

CONSUL LEE RESIGNS.

NOT UPHELD IN WASHINGTON AND WILL LEAVE HAVANA.

Preferred to Return Rather Than Abandon American Citizens—His Request for Warships to Enforce His Demands—Mutiny Among Spanish Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Herald this morning prints the following from its Havana correspondent, sent by way of Key West:

Consul General Lee has resigned. His letter tendering his resignation under certain conditions goes by the next mail. He determined some days ago to take such a step if he were not upheld in his efforts to protect all American citizens in Cuba.

The consul general asked the state department that he be authorized to demand the release of citizens of the United States confined in Cuban prisons under the same illegal circumstances as was the ill-fated Ruiz. Such authorization has not been granted him.

Spanish warships in Cuban waters have since Sunday been concentrating in the harbor of Havana. This is regarded here as very significant, in view of the important incidents of the last few days.

Great anxiety is felt at the palace and in all official circles at the news from Cienfuegos, which states that city is the center of a serious mutiny of the Spanish troops. Large arrears of pay are due the



GENERAL FITZ HUGH LEE.

army in Cuba, and the discontent caused by this has culminated in open disobedience in the Spanish ranks in the Cienfuegos district.

The insurgents in the eastern end of the island have captured Bayamo, an important town in Santiago.

The brutal slaughter of Ruiz.

HAVANA, via Key West, Feb. 23.—Dr. Richard Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, was found dead in his cell in the Guanabacoa jail Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. There is little doubt that he was beaten to death by his jailers at Fondes-villa's orders.

Dr. Ruiz, who studied and practiced dentistry in Philadelphia for many years, was arrested some ten days ago, and charged with having helped Aranguren's band to derail a train some weeks ago, when two Spanish officers were captured. The charge was of the filiciest character, as every one in Guanabacoa knew that Ruiz attended strictly to his business and took no interest in political or revolutionary movements.

The Spanish authorities, as usual, failed to notify the consul general of the step they had taken, and General Lee only learned from unofficial sources of the high handed proceedings.

Of course, the only crime of which Ruiz was guilty was American citizenship, and for this he has now been done to death in a most brutal and inhuman manner.

When the 72 hours had elapsed during which by Spanish law prisoners may be kept incommunicado, General Lee demanded that a lawyer and a representative of the consulate be admitted to see the prisoner. The state department was informed of the situation by General Lee, but he received no reply.

Whether instructed or not General Lee will take all the steps which the situation demands and perform his duty to his fellow citizens.

Cuba's Terms of Peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The World this morning publishes under the head of "The Most Important Document in the Cuban War" an autograph letter written to that paper by Salvador Cisneros, president of the provisional government of the Cubans and countersigned by Maximino Gomez, the general in chief.

The letter was approved by the so called cabinet of the provisional government and bears the seal of the infant republic. It is as follows:

"At the request of your correspondent we have the greatest pleasure in answering the following questions:

"Do you believe that the war can be ended on the basis of independence by the payment of an indemnity by Cuba to Spain with the United States as arbitrator?"

"On the basis of independence it will be possible to enter into negotiations. These should provide for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish and for the future relations between Spain and the new Cuban republic.

"We believe there should also be included an indemnity to be paid Spain, provided the amount is reasonable. This would be honorable, practicable and good for all."

"But if done it should be done as soon as possible. The indemnity should prevent the further loss of blood and of money, and it would save the economic resources of the people who have sworn to the complete destruction of the island before they will submit again to the domination of Spain."

"Each day that passes causes fresh hatred and devastation. Soon the producing capacity of the country will be destroyed."

"Cuba can pay less as time passes, not only because each moment she earns less, but it will be increasingly difficult for her to fulfill the stipulations and agreements she is now able to make."

"The indemnity to Spain should take the form of the acknowledgment and guarantee by Cuba of a part of the debt already contracted by Spain or the payment of a sum in bonds or in money to Spain."

"We would not deem it inadvisable for the United States to intervene as arbitrator or semi-officially as the friends of both sides, providing always that the island of Cuba shall not sacrifice thereby her own sovereignty."

