

EXPEDITION OFF AT LAST

Gen. Miles Sailed for Porto Rico Yesterday Afternoon.

SAMPSON'S SHARP ORDER

The President Exorted to Threaten the Commodore in Order to Secure Transports - Troops Should Reach the Island Saturday Night - A Sunday Flag-Making in Prospect.

Immediately after withdrawing from a late conference with the President, Secretary Alger, at 11:30 last night, made the positive announcement that Gen. Miles sailed for Porto Rico at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with about 4200 troops, conveyed by a detachment from Commodore Sampson's squadron, consisting of the Massachusetts, the Cincinnati, the Dixie, the Gloucester, the Annapolis, the Leyden and the Wamp.

Continuing, Secretary Alger gave the assurance that within a week an army of at least 5000 troops will have reinforced Gen. Miles at the appointed rendezvous off the coast of Porto Rico. His command will be further strengthened by artillery, siege guns and a commissariat of satisfactory equipment.

Secretary Alger intimated that the Porto Rican campaign will be prosecuted with great vigor in order that operations of more importance may claim the undivided attention of the War Department in the near future. Transports used to convey Gen. Shafter's army to Santiago have been ordered back to Tampa, Charleston and other points of embarkation to take on troops.

Gen. Miles, with the convey and the advance guard of the invading army, is expected to arrive at Porto Rico late Saturday. Raising the American flag over another one of Spain's late possessions is apparently destined to mark a fourth memorable Sunday in the history of the war.

Having surmounted numerous unexpected difficulties and after a most exasperating delay, due to Commodore Sampson's apparent reluctance to offer his disinterested co-operation in military operations, the Porto Rican expedition is at last under way, and its departure is a great relief to the Administration. For nearly three days Gen. Miles had been ready to sail, and during that time no five consecutive hours have passed that he did not appeal to the War Department, representing the urgent necessity for his command to get off without delay and complaining of Commodore Sampson's surprising lack of resources, and, if not that, then his apparent unwillingness to detach a convey from his fleet.

Until yesterday the President had supported Sampson through all the cycles of criticism that has been heaped upon him, but his inactivity on this last occasion was beyond the patience of Mr. McKinley, at whose direction imperative instructions were cabled to the naval commander early yesterday morning. This message was exceedingly vigorous in text and conveyed to Commodore Sampson the intelligence that further delay in placing a convey at the disposal of Gen. Miles would meet with deep disapproval.

No response was received from Sampson, but late in the afternoon the following dispatch came from Gen. Miles:

"Playa del Este, July 21-Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Leyden, Wamp to go with Yale, Columbia. We expect to sail at 2 o'clock. (Signed) 'MILES'."

The peremptory demand from the President to Sampson accomplished what three days of War Department urgency had not. The message from Gen. Miles wherein he announced his convey was an indirect response to the peremptory instructions.

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TROOPS ARRIVE AT CAVITE

6,000 American Soldiers Now in the Philippines.

THE ATTITUDE OF AGUINALDO

The Insurgent Leader Extremely Reticent, But Will Be Pleased to Show His Hand-Gen. Anderson's Sharp Letter - Land and Sea Forces Anxious to Take Manila.

Hong Kong, July 21.-A dispatch from the Sun correspondent at Cavite sends the following advice, under date of July 18: The American transport China, the first vessel of those conveying the second military expedition from San Francisco, arrived here day before yesterday (Saturday). She left the other transports, the Seneca, Zoolonia, and Colon at the north end of the island of Luzon, and steamed ahead of them.

The other three vessels arrived early yesterday morning. They report having experienced pleasant weather after leaving Honolulu. The health of the expedition was not as good as that enjoyed by the first brigade on its voyage here.

Many cases of measles developed during the voyage and there were also several cases of typhoid pneumonia and meningitis. Three deaths occurred. On July 5, Private Wise, a drummer of the First Colorado Band, died of pneumonia. He lived at Denver, with his mother, who is a widow. The regimental surgeons refused to enlist him, but he was determined to go to the front if possible, and he therefore appealed to the authorities at Washington, and succeeded in having the disabilities waived and the decision of the surgeons in his case overruled.

On July 8, Private Elmer Maddox, Eighteenth Infantry, died of meningitis. Both bodies were buried at sea. On July 12, Second Lieut. Jacob Lazelle, of the Eighteenth Infantry, died of measles, following exhaustion from sunstroke. His body was brought to Cavite, where it was buried yesterday with military honors.

On July 4, the China stopped at Wake's Island, its latitude 19 degrees, its longitude 155 degrees, 31 minutes east. Gen. Greene, the commander of the expedition, went ashore with a few others. They raised the American flag and left a record of their visit. They also took an observation and made a map of the island. Owing to their position far to the eastward they were the first Americans in the world to celebrate Independence Day this year.

Wake's Island is an oval twenty-five miles long by three wide. It is fifteen feet above the sea. There are no inhabitants upon it.

Gen. Anderson had had all the preliminary work done for the reception of the second brigade. Yesterday morning he went with Gen. Greene to inspect the camp above Baranague, south of Manila, where the first battalion is located. It was decided to land all the second expedition and to move them into camp immediately.

