

# TO SMASH THE ENEMY

### Three Important Points to Be Attacked By Our Troops and Warships.

## THE NEW WAR POLICY.

### Army and Navy Will Take the Offensive and Force Spain to Sue for an Early Peace.

Spanish Fleet to Be Destroyed and Armies Sent Without Delay to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines—The Plans Indicate the Determination of the President to Adopt the Most Aggressive Means to Wind Up the War.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—A most important war council has been held at the Executive Mansion. It was participated in by President McKinley, Secretaries Alger and Long, Admiral Sigsbee, of the navy and Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army.



The general scope of the new policy was developed today when the President directed the enlargement of the land force of the nation to more than a quarter of a million fighting men and issued orders for the future guidance of the commanders of land and naval forces, the details of which for obvious reasons cannot be disclosed. It can be stated in a general way, however, that the program of the administration contemplates these operations:

1. The destruction of the Spanish war fleet in Cuban waters, or any other fleet Spain may send over to fight.
2. The invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as the way has been made clear for the safe transport of American troops to those islands.
3. The occupation of the Philippines by an army three times as great as that first intended for that service.
4. The adoption of offensive measures in both Cuba and Porto Rico and the unrelenting prosecution of the war until the Spanish government has recalled its armed forces or the American troops have driven them out or destroyed them.
5. The ending of the war before the end of summer.

The plans indicate in the most unmistakable manner the determination of the President to adopt the most aggressive means that a great army and efficient naval force can inaugurate. All plans are in a measure contingent upon the operations of the fleets. News of an engagement is momentarily expected. The President expects Admiral Sampson to obey his instructions to find and destroy the Spanish fleet. He to-night expressed the belief that a meeting is bound to take place soon.

"I guess we will hear from Sampson soon," he said to one of his advisers. "If the Spanish admiral were in Santiago Bay we should have known the result by this time. The only way I can explain the silence of Sampson is that he wants to finish his work before reporting to the Department."

**Sohley Has Command at Last.**  
Washington, May 31.—At last it is definitely known that Admiral Cervera and the Cape Verde fleet are safely bottled up in Santiago Harbor.

The definite location of the Spanish fleet was known until an early hour this morning, when the following bulletin was posted at the Navy Department: "Commander Schley has cable that he has seen the enemy in Santiago Harbor."

The message was brief but contained little more than the mere announcement that Cervera was in Santiago.

It is supposed that one of his officers slipped into the bay in a small boat at night. There is a chance Cervera may get out in the open and give Schley a fight. But it is thought hardly probable unless he is forced to.

The authorities are anxiously awaiting news from Schley. A second message is expected some time today.

**European Jealousies Help.**  
Berlin, Germany.—An evidently inspired article in the Post says: "It is deemed generally that the recent rumors as to the transfer of the Philippine Islands to Germany, or to their partition among the European powers with inclusion in the war zone, have no foundation whatever. America is not yet in possession of the islands, and it is quite possible she may never occupy them. But any laying of hands on the islands at present would be tantamount to declaring war on America, and would be resented by the other European powers."

London.—Lord Dufferin, ex-Governor-General of Canada, said in an interview that he is sure that there is no Englishman who does not earnestly desire the best possible understanding between Great Britain and the United States, but it would be premature to discuss an alliance.

Gibraltar.—It is reported here that forty Krupp guns, suitable for forts or batteries, were sent from Essen to Cadiz, passing the German, French and Spanish coast-guard as "kitchen furniture."

Hong Kong.—Admiral Dewey has arranged to protect the British in Manila who may be larger from the sea.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

In the debate on the War Revenue bill Senator Teller declared that since 1895 the Government had paid \$312,000,000 more in interest on bonds than as pensions to old soldiers. Senator Gorman denounced the Supreme Court's decision against the income-tax law of 1894 as "infamous."

Admiral Camara informed the Queen Regent that the whole available Spanish naval force consists of eight real war vessels and seven auxiliary cruisers. A large proportion of the warships the Spanish papers are boasting about cannot be made ready for service for months.