"We are yours, in the greatest consideration," SALVADOR CISNEROS, "MAXIMINO GOMEZ."

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

Great Damage Done by High Water in Ohio and Alleghany Valleys.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The flood now raging here will probably equal the great flood of 1881, which measured 31 feet. It is impossible to estimate the damage the present rise is doing, but \$500,000 will be putting it mildly at Pittsburg and Alleghany alone. All the lowlands in the vicinity of either of the rivers have been submerged.

More than 10,000 men have been made idle by the rise, as many of the mills are located on the banks of the streams. The water has invaded the heart of the city and flooded cellars and stopped traffic in many places, notably Sixth and Market streets, popular thoroughfares.

A large part of Alleghany has apparently been blotted out. Many people are made homeless along the banks of the Alleghany river. Beginning at Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, California, Monongahela City, Charlevoix, east and west of Elizabeth, Port view, McKeesport, Turtle Creek, Bessemer and many smaller hamlets have been inundated, or partially so, causing mud suffering. The distress of the people is awful, as many fled to the hills and remain ed there all night in the rain and cold rather than trust to their homes.

The coal and coke tipples of Browne & Co. fell with a crash above the bridge of the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and a fleet of 80 coal boats and barges were out loose from their moorings, completely blocking the channel from bank to bank, threatening all the craft for miles below. About half of the fleet was saved.

The plants of the Westinghouse Electric company, motor plant and machine shops, East Pittsburg, covering acres of ground, are all under water, caused by the backing up of Turtle creek. Hundreds of houses are also under water from this cause. The exposition building is completely surrounded by water. The Tyler Wire and Nail company's plant, Dierworth Spike company's works, Finch's distillery, the Monongahela Iron and Steel company, the Keystone Rolling mill, part of Jones & Laughlin's works, the Howe Iron company, Schoenberger's Consolidated Steel and Wire company, the W. Dewees Wood works, part of the Edgar Thompson works and a score of plants up the Monongahela valley have been compelled to shut down. The United Coke and Chemical plant at Glassport has just been completely hidden and probably ruined, involving \$300,000 loss.

HARRISON'S DAUGHTER.

Many Congratulations for the Ex-President and His Wife.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—At 5:30 yesterday morning ex-President Harrison heard the first cry of a little daughter who had just opened her eyes upon a strange world as she was handed to the nurse by Dr. Henry Jameson, the attending physician. The babe was perfect in form and feature and weighed 8 1/2 pounds.

"Is it a boy?" asked General Harrison.

"No, it is a girl," replied the doctor.

Mrs. Harrison's splendid health and courage carried her bravely through her ordeal. There were present besides the doctor Mrs. Barnhart, the nurse, and Mrs. Parker, the devoted sister of Mrs. Harrison. After the babe had been dressed the general asked to see her again. The little one set up a lusty cry when the father handed her back to the nurse. It has been nearly two years since he had a similar experience. The neighbors and intimate friends of the family were early apprised of what had occurred, and many called to congratulate the parents. The new arrival, however, was seen by few. Her wardrobe, it is believed, is the handsomest ever provided for a babe born in this city. She favors the Harrisons in appearance and promises to be of the brunette type. Many telegrams of congratulation were received in the course of the day at the Harrison home.

McKinley's Cabinet Completed.

CANTON, O., Feb. 20.—The cabinet of President McKinley is now completed, the latest selections being Colonel John J. McCook of New York for attorney general and James A. Gary of Maryland for postmaster general. The list as completed is as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Secretary of the Interior—Joseph McKenna of California.

Postmaster General—James A. Gary of Maryland.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Attorney General—John J. McCook of New York.

Mrs. Cleveland Arrives in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her three children and her mother, Mrs. Perrine, has just arrived in Princeton. The party was met by Professor Andrew J. West of Princeton university and were driven immediately to President Cleveland's new home on Bay avenue. Five servants were in attendance on the party. Furnishers have been busily engaged during the last few weeks preparing the residence for occupancy, and the house was opened yesterday for the first time. Mrs. Cleveland will devote the next week to becoming settled in her new home. She will return to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

New York Legislators.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Senator Ellsworth introduced a bill to prohibit the publication of alleged portraits in newspapers. It was decided not to adjourn over inauguration week. The free textbook bill passed the assembly by 82 to 15. A resolution for an investigation into reported sales of counterfeit lands was adopted by the assembly. Hearings were given on the bills for municipal ownership of gas plants, for the sale of poisons by merchants and on the bill prohibiting the carrying of "knockout drops."