Last night Gen. Anderson issued a general order dividing the forces into two brigades. The first brigade is made up of the First California Regiment, the Second Oregon, a battalion each of the Twenty-third and Fourteenth Infantry, Battery A, Utah Artillery, and a battalion of California Artillery.

The second brigade, Gen. Greene, commanding, comprises the Eighteenth Regiment, the First Colorado, and Battery B, of the Utah Artillery. The troops of the second brigade are moving their camp this morning. The men had 150 rounds of ammunition in their belts.

Gen. Anderson now has 6,000 men under his command, a force large enough to take decided action. Considerable curiosity is manifested as to the attitude of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, who has been extremely reticent as to his own course, while displaying the keenest interest in the intentions of the Americans.

Gen. Anderson yesterday afternoon took action that will, it is believed, compel Aguinaldo to show his hand. Maj. Jones, the chief quartermaster, went to Parangague for the purpose of making arrangements for the transportation of the troops to camp. He wanted to secure horses and carts and natives to get the equipment and stores moved. He found that he could get nothing without an order from Aguinaldo.

He then went to Bakon, Aguinaldo's headquarters, to see the insurgent leader. This he failed to do, owing to the fact that one of Aguinaldo's aides told him that the insurgent leader was indisposed, and could not see him. This was known to be a thimble trick, but Major Jones went again to headquarters and asked to see Aguinaldo. This time he was informed that he was asleep.

Major Jones then wrote a letter to Aguinaldo, saying that Gen. Anderson needed men, carts and animals. The Americans, he added, were here to expel the Spaniards and to give all the people in the Philippines a good, stable government. The Philippines ought, therefore, to be willing to help them. Gen. Anderson would pay a fair price for work and material. If this was not satisfactory, Major Jones further said, Gen. Anderson would take what he needed. In conclusion, Major Jones stated that Gen. Anderson wanted Aguinaldo to inform the Philippines that the Americans were here for their good, and that they must supply labor and material at the current market prices.

Later in the afternoon Aguinaldo sent an aide to ask Gen. Anderson if Major Jones's letter had been written by his authority. Gen. Anderson replied that it was written by his order. Furthermore, he added, when an American commander was indisposed, he let some one in authority look after his business. The aide went away, but no answer has yet been received from Aguinaldo.

Gen. Anderson said last night that he would put all the troops in camp as soon as it was practicable. Asked if he would take Manila at once, he replied: "If there is a show for it." Lieut. Clark, one of Gen. Anderson's aides, returned yesterday afternoon from a reconnaissance, which had taken him clear around Manila. He was gone four days. Following the trenches of the insurgents, he gathered some very valuable information. He saw the Spanish works, located their batteries, and made a good map, showing the character of the country, the condition of the roads and those available for the movement of troops. Work will advance rapidly now. Gen. Anderson and Admiral Dewey are both anxious to take Manila. The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron was brought here yesterday by a Japanese cruiser, and was received with much enthusiasm. This victory adds to the feeling of all here that the time has come for compelling the surrender of Capt. Gen. Augustin.

The Germans here have not been giving Admiral Dewey any trouble since the news reached in Subic Bay. The boat lieutenant said this morning that the incident was considered to be closed. The transports which conveyed the first brigade are still here.

WATSON'S SHIPS DELAYED

Departure for Spain Dependent on Porto Rico's Fall.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S DETAIL

Will Accompany the Lopsely Augmented Squadron on Second in Command - Vastly Important Plans Entrusted to Watson - Sampson Retains Only the New York and Iowa.

Secretary Long confirmed today the statement that the departure of Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron was dependent on the movements of the Porto Rican expedition. The Secretary did not enter into details, but the plain intimation of his remarks was that Watson would not set sail for Spain until the campaign in Spain's second West Indian island is well under way, and, though Secretary Long did not acknowledge it, there is much evidence that the squadron will not start until after the naval program in Porto Rican waters has ended.

That it will go ultimately was shown by the final preparations begun today at the instigation of the War Board, which held a long session. A number of new and interesting features connected with the squadron developed during the afternoon going to show that the plans entrusted to Watson are of a much more comprehensive nature than has been supposed.

The most important development of the day was a decision to largely augment the squadron in fighting Spain, showing the abandonment of the original plan to have Watson depart for Spain without delay and a second and stronger squadron to follow as soon as the Porto Rican campaign was concluded.

This increase will raise the squadron to the proportions of a fleet should all the vessels originally assigned to Watson's command be retained.

Another interesting fact was that the naval authorities were considering the advisability of assigning Commodore Schley to the command of the second division of the formation. It is probable that the decision will be affirmative. Such action will put an end to the talk that Sampson does not want to give Schley a fair chance to distinguish himself. Watson is Schley's senior in regular order and there can be no criticism of the sort that have recently appeared in the press on account of Sampson's advancement over Schley.

Another good thing that will come of Schley's detail to the command of the second division will be the removal of all cause for friction if there has been or is any between Sampson and Schley.

