

LONDONERS ARE COOL

Not Much Excitement Because of War Between Greece and Turkey.

Col. Francis Greene Speaks About the Turkish Army While in Battle.

New York, April 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The sudden change in the situation in the east has come when the foreign office is without its chief and under secretary, and when every political leader of eminence is away from London.

A Turkish declaration of war would have caused no surprise a week ago, when the Greek irregulars crossed the frontier, but when day after day passed and the Sultan seemed to lack courage and hesitated to give the signal for which Edhem Pasha was waiting, the opinion was generally entertained that the concert had proved useful for once.

Easter being one of the quietest Sundays of the year and the clubs deserted, the outbreak of war has not caused any excitement here. The foreign office staff admit that the action of Turkey is decisive and that serious fighting on the frontier has already begun.

Greece has carried her point of compelling Turkey to be the aggressor. Her own campaign is defensive and this has an important bearing on the action of the powers. Turkey makes war against Greece and forces her to demand territory. Greece is consequently making a war upon the powers and the combined blockade and concert cannot possibly be maintained after an outbreak of hostilities.

The powers were committed to a defensive campaign by their alliance, and the sixth has made little use so far of the opportunities for independent decision. It is amazing that in a crisis fraught with momentous consequences for Europe the foreign office should be without a capable lieutenant, and the British cabinet scattered over the continent.

THE TURKS IN BATTLE. New York, April 19.—Col. Francis Greene, U. S. A., retired, who was sent by this government to Russia during the last Turkish war to represent the war department at Washington, last night told of his observations of the Turkish army while in battle.

"The Turks are individually good fighters," said Col. Greene. "They are fine soldiers, very obedient, fanatic in their religion, and fatalists. The Turk fights up to a certain point, and when he thinks matters are going against him he will run. Not for any lack of courage, but because he thinks fate is against him.

"The Turkish soldiers are well armed. During the Russo-Turkish war the Turks were better armed than the Russians. They are well clothed, but the commissary and transportation departments were fatally defective. In numbers the peace footing is 120,000 Greeks and 150,000 Turks, and these can probably be increased to three times as many on each side.

"In 1877 the Turks put over 300,000 men in the field in Europe and over 100,000 in Asia, and they made a very much stronger resistance than the Russians anticipated.

"I think Russia put nearly 500,000 men in the field before the war was over.

"Turkey is bankrupt, but so was she in 1877, and that won't stop her from fighting. They will probably manage to borrow enough money to buy guns and ammunition, and they will get food out of their own country. The Turks twenty years ago fought an entirely defensive campaign—no reason why they should do so now. Their plan was to seize some important point and throw up fortifications, which they considered with remarkable skill, and then they waited to be attacked behind their breastworks. They collected large supplies of ammunition and provisions in these forts and waited attack. Sometimes their positions were turned. They were compelled to retreat, and then they would abandon all their ammunition and stores and fall back on another line of fortifications, twenty or fifty miles in the rear."

Col. Greene was asked his opinion as to the relative strength of the armies of Greece and Turkey.

"There is no question," he said, "that the Turks are more than a match for

APPLES THAT RIPEN SLOWLY.

"I ask my readers," says a recent medical writer, "to try for their own sakes to master the essentials of the digestive functions."

He speaks in a somewhat impatient tone, as though he were weary of explaining details which can really be understood only by those who apprehend the broad principles whereon they rest.

New York, April 19.—"What the immediate future holds for Europe I do not pretend to see," said John A. Kasson, formerly United States minister at Vienna. Mr. Kasson has made a special study of the Eastern question, and is, perhaps, the best authority in this country upon the peculiar complications which exist in southeastern Europe.

"I know Muraviev, the new Russian Minister of foreign affairs at Vienna," said Mr. Kasson. "He was secretary of the embassy. He cared little for nothing for society. He attended to his business, and spent most of his time as the Russian war. They are, you know, among the most patriotic people in the world. He seemed to be very thoughtful and studious. At times he was even moody. If I had then supposed that it will be harder to wrest the secret of the empire I should have studied him more closely.

"I'll tell you what the case is trying to do, and what the effect will be at the future. But one thing is certain among many things that are uncertain. Russia will never consent to the acquisition of any part of European Turkey by treaty or power unless it is upon a compromise which gives her Constantinople. Russia appears to even oppose Greek acquisition, apparently fearing that it will be harder to wrest the territory which she seeks for herself from Greece than from its present indefinite control. Unless the powers interfere in behalf of Greece the outlook for the future is not bright.

"If war goes on and Turkey is let alone by the powers, the Turk will undoubtedly invade Greece and inflict heavy punishment. What effect will this have upon public opinion in the states of Europe whose governments are amenable to public opinion? If the Turks indulge in any atrocities, or if they seriously molest the Christians of Greece, the powers will undoubtedly interfere, part of them willingly and part under the pressure of public opinion in their countries.