The Government has accepted John Jacob Assor's tender of a battery. The officers will be detailed from the regular army, and it is hoped that the 102 men needed will be recruited shortly. It will be a mountain battery, and will cost about \$75,000.

A revolution in Spain is certain to follow the defeat of Cervera, which is regarded as a question of a few days, a Madrid dispatch reports. Austria's Emperor is said to have urged the Queen Regent to fly, and her mother, now in Madrid, repeats the advice.

The Ninth and Sixty-ninth regiments marched through New York city on their way South. The streets through which they passed were packed with humanity, and it was with great difficulty that a passage could be made for them.

Those at Washington who ought to know say that it would be folly to undertake the occupation of Cuba without the cooperation of the navy, and that therefore it was not attempted until the warships are at liberty for that purpose.

Senator Elkins, an original peace man, says the Monroe doctrine is antiquated, and that we should hold the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and acquire a coaling station in the Mediterranean.

It is believed at Key West that the alleged Spanish spy Jimenez, arrested on the captured steamer Yuma at Key West, is Lieut. Sobral, former Spanish naval attaché at Washington.

The President has ordered that when the United States obtain military control of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, all American goods are to be admitted duty free.

General Blanco reports that he can easily repel any invasion of Cuba, a Madrid correspondent cables, and that he has supplies to enable him to hold out five months.

The Spanish Consul at Kingston was denied the right by England to search the Audula on mere suspicion that she carried dispatches from American warships.

W. J. Bryan, who had to withdraw in the race for the presidency, has been recruited in favor of an unknown, who is made colonel of the regiment.

A cable from Lisbon reports that the Spanish reserve fleet at Cadiz is short of ammunition, and that some of the ships have not yet even mounted guns.

Gen. Miles has recommended that Lieut. A. S. Rowan be made a lieutenant-colonel as a reward for services rendered in his recent trip to Gen. Gomez.

Dispatches from the principal cities of the United States show that the boycott of French goods by American women is extensive and on the increase.

Sergeant C. W. Richards was shot and slightly wounded at Key West by a man who is suspected of having sought to blow up a battery.

W. J. Bryant expects his regiment to go to the front, but his friends assert that Washington officials are working against him for political reasons.

Congress is likely to make an appropriation for representation of the country at the Paris Exposition, though there is some opposition.

Secretary Alger says that colored companies will have colored officers whenever such qualified for officers are found in their ranks.

John P. Holland went to Washington to offer to destroy Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor with his disappearing boat.

The Government bought 250,000 Mexican silver dollars at 40 cents apiece for use in Manila, where they pass current.

Two murders in Key West, following a long series of disorders, may result in a proclamation of martial law.

The transports City of Peking and Sydney were loaded and sailed for Manila with troops for Admiral Dewey.

Gen. C. H. Collins told the President that the Spanish army in Cuba is better trained than the National Guard.

The President has told several Senators that he favors the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

The total amount appropriated and asked for to date on account of the war is \$313,285,000.

Captain-General Blanco declared a state of war in Cuba and revoked all the pacific decrees.

The Spaniards have offered \$25,000 for the head of Aguinaldo.

The Government is still having trouble with the Mule Trust.

Russell B. Harrison has been assigned to General Lee's staff.

## FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says that the Spaniards now wait peace, and look to their new Foreign Minister to find a way to end the hopeless war with honor. The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent quotes the new Minister of Marine as saying efforts will be made to obtain peace at the practical moment.

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## FOOD SCARCE IN MANILA.

### The Philippine Insurgents Will Render Valuable Aid to the United States.

## AGUINALDO AT MANILA.

### Foreign Subjects, Fearing an Outbreak of the Spanish Soldiers, Take Refuge at Cavite.

The People Are Beginning to Realize Their Desperate Situation. Volunteers Are Demanded Food as Part of the Price of Their Service from Spain. Admiral Montojo to Be Court Martined on a Charge of Cowardice.

Hong Kong, China, June 1. There are just two weeks' provisions in Manila.

The people are beginning to realize their desperate situation and they know that the reinforcements sent to Dewey will arrive there before any fleet despatched from Cadiz by way of the Suez canal can possibly reach the Philippines. They are desperate.

