident in America are a precious support to us in the work for the independence of Crete, and we thank them sincerely."

At present writing the great powers of Europe have placed a restraining hand on Greece, and it is difficult to say what the outcome of the trouble will be. The matter will be referred to again in our next issue.

### The Vice-President.

On March 4th the newly-elected president of the United States will be installed in office at Washington; in other words, his inauguration will take place on that date. The day is one of considerable interest to our neighbors.

While many newspapers and magazines have had much to say about Major McKinley, the president-elect, few of these have done more than mention the name of the vice-president. True, his importance is overshadowed by that of his "running mate," and yet the vice-president may become a prominent figure before the expiration of his term of office. The vice-president of the United States, although elected at the same time as the president, is no part of the executive. His sole business is to preside over the Senate. Even here he has no vote except in case of a tie. In the event, however, of the presidency being vacated by the president's removal, death, or resignation, then the vice-president becomes an important factor in the government of his country, as he succeeds to the office of president.



GARRET A. HOBART.

### CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

In our issue of February 15th we spoke of the Chicago Drainage Canal. For those who were not readers of our journal at that date we reproduce a few sentences from our former article, that they may the better understand the drawings published in this number.

The Chicago Drainage Canal extends from the Chicago river (which empties into Lake Michigan) to the Illinois river, a distance of twenty-eight