Unless the powers have agreed upon the redistribution of Turkish territory in Europe," continued Mr. Kasson, "there is little probability of their doing much more by their action than on the one hand to make the territory which she desires, and on the other preventing the destruction of Greece herself.

"The European concert is a diplomatic creation of this century, resting upon no modern precedent and tradition. The earliest and most striking instance of its operation was the congress of Vienna in 1815, when they divided up Europe according to their pleasure. Napoleon III. broke in upon the serenity of the concert, and afterwards undertook in part to restore it. Its action in 1871 was not so important to foresee, as it is governed by no principle and recognizes no law, except that of self-interest and expediency. This was fully shown in the congress of Berlin in 1878. It seems impossible at the present time that this concert can be re-established in respect to Greece beyond the limits which I have already stated.

"The island of Crete was an early conquest of the Turks in their aggressive wars upon Europe, but has continued by a large majority of its inhabitants to be a hotbed of religious and civilization. In view of the modern emancipation of their race south of the Danube from the yoke of the Turk, they have become more and more restless. They have been promised reforms from time to time, which have not been executed. Their undoubted wish is to be annexed to Greece, and it is impossible for Greece to understand why she has not been so. Greece, as Austria had to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Cretans cannot understand why Russia, which, by force of arms, emancipated their fellow religionists in Serbia and Bulgaria, and elsewhere, should oppose Cretan emancipation now.

"The whole question involves that of delimiting the boundaries of Europe from the Moslem yoke. In Roumelia, Macedonia and other small states in this section of Europe there are many Greeks. The policy of Greece is to stir them up into insurrection against the Turks. Here is one of the great elements of the danger in the situation. That whole region is highly inflammable. There are many hundreds of Christian mountaineers in all parts of European Turkey. The powers will have a great task on their hands if the insurrection breaks out in these Grecian communities. All the Greeks of this region have in them more or less of the traits of the old Greek democracy of 3,000 years ago.

"There can be no permanent peace, no adequate settlement of these vexing questions," concluded Mr. Kasson, "till the Turks are either driven altogether out of Europe or confined territorially to the vicinity of Constantinople.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

EASTERN QUESTION

Views of the Former United States Minister at Vienna, John A. Kasson.

He Believes That a General European War Is Not at All Unlikely.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—"What the immediate future holds for Europe I do not pretend to see," said John A. Kasson, formerly United States minister at Vienna. Mr. Kasson has made a special study of the Eastern question, and is, perhaps, the best authority in this country upon the peculiar complications which exist in southeastern Europe.

"I know Muraviev, the new Russian Minister of foreign affairs at Vienna," said Mr. Kasson. "He was secretary of the embassy. He cared little for nothing for society. He attended to his business, and spent most of his time as the Russian war. They are, you know, among the most patriotic people in the world. He seemed to be very thoughtful and studious. At times he was even moody. If I had then supposed that it will be harder to wrest the secret of the empire I should have studied him more closely.

"I'll tell you what the case is trying to do, and what the effect will be at the future. But one thing is certain among many things that are uncertain. Russia will never consent to the acquisition of any part of European Turkey by treaty or power unless it is upon a compromise which gives her Constantinople. Russia appears to even oppose Greek acquisition, apparently fearing that it will be harder to wrest the territory which she seeks for herself from Greece than from its present indefinite control. Unless the powers interfere in behalf of Greece the outlook for the future is not bright.

"If war goes on and Turkey is let alone by the powers, the Turk will undoubtedly invade Greece and inflict heavy punishment. What effect will this have upon public opinion in the states of Europe whose governments are amenable to public opinion? If the Turks indulge in any atrocities, or if they seriously molest the Christians of Greece, the powers will undoubtedly interfere, part of them willingly and part under the pressure of public opinion in their countries.

Unless the powers have agreed upon the redistribution of Turkish territory in Europe," continued Mr. Kasson, "there is little probability of their doing much more by their action than on the one hand to make the territory which she desires, and on the other preventing the destruction of Greece herself.

"The European concert is a diplomatic creation of this century, resting upon no modern precedent and tradition. The earliest and most striking instance of its operation was the congress of Vienna in 1815, when they divided up Europe according to their pleasure. Napoleon III. broke in upon the serenity of the concert, and afterwards undertook in part to restore it. Its action in 1871 was not so important to foresee, as it is governed by no principle and recognizes no law, except that of self-interest and expediency. This was fully shown in the congress of Berlin in 1878. It seems impossible at the present time that this concert can be re-established in respect to Greece beyond the limits which I have already stated.