The supply of meat is exhausted and even canned goods are running short.

The volunteers have demanded food as part of the price of their service from Spain, but the authorities have refused to open the public storehouses to the troops and mutiny has resulted. Riots are probable and a delegation will wait on United States Consul Williams to insure protection.

Chief Aguinaldo, who was despatched by Consul Williams to the aid of Rear Admiral Dewey, has arrived here with the insurgent forces. He is expected to render substantial aid. The insurgents control the surrounding country. The arrival of the American troops is nevertheless awaited with anxiety.

Foreign residents are moving their families and furniture from Cavite in expectation of a possible further bombardment.

In the previous bombardment, according to the Spanish reports, five hundred were killed and seven hundred wounded.

Horse meat has become a staple article in Manila. None but the wealthy can afford to buy beef, which now sells for \$2 a pound. Potatoes are sold by weight at 50 cents a pound.

Admiral Dewey has given Gen. Aguinaldo two field pieces and 500 Mauer rifles. The insurgents are greatly encouraged.

It is reported here that the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, which was captured by Dewey's fleet, will be shot for not returning the fire of the American warships, and that Admiral Montojo will be court-martined on a charge of cowardice.

All are well on board the ships of the fleet.

## To Guard the Powder Works.

Pompton Lakes, N. J. At 10 o'clock this morning the battalion of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania encamped here was relieved by the First Battalion of the New Jersey Third Regiment, which arrived here just before daylight this morning. The change was made in a drizzling rain. The Pennsylvanians went away boasting that they have the distinction of being the first volunteers to see actual service, and with truth they say they were the first to smell powder. Indeed, they have smelled so much powder that they have become used to it. It is not known how long the Jerseymen will be stationed here. The fact that a permanent oven of large capacity has been built indicates that troops will remain here for some time.

## Ships That Dewey Sank.

Hong Kong.—Capt. Concha, commander of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, which was one of the fleet engaged with the ships of Admiral Dewey at Manila, says that the commanders of the Spanish ships realized that victory was hopeless in a fight with Dewey's ships and fought only because of the strength of public opinion. He and the other commanders, he says, wished to steam out and meet the enemy, but Admiral Montojo forbade them to do so. The Spanish ships were in a disgraceful state. The engines of the Don Antonio de Ulloa were broken and the Castilla was leaking. The Don Juan de Austria had only two guns that could be fired and the Marques del Duero only one.

## Twenty-two Condemned Prizes.

Key West, Fla.—Twenty-two prizes were condemned in the United States Court to-day. They will be sold within thirty days. Decisions in the cases of the Panama, Miguel Jover, Catalina, Buenaventura, Pedro, and Guido, steamers, and the schooners Carlos Rosas and Paquite were reserved.

All the condemned prizes are schooners except the Argonauta, which is a large coasting steamer, and the Ambrosia Bolivar, a tug.

## Not Allowed to Receive Coal.

Washington, D. C.—Considerable satisfaction is felt in naval circles at the refusal of the French authorities in Martinique to grant permission to the British collier Twickenham to load or transfer the coal she has on board to the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Turver and the hospital ship Alicante.

## To Tow the Monterey to Manila.

Washington.—The Peter Jensen, a fast steamer with plenty of coal-carrying capacity, has been purchased by the Government in San Francisco to tow the monitor Monterey to Manila. She is to be used as a collier in addition to towing the monitor. In accordance with the policy of giving classical names to colliers, the Peter Jensen has been rechristened the Brutus. The collier Rhactia has been renamed the Cassius.

## Thrall and Jones Released.

Havana.—The two newspaper correspondents, Charles H. Thrall and Hayden Jones, who have been held prisoners here at Morro Castle, were exchanged Saturday for Col. Cortijo and Dr. Garcia Julian. The exchange was effected on the high seas.