Black's Recognition of Women.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Governor Black has appointed Mrs. Laura E. Aldridge of Rochester a member of the board of managers of the State Industrial school of Rochester to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Desmond. The governor has also named to the senate the nominations of Mrs. Esther H. McWilliams and Mrs. Jessie Holland Jewett of Buffalo to fill vacancies.

Will John Hay Go to England?

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. G. W. Smalley, the American correspondent of The Times, definitely affirms that President Elect McKinley has offered the post of ambassador to Great Britain to Colonel John Hay and that the offer has been accepted.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

THE SENATE PROGRESSES SLOWLY WITH THE INDIAN BILL.

Confirmation of the New Jersey Postmaster Who Was Politically Objectionable to Hobart—The House Passes the Last of the Appropriation Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The senate made slow progress on the appropriation bill, disposing of only one item of the Indian bill—that directing the opening of Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah. It involved a conflict with the executive branch, which has steadily resisted opening these lands, on the ground that they contained valuable mineral deposits. Mr. Vilas endeavored to have a veto reserved to the government, but was defeated in this, and the clause was agreed to after a long debate.

During the session a resolution by Mr. Mills of Texas was adopted asking the president for information as to the death of Dr. Ruiz at Guanabacoa, Cuba.

Mr. Morrill (Connect.) comment announced a Cuban speech on Thursday.

In executive session the senate by a vote of 38 to 23 refused to adopt Senator Sewell's motion to reconsider the votes by which a number of nominations for the offices of postmaster in New Jersey were withdrawn, and the nomination of H. J. Kohlbas was taken on the nomination of H. J. Kohlbas to be postmaster at Paterson, in which there was special interest because of the fact that this is the home of Vice President Elect Hobart, whose name figured in the brief debate that preceded the vote. Mr. Sewell said that Kohlbas was objectionable to Mr. Hobart because he was a Democrat, but he refused to say the nominee was personally objectionable to Mr. Hobart. The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans voted solidly against reconsideration, while the straight Republicans supported the Sewell motion. The vote had the effect of confirming Mr. Kohlbas, and after the result was announced Mr. Sewell withdrew his objection to the office involved.

Civil Service in the House.

The house passed the naval bill, the last of the appropriation bills, and sent it to the senate. Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the naval committee, was in charge of the measure and displayed such skill in its handling that his provision aroused little opposition, and it was passed practically without amendment.

Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts made an effort to secure an authorization for a drydock at Boston to cost \$1,000,000, but after a somewhat acrimonious debate the amendment was ruled out of order. He then tried to secure the appointment of a commission to pass on the relative merits of Boston and Portsmouth as a location for a drydock and was also unsuccessful.

The feature of the session was an exceedingly interesting political debate on the subject of civil service reform. It occurred during the consideration of a bill to permit the governors of the territories to appoint certain officers of the territories in cases of vacancy without the consent of the legislative councils, which is now required by law.

It was precipitated by some remarks of Mr. Bailey of Texas, which led to a denunciation of the law by Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma and General Grosvenor of Ohio. Every time they thrust their weapons into the law they were greeted with enthusiastic applause by most of the Republicans.

Mr. Bailey himself boldly declared the law to be a humbug, but he could not resist the temptation to make a final appeal by suggesting that General Grosvenor, as the representative of the incoming administration, had given notice that the law was to be repealed.

General Grosvenor parried this neatly, however, by recalling the fact that his first objection to the law was that Mr. McKinley was over this very question. Mr. Brooks (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on civil service, defended the law and declared that General Grosvenor had "flashed the sword in the heart of the president elect." He called attention to Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance, in which the president elect said he would take "no step backward" in the matter of civil service reform.

The Past Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate passed the Lodge immigration bill by a vote of 34 to 31.

