

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A dispatch to the Journal from Athens says: The bombardment at Platamona by the Greek fleet reveals at last the clever plan of work which Prince Constantine is unfolding. While Edhem Pasha, with an army of 40,000, is surrounding the Greek headquarters at Larissa, a Greek army of 20,000 is pushing rapidly to the rear of the Turks with the intention of cutting off the enemy's line of retreat and base of supplies. A portion of this army which landed some days ago has one objective point, the Salonica railroad, which is the solitary line of supplies for the Turkish army.

With the support of the Greek fleet which has arrived at Platamona, it is now believed that Edhem Pasha's army will be caught on the plains of Thessaly with 35,000 Greeks under Prince Constantine in front of him, and 20,000 men and the Greek fleet behind in possession of his line of retreat and base of supplies. This dire contingency was not suspected by the Turks until yesterday. A short distance west of Milouna, the Greek army has taken the pass of Revent and is making its way into Turkish territory. Thus the two armies have passed each other, each going into the enemy's country.

As yet nothing has been heard of the 20,000 Greeks who are in the mountains east of Milouna Pass. It was said at the palace today that at the proper time this portion of the Greek army would make an important move. The investment of Larissa has already begun. Two divisions of the Turkish army have arrived at a point about a mile and a half from that town. They have also captured the towns of Kriochora and Badji.

Wherever the Greeks have gained a foothold in Epirus they have erected fortifications.

Colonel Manos, with 25,000 men, is pressing steadily forward toward Janina, which is the base of supplies for the Turkish army in the west. He has already taken Philliada.

To meet the plan of campaign of Prince Constantine, which he now seems to fully realize, Edhem Pasha has requested the Porte to order the Turkish fleet hurried to the gulf of Salonica to meet the Greek vessels. The original plan of the Turkish commander was to divide his army into two portions, one of which was to try to break through at the western end of the frontier at the Gulf of Arta, while the other was to force the passes commanding the approaches to Larissa and so by different routes advance to Athens. The plan in the west has failed. The Turks have been greatly disconcerted by the arrival of a portion of the Greek fleet in western waters, the bombardment of Preveza and the vigorous attacks of the Greek army under Col. Manos.

Instead of passing the boundary at Arta the Turks have found that the Greeks have invaded Turkish territory and that Col. Manos is now well on his way to Janina.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople dated midnight, Thurs-

day, saying the news of a Turkish defeat in Greece has just reached that city. The dispatch adds that Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, has been dispatched to the frontier.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A dispatch to the Journal from Arta, April 21st, says:

The artillery duel across the river at this place today has been tremendous. All day the heavy guns in the small Turkish forts opposite the town have roared in a thundering chorus and the Greek fortifications have kept up a steady response. No especial advantage has been gained so far by either side in this play of heavy artillery, though Arta is in ruins. Here and there arises the smoke of smoldering fires. The inhabitants have fled. Wounded Greek soldiers are everywhere. There are hastily improvised hospitals scattered about the town and they are filled with the maimed. For the most part they are well taken care of.

The staff officers and physicians are kept moving night and day. An ambulance was carried and shattered by a cannon ball and the wounded Greeks inside were killed.

The Turks have also suffered greatly. Away off across the river they could be seen burying their dead at dawn.

Before sunrise the ninth regiment was to line ready for work. By boat they advanced across the river into Turkish territory, forming on the far side under the high shelter of the bank. At the word the Greeks swung out into the open and charged a line of small Turkish forts in a forest half a mile in advance. Before the Greeks had covered half the distance the forts opened fire, using five and ten pounders and rifles. The fire was well directed and effective. The Greeks fixed bayonets as they ran and swung right up to the line of fortifications in rather bad order, but with a wild valor that carried them pell mell over the parapets. In a few minutes they had carried three of the forts and the Turks after firing a few shots fell back from the others.

Afterward I went out with a strong reconnoitering party of Greek cavalry. We rode across the open country to the village of Nochoris which we found strongly defended by Albanians. They refused to surrender. The town was swept clear with the exception of one house which was held by forty-five Albanians. They also refused to surrender. Orders were given to fire upon them. They replied to the fire with great valor and above the brilliant rattle of the guns we could hear them singing as they fought. All but one died fighting.

After this we rode over ditches filled in places with the bodies of Turks.

Crossing an open plain we came within about a mile of the Turkish village of Kiros, when around a bend of the road came a body of Turkish cavalry led by Ali Bey. With fine precision they wheeled into line and began rapid firing that drove the Greeks back to the plain.

In all the engagements the Greeks showed dash and courage. Tomorrow artillery will advance to attack the

villages on the plain where today's reconnoitering took place.

The plains turn the Turkish wing and open the road to Janina.

Today Turkish troops protected by the cannon on the hills attempted to cross the bridge into Arta. This was prevented by the splendid work of the Greek sharpshooters. Today's victory was earned notwithstanding the presence of German officers on the Turkish side.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Sherman has received a cablegram from Minister Terrill at Constantinople under date of yesterday stating that Osman Pasha, the old hero of the Turkish defense at Plevna, left Constantinople last night to assume command of the Turkish army in the field. The cablegram is regarded here as significant of some change of plans on the part of the Turks.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—Le Nourdu today announces that all the powers have given adhesion to the note of the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Mouravieff, assuring the Greeks and Turks of the friendly interference of the powers in the present struggle as soon as asked by either side.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Major General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army, has been authorized by the President to go to Europe to witness the war between Greece and Turkey. He expects to sail for Genoa in about two weeks. He will be accompanied by one of the members of his staff, probably M. P. Hans of the First infantry.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A letter to the World from Havana dated April 14, says:

General Weyler has put down his last card here and lost. His commission has reported to him that General Gomez will not receive it. The members are Senors Marcos Garcia of Sancti Spiritus, Sportuno of Trinidad and Fernandez of Olonogor.

They sought to carry to the rebel chieftain a message that if he would end the war Spain would grant the most perfect autonomy to Cuba under the safest guarantees. General Gomez sent word that they could not enter his camp; his sole exchange for peace was liberty and independence.

The World courier saw General Weyler on the deck of a steamer at Tunes last Monday night ordering the guardia civil to clear the pier of the crowd waiting to take the road.

The soldiers clabbed the people with guns, but the crowd did not move fast enough to suit the general. He swore fearfully, calling the people vile names and finally sent Escorbano, his chief of staff, to make the people go away. With a club he laid about him knocking down several of the quietest and most influential citizens of the district. Petro Lopez, a cattle owner shipping cattle, was knocked down a batchway by one of Weyler's lieutenants. Weyler went to Jucaro, returning at 5 a. m. He refused to go in the cars to Sancti Spiritus, but went on horseback, guarded by 1,100 men. As he passed along he withdrew soldiers from the forts protecting the railroad. Soldiers were overcome by the heat and the dead were left on the road. Weyler crossed the road at the exact