## See Another Manila Disaster at Santiago.

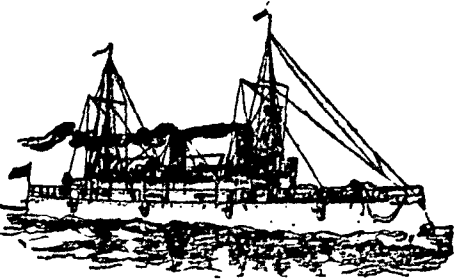
Madrid.—The Government secretly fears that they will see here of another Manila disaster at Santiago.

## BALTIMORE WRECKED.

Said to Have Been Disabled By an Explosion in Manila Bay.

London, May 31.—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila says that the United States cruiser Baltimore has been wrecked by an explosion on board, and that she is now lying on the mud at Macabulos.

The authorities at Washington have received no authentic news confirming the above dispatch.



CRUISER BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore is a protected cruiser of 4,600 tons displacement. She has four eight-inch guns, six six-inch and eight rapid fire. She was built in 1877. Her speed is twenty knots.

## Back from Havana.

Tampa, Fla. Major W. D. Smith, formerly of Gomez's staff and now in the service of the United States, returned this afternoon from a secret visit to Havana. He was in the city five hours and in the province forty-eight hours.

He reports that the Spaniards have provisions enough in Havana to stand a siege of six months and that they have an army of 140,000 well-trained men assembled in Havana and Matanzas and fully 60,000 patrolling the northern coast. He believes it would be foolish for the American Government to send an expedition of less than 50,000 men to Cuba.

The Spaniards are eager for a campaign against the American troops and are confident of annihilating any small army sent against them.

## Dewey Reports No Change at Manila.

Washington, D. C. The navy Department received today this cablegram from Admiral Dewey, dated at Manila May 29, via Hong Kong, May 24:

"Situation unchanged. Strict blockade continued. Great security provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers, and they will be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men of war in the harbor.

"Aguinaldo, the rebel commander-in-chief, who was brought here from Hong Kong on the McCulloch, is organizing a force of native cavalry, and may render assistance that will be valuable."

## Cuba in Good Time, Says Miles.

Washington. "With regard to the invasion of Cuba," said Gen. Miles at the War Department to-day, "I have nothing to say except that the United States will in due time bring Cuba under its control by judicious methods and without a useless waste of life.

"As for myself, I have only to say that no officer is fit to command troops who from any motive whatever needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and I do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign."

## Army Increased to 275,500 Men.

The President issued a call for 75,000 volunteers. When the army is fully recruited it will be constituted as follows: Regulars, increased to war strength, 42,000; volunteers, first call, 125,000; volunteers, second call, 75,000; yellow fever immunes, 10,000; engineers at large, 3,500; and independent volunteer organizations, 3,000; total, 278,500. New York's quota under the new call will be 7,500.

Fifty-two thousand of the 75,000 volunteers just called for are to be used to fill out regiments already enlisted, so that comparatively few new commissions for generals will be necessary.

## Cruiser Columbia in Collision.

New York May 30.—The United States protected cruiser Columbia came into port yesterday with a gash in her starboard quarter.

The warship had been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia Saturday evening during a thick fog.

The Foscolia was sunk. Her officers and crew numbering twenty-one were saved and brought to port by the Columbia.

The captain of the Foscolia places the responsibility on the Columbia. Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. N., commanding the cruiser will not make a statement.

## Twenty Thousand Men for Merritt.

Washington, D. C.—General Merritt is to have eight additional regiments for his Philippine army. The entire army will be 20,000 strong. Instructions were mailed from the State Department to General Merritt on Saturday which outline the policy that he is to pursue while Military Governor of the Philippines.

**Are Our Nations III?**  
Hong Kong.—Advices from Manila under date of May 26, say that the Americans are suffering losses from various diseases, chiefly smallpox and dysentery.

The British cruiser Pique has arrived here from Manila. She reports that all the British residents at Iloilo are safe.

**Balkan Citizens Would Join Us.**  
Bucharest.—Owing to a rumor that British Consul had been authorized to enlist and despatch recruits to the United States the Consulates in Roumania have been besieged with a motley mob of Greeks, Turks, Bulgars, and Roumanians hoping to secure free passage to America.