In the house the conference reports on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the bill to fix the times and places of holding a court in each judicial district were adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the senate Chairman Sherman again called up the arbitration treaty, and it was further considered in executive session, but without a vote being reached. The nomination of C. F. Amidon to be district judge of North Dakota was confirmed after a spirited partisan debate.

The house, by a vote of 197 to 91, reversed the finding of a majority of the elections committee and decided the contested election case of N. P. Hopkins versus J. M. Kendall, from the Tenth Kentucky district, in favor of the Republican contestant, Mr. Hopkins. Appropriation and pension bills were considered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The senate spent almost eight hours in continuous executive session on the arbitration treaty. No result was accomplished beyond voting down the motion made by Senator Nelson to postpone further consideration of the treaty until March 5. The vote stood 20 to 20.

In the house there was a spirited debate over the general deficiency appropriation bill, but no vote was reached. The bill as reported carries \$8,441,927.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the senate yesterday a resolution extending sympathy to Greece in her struggle to secure the independence of Crete was passed. The Indian appropriation bill was debated. There was a tacit agreement among senators favorable to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty that no further effort would be made at this session to secure the ratification of the measure.

The house continued its consideration of the general deficiency bill, but no action was taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the senate yesterday President Washington's farewell address was read by Mr. Daniel. Most of the day was spent in consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

In the house the general deficiency appropriation bill was passed without amendment, and consideration of the navy appropriation bill was begun.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The president has approved the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and the acts to reorganize the judicial districts of Arkansas and to increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, widow of Major General W. A. Nichols.

CHEVALIER BLONDIN DEAD.

The World Famous Rope-walker Expires at His Home Near London.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Blondin, the world famous rope-walker, is dead.

Blondin was born in 1824. He was undoubtedly the greatest of the rope-walkers of the world. His real name was Jean Francois de Gravelot. He commenced rope walking when only a year old and continued his profession at 30, till he was a few months ago. At 71 he was said to be as active and as fearless as when in the



THE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.

height of his fame. On Nov. 29, 1895, he married Catherine James at the Brentford registry office in England. The bride was many years the junior of her husband.

Blondin crossed Niagara falls on June 30, 1850, in the presence of nearly 50,000 people. It was the first time this feat had ever been attempted. The following year he made the trip across Niagara river just above the falls nearly 50 times, and on Sept. 14, 1850, he carried a man across on his back. The Prince of Wales witnessed this performance, and when Blondin was presented to him the prince exclaimed, "Thank God it's all over."

A favorite trick of his was to carry a horse across the middle of the tight rope span and there cook a meal, which he would do lower to the crowd below. He never used a safety net, and he always explained that he never felt any fear when on the rope. The only accident which he suffered is said to have been due to the carelessness of another person. He would never drink or smoke, but he was a heavy smoker of cigars. He lived in England in a fine villa, which he named Niagara. He was fairly well to do at the time of his death and possessed a large number of medals presented to him by the sovereigns of the countries which he had visited during the days of his glory.

Prominent People Deceased.

Rear Admiral Edmund R. Calhoun, retired, died suddenly at his residence in Washington of heart failure, aged 75 years. He served valiantly in the Mexican and civil wars.

General Alfred Pleasanton, one of the most distinguished cavalry officers on the Union side in the late civil war, died at his apartments in the Gleason House in Washington.

Lady Katherine Grantley, who was a daughter of James H. McVickar of New York city, died in London.

Chief Justice Morcer Beasley of the New Jersey supreme court died at his home in Trenton, aged 85 years. He was an eminent jurist and had served as chief justice since 1904.

VETOED BY CLEVELAND.

The President Disapproves the Pensions of Remarried Widows.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The president returned to the house without approval bills pensioning Mrs. Mary A. Viel and Mrs. Mary A. Freeman. In the case of Mrs. Viel the veto message says that the widow of Major W. D. Sanger, having remarried, she long ago by her own deliberate act surrendered a right to draw pension as the widow of Major Sanger.

A further objection is that it is not shown that the death of the first husband was due to injuries received in his army service. Neither he nor his widow while she was a minor, presented any claim for pension.