"The island of Crete was an early conquest of the Turks in their aggressive wars upon Europe, but has continued by a large majority of its inhabitants to be a hotbed of religious and civilization. In view of the modern emancipation of their race south of the Danube from the yoke of the Turk, they have become more and more restless. They have been promised reforms from time to time, which have not been executed. Their undoubted wish is to be annexed to Greece, and it is impossible for Greece to understand why she has not been so. Greece, as Austria had to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Cretans cannot understand why Russia, which, by force of arms, emancipated their fellow religionists in Serbia and Bulgaria, and elsewhere, should oppose Cretan emancipation now.

"The whole question involves that of delimiting the boundaries of Europe from the Moslem yoke. In Roumelia, Macedonia and other small states in this section of Europe there are many Greeks. The policy of Greece is to stir them up into insurrection against the Turks. Here is one of the great elements of the danger in the situation. That whole region is highly inflammable. There are many hundreds of Christian mountaineers in all parts of European Turkey. The powers will have a great task on their hands if the insurrection breaks out in these Grecian communities. All the Greeks of this region have in them more or less of the traits of the old Greek democracy of 3,000 years ago.

"There can be no permanent peace, no adequate settlement of these vexing questions," concluded Mr. Kasson, "till the Turks are either driven altogether out of Europe or confined territorially to the vicinity of Constantinople.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

"The fire of rebellion throughout these islands is not likely to be extinguished.

LATE ORIENTAL NEWS.

Chinese Delegates to Postal Congress—Japan Displeased.

San Francisco, April 18.—The steamship City of Peking arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama with the following Oriental advices:

It is stated that Hsu Ching Cheng, Chinese minister to Russia, Germany and Austria, is to be president of the proposed Russo-Chinese railways in Manchuria. He is to reside in St. Petersburg, and will be accompanied by his family. Among the passengers of the City of Peking was Min Sancho, who is sent by the Korean government as a delegate to the conference of the International postal union at Washington.

The Japanese papers contain unfavorable criticism of European governments for the failure of the various counsels to go into making an honest effort to suppress the blockade of the Coleridge & Red Mountain road. Helms is now taking the entire output of the mine.

A meeting of the trustees of the company was held last evening to discuss the question of building the smelter. D. C. Condit and Austin Corbin were in consultation with the trustees, and it is said a satisfactory agreement was reached between the owners of the mine and the railroad.

After adjournment Colonel W. W. D. Turner said: "While nothing definite was decided upon, a committee was appointed to make a thorough investigation, select a site and transact any business which might come before it in this connection, and report at the regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, May 4."

The Le Roi will pay another dividend this month. This amount will swell the total to \$375,000. The date of its payment has not yet been decided upon.

Colonel F. N. Perron, who has just returned from Rossland, said yesterday: "There is a fine showing in the bottom of the Le Roi shaft at a depth of 540 feet. The further we get down, the grade of the ore seems to improve. There never was so fine a showing of the mine as now. On the 500-foot level we have a continuous ore chute 230 feet on the strike of the vein. The new hoist will be in running order in a few days, when we will be able to double the output of the mine."—Spokesman-Review.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and made myself able to do my duty. I have no more to say about my cure. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

"I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts. I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make my cure known to all who are afflicted with similar ailments. I have no selfish motive in this. I have been cured through my own efforts.

Advertisement for 'If I were a mother I would insist' featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing the benefits of the product.

Advertisement for 'BOTTLED WIND' featuring an illustration of a bottle and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'Gulline Metal Stitched Air Collars' featuring an illustration of a collar and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for 'BRITISH COLUMBIA'S EXHIBIT' featuring an illustration of a building and text describing the exhibit's location and details.

Advertisement for 'ONE HONEST MAN' featuring an illustration of a man and text describing a testimonial for a health product.

Advertisement for 'COAL FROM TURF' featuring an illustration of a coal pile and text describing the quality and availability of the coal.

Advertisement for 'PROVINCIAL UNDERWRITERS' featuring an illustration of a building and text describing the services provided by the association.

Advertisement for 'Sunlight Soap Wrappers' featuring an illustration of a soap wrapper and text describing the product's benefits and availability.

Advertisement for 'ILLEGAL' featuring an illustration of a person and text describing the product's features and availability.

Advertisement for 'Railway Aid Loan' featuring an illustration of a train and text describing the loan's terms and conditions.

Advertisement for 'Cabinet Representation' featuring an illustration of a cabinet and text describing the representation's details.

Advertisement for 'Public Lands' featuring an illustration of a landscape and text describing the land's location and availability.

Advertisement for 'Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897' featuring an illustration of a calendar and text describing the competition's details.

Advertisement for 'Railway Aid Bill' featuring an illustration of a train and text describing the bill's details and impact.

Advertisement for 'Public Lands' featuring an illustration of a landscape and text describing the land's location and availability.

Advertisement for 'Railway Aid Bill' featuring an illustration of a train and text describing the bill's details and impact.