## TROOPS NOW EMBARKING.

### First Land Campaign Against the Spanish Army Will Be at Santiago de Cuba.

## GEN. SHAFTER TO LEAD.

### Fighting Will Not Probably Begin Before the End of the Week or Beginning of Next.

Fifteen Thousand Infantry and Artillery to Be Hurried to the South Coast of Cuba Under the Convoy of Some of Admiral Sampson's Ships. Plan to Make a Combined Land and Sea Attack on the Spanish Squadron.

Washington, June 1. United States troops are being embarked at Tampa for the first active land campaign against the Spanish army.

Naturally, the officials of the War Department and high officials of the army are very reticent as to the destination of this expedition and the details of the plan of campaign. The weight of opinion in well-informed circles is, however, that it is the purpose of the administration to make the capture of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet an absolute certainty by a combined land and sea attack on Santiago de Cuba.

Long epher despatches were sent to Major General Shafter at Tampa ordering him to embark about 15,000 troops, principally infantry and artillery at once and proceed to sea under the convoy of naval vessels, and Admiral Sampson has been instructed to furnish a sufficient force to safely convoy the transports.

While no official statement can be obtained as to the destination of these troops, there is little doubt that they are to be landed near Santiago de Cuba, and that upon General Shafter and Commodore Schley will then devolve the defeat of the Spanish troops concentrated in that neighborhood, the reduction of the fortifications and the capture or destruction of the Spanish ships.

General Shafter's troops will be nearly all regulars. Probably not more than two of the best organized and equipped volunteer regiments now at Tampa will be embraced in his command. The transports will carry large quantities of ammunition and of every kind of supplies that will be needed by an army in the field.

In addition to the field guns of the artillery, it is understood that the expedition will carry a number of siege guns, such as would be useful in attacking the Spanish fortifications or firing on the fleet in the harbor.

If this is the plan that is to be pursued it is not probable that there will be any fighting in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba before the end of the present week.

More time will be required for them to reach a position in the interior from which they can advance upon the Spanish forces. The topography of the country about Santiago de Cuba is such as to make the movements of an army with artillery and supply trains somewhat difficult, but there is reason to believe that the plans contemplated, landing at a point from which the march of the troops will be comparatively short.

If the Spanish forces can be defeated, General Shafter will probably be able to place his siege guns on the high lands about the harbor so as to get a plunging fire on the Spanish fleet and compel Admiral Cervera to surrender or to steam out to sea, where Commodore Schley will be awaiting him with an overwhelming force of naval vessels.

There is talk to-night of adding the battleship Oregon to the Commodore's already efficient armored fleet.

Porto Rico. It is understood, is to be the next scene of land operations after the taking of Santiago. With the Spanish land forces at Santiago disposed of, and the fleet of Admiral Cervera either captured or sunk, Spain's power in the entire eastern end of Cuba will be annihilated. It is in that part of the island that the insurgent forces are the strongest, and with a few United States troops entrenched in the healthy mountainous country back of Santiago there will be no danger of Spain making a successful effort to re-establish her authority in that part of Cuba.

Most of the troops could therefore be immediately withdrawn, and accompanied by reinforcements from the United States, could be sent on to capture Porto Rico.

Admiral Cervera having been disposed of, Admiral Sampson would have a sufficient naval force at his command to maintain the blockade of Cuba, to convoy the transports, to bombard San Juan, and at the same time to be perfectly prepared to meet the Spanish reserve fleet if it should come across the Atlantic.

## THE MARKETS.

**PRODUCE.**  
Wheat—May.....\$1.60 @ \$1.64  
July.....1.15 1/2 @ 1.19 1/2  
Corn—May.....38 1/2 @ 39 1/2  
July.....39 1/2 @ 40 1/2

**CREAM AND MILK.**  
The average daily receipts of milk and cream at the different railroads distributing points in and near New York for the week have been as follows: Fluid milk, 29,847 cans; condensed milk, 201 cans; cream, 525 cans.

The Exchange price is 2 1/2 cents a quart net to the shipper.

## BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra.....@ 18  
Firsts.....@ 18 1/2  
State Dairy tubs, extras.....@ 14 1/2  
Factory, Fresh, firsts.....@ 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large 7 @ 7 1/4  
Small.....7 @ 8

## VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, # bbl.....2 50 @ 3 00  
Onions, white, # bbl.....2 00 @ 4 00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, # lb.....@ 9  
Chickens, # lb.....@ 9  
Turkeys, # lb.....@ 10  
Ducks, # pair.....@ 80  
Geese, # pair.....75 @ 125  
Pigeons, # pair.....25 @ 50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, # lb.....@ 10  
Broilers, Phila.....@ 32 @ 35  
Fowls, State & Penn., # lb.....@ 9 1/2  
Squab, # doz.....@ 2 50

## LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES.—Medium to good native steers, \$4 50 @ \$5 05; # 100 lb; good to choice, \$4 25 @ \$4 50; # 100 lb; extra small lots at \$4 00 @ \$4 25; dry cows at \$3 00 @ \$3 50.

CALVES.—Medium to prime veals, \$4 00 @ \$5 50; # 100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$4 50 @ \$5 00; mixed calves at \$3 50 @ \$4 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$3 75 @ \$4 45; # 100 lb; medium to good clipped, \$4 @ \$5 00; # 100 lb; choice small lots at \$4 50; wethers, \$4 50 @ \$5 50; clipped, \$4 @ \$5 00; spring lambs at \$5 00 @ \$6 00 each.

## TO GOVERN PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Merritt Expected to Hold the Islands Under Martial Law Until the War Ends.

Washington, D. C.—Major-General Merritt, who is to go to the Philippine Islands as military governor, is expected to govern them under martial law until Congress decides what shall finally be done with them.

There is little doubt that they will be permanently held by the United States. In view of the jealousy existing among European nations many Senators and Representatives believe that it will be more difficult to relinquish control of the Philippines than to hold them.

In view of this belief some consideration is already being given to the problem of devising a civil government for the islands when the war is ended. The extension of the territorial system of the United States to the Philippines is out of the question as it will be a great many years before the inhabitants are capable of any degree of self-government.

The proposition that seems to meet most favor is to have the government of the islands administered by a board of three commissioners, to be composed of two civilians and one officer of the United States army, as in the District of Columbia. When the number of Americans in the islands increases sufficiently, a very limited form of government might be introduced to be expanded in the future.

Tariff taxes are to be collected by military authority and are to be turned into the treasury of the United States. As the war progresses, the system of collecting taxes is to be applied to such Spanish territory as may be occupied, thus compelling the conquered territory to aid in defraying the expenses of the war.

## Spanish Gunboat Taken.

Hong Kong. The Americans have captured a Spanish gunboat Lyete, which was attempting to run despatches into Iloilo.

A steamer is reported to have landed six thousand rifles at Cavite for the use of the insurgents.

The Spaniards have offered \$25,000 reward for the head of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader.

The Spaniards at Manila are working upon the fortifications, but their guns are old and useless and they are short of ammunition. Rear Admiral Dewey has informed the authorities at Manila that he will hold them responsible for the life of the captain of the Spanish gunboat Callao, captured by the United States fleet. The Spaniards have been threatening to shoot him for surrendering, although confronted by the whole American fleet.

## General Miles Goes to Tampa.

Washington, D. C.—Major General Miles, commanding the army of the United States, accompanied by his staff, Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles and Sherman Miles, left Washington on a special train over the Southern Railway Sunday as a second section of the Jacksonville express.

He will inspect the troops concentrated at that point. From there he will go to Mobile, where he will inspect the army corps mobilized at that city, and which is expected to form part of the Porto Rico expedition.

From Mobile the General will return to Washington by way of Chickamauga, where he will inspect the camp in Chickamauga Park.

**Spanish Relief Supplies.**  
London.—A despatch to the Standard from Madrid says that the Government has converted plans with the transatlantic companies to carry relief supplies to the West Indies and Philippines, besides establishing depots in neutral countries near where the blockade is to be run. The despatch adds that despite British and Italian protests, the Government persists in holding that sulphur is contraband of war.

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