Mrs. Freeman was pensioned as the widow of Andrew V. Pritchard, who served in the war with Mexico and died from disease contracted in the service. She continued to receive this pension until she married John Freeman. It is now proposed to restore to her the pension roll as the widow of her first husband.

Daring Attempt to Break Jail.

DALLAS, Feb. 24.—At Denton, George Henry, Arthur Milmore and Will Miller, colored, made a daring attempt to break jail. As a result, Floyd Cokerly, jailer, is perhaps fatally wounded. Cokerly went to the cell occupied by the negroes, and when he stooped to pick up some dishes left from dinner was beaten over the head. He was then thrown down the steps of the jail from the second tier of cells, and after his fall other prisoners beat him into insensibility. The negroes jumped out of the window, but were recaptured. There may be a lynching.

To Fight the Standard Oil Trust.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The consolidation of the United States Pipe Line company, the Producers and Refiners' Pipe Line company, the Producers' Oil company, limited, and the Pure Oil company of Jersey City means that the independent oil producers of Pennsylvania will now fight. Under the name of the Pure Oil company they have organized a trust on the same basis and lines as the Standard Oil company, and the fight to be waged against the monopoly will now begin in earnest.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—State and western quiet, but fairly steady; city mill patents, \$4.50 to 5.00; winter patents, \$4.00 to 4.50; city mill patents, \$4.75 to 4.85; winter straights, \$4.50 to 4.60.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened weaker under heavy foreign news, but subsequently rallied on a large order in local stocks and the visible; May, \$1.04 to 1.05; June, \$1.03 to 1.04.

CORN—No. 2 opened easier under weak cables, but recovered later with wheat; May, 30 to 31; July, 28 to 29.

OATS—No. 2 slow; track, white, state, 21 to 22; track, white, western, 21 to 22.

PORK—Dull; mess, \$8.50 to 8.75; family, \$9.50 to 10.00.

LARD—Quiet; prime western steam, \$4.17 to 4.20 nominal.

BUTTER—Weak; state dairy, 10 to 12; state creamery, 13 to 15; New York, 12 to 14.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 9 to 12; small, 8 to 10.

EGGS—Quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 19 to 20; western, 18 to 19.

DEFIANCE OF GREECE

THE HEROIC HELENES ARE EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

Diplomatic Relations to Be Severed if Firing on the Insurgents Is Repeated. All Europe Stirred Up Over the Cretan, Turkey May Invoke Khedive's Aid.

ATHENS, Feb. 24.—The situation on the island of Crete continues critical and may involve all Europe in war. The ambassadors of the powers have given notice to Greece that she must desist from further warfare preparations, but the heroic Helenes continue to dispatch troops and munitions to Crete and the Macedonian frontier. The foreign warships occupy the port of Khania and on Sunday bombarded the insurgent camp in the foothills near the city.

May Sever Diplomatic Relations.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—A dispatch received here from Athens says that Greece has declared that if the bombardment of insurgent positions in the island of Crete is repeated she will break off diplomatic relations with the powers.

On the other hand, it is stated that Assim Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, threatens that Turkey will break off her relations unless the Greek troops are withdrawn from Crete.

Consuls Fired on by Cretans.

KHANIA, Feb. 23.—The British, Italian and Russian consuls, who recently went to Selino to inquire into the situation there, have returned to Khania, bringing with them 170 Mussulmans, who feared to remain in the town. The consuls state that they were unable to negotiate with the Cretans, but their position is critical. When attempting to approach Cadano, the consuls were fired upon by the Cretans, despite the fact that they were bearing a white flag.

Delyannis Defies the Powers.

ATHENS, Feb. 23.—A great indignation meeting was held here last evening in order to protest against the bombardment by warships of the powers of the insurgent camp near Khania. Shouts were raised for war, and the speakers vehemently declared that the country was now fully determined to sacrifice its blood and treasure in aid of Crete.

Premier Delyannis addressed a crowd of people from the terrace in front of the ministry of finance and declared that the cabinet was in perfect accord with the nation, which might be assured that the government will do its duty.

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