Under the new arrangement, the Eastern Squadron, not yet officially designated a fleet, will consist of the Newark, Commodore Watson's flagship; the armored cruiser Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship; battleships Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas, the auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Yosemite and Dixie, and probably the gunboat Princeton.

It can be definitely ascertained that the Yosemite and the Dixie will remain as part of the squadron, but in all probability they will not be detached, although some of the fact auxiliaries are desired for blockade purposes. Every armored cruiser and battleship in the navy is to be included in the squadron, with the exception of the New York and Iowa. The Iowa is badly in need of an overhauling, and will probably be brought to the United States to be dry-docked. It is rumored that the Iowa suffered greater damage than was supposed at the time from a Spanish shell which struck her during one of the bombardments of the Santiago forts.

Just what will become of Commodore Sampson when all except two of his formidable ironclads are taken away from his command has not developed, but there appears to be no present intention of assigning him to the supreme command of the greatly increased force of the Eastern Squadron.

The Navy Department can set no date for the final departure of the squadron from the West Indies. As Secretary Long says, that will depend upon the Porto Rican expedition. It has been determined, however, that the squadron shall rendezvous in Porto Rican waters, where nearly all the best fighting ships of the navy will assemble to participate in the joint naval and military campaign. The vessels to compose the Eastern Squadron now in the vicinity of Santiago will proceed immediately to Porto Rico and there be joined by the rest of Commodore Watson's force.

Whether all the squadron will participate in the demonstration against the Spanish coast defenses of the island is something that nobody outside of a few officials know, but it is probable that this course will be followed and the expedition under Watson's command will be held on this side of the ocean until after the navy's part of the Porto Rican campaign is over.

The New Orleans and the Yosemite are now maintaining the blockade of San Juan, and the Massachusetts, recently substituted for the Iowa in Watson's command, is one of the craft assigned to convey the troops which left Guantanamo yesterday for Porto Rico.

The Yosemite joined the fleet off Santiago Tuesday. Her skipper, Commodore Brownson, arrived to Commodore Watson the plans arranged by the War Board for Watson's squadron up to last Saturday. All the ships to go to Spain are, therefore, in the vicinity of Santiago, or in progress to, or in Porto Rican waters. The naval end of the Porto Rican campaign is expected to be speedily accomplished and then the Eastern Squadron will start off to carry out its program.

The War Board worked diligently yesterday with maps before it of the final rendezvous of the expedition and of Spanish ports which will be attacked. It also had before it tables showing the steaming radius, coal capacity and draft of some of the colliers which will accompany the squadron. Three of these colliers are very slow and in order that the fighting ships may not be delayed by these slow-moving supply vessels, the colliers will proceed direct to the rendezvous without a convey.

Each has been fitted with batteries of six and these batteries will be able to take care of itself against anything Spain may have in the waters traversed by the coaling rendezvous. With his eight other colliers, Commodore Watson will have a supply of 32,000 tons.

The reason underlying the great increase in the fighting ability of Watson's command are not disclosed, but it is apparent from hints dropped by naval officers that the squadron is being prepared for whatever may come. The enormous amount of coal to be carried by the eight colliers will enable it to remain away from home waters for many months, and if the situation in the Philippines demands the squadron it can proceed there without undergoing the embarrassment that confronted the Spanish fleet.

A CARLIST PLOT FEARED. Weyler Appears to Be Again in Favor at Court.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ALERT

May Search Foreign Warships for Smuggled Provisions.

AGUINALDO COURTS TROUBLE

Constitutes a Provisional Cabinet, With Himself President.

Germany Considers Her Disclaimers Sufficient.

THE SUBIG INCIDENT CLOSED

EXHAUSTED AND EMACIATED

SPANISH PRISONERS IN AGUINALDO'S HANDS INSUFFICIENTLY FEED

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SAMPSON'S PULL WEAKENS

President Sends Imperative Orders to His Sulky Commander.

PREVENTING ARMY MOVEMENTS

Careless of the Suffrage of Men on Transports - A Devious Campaign for Shafter - Plans of Porto Rican Campaign Upset by Sampson - Why Is He Not Removed?

Never has the friction between the War and Navy Departments been more forcibly demonstrated than during the past three days, or more correctly, since Gen. Miles was ordered to Porto Rico. Permeated by the representations of the Navy Department, the President has all along been inclined to support Commodore Sampson, but in the light of recent developments the naval commander's disinclination to co-operate in military operations has been so apparent and his unobtrusive but persistent interference in the position has been so flagrant that he has lost in a great measure the confidence of the Administration.

Since the armistice was concluded in Cuba, Commodore Sampson has permitted in making himself an element of dissension in the West Indian campaign. He first disagreed with Gen. Shafter, then refused to enter Santiago harbor and afterwards claimed the ships captured by the army. It will be remembered that he was supported by the Navy Department in his refusal to enter the harbor, on the plea that it would mean the certain destruction of at least one of the vessels. After Santiago had surrendered it was found that Morro Castle, the defense of which Commodore Sampson stood in such exceeding great fear, was without a gun that could have damaged the fleet to any considerable extent or even hindered its entrance, and that the other batteries and the mines were also comparatively harmless.

Through all this Sampson was supported, not only by his department, but by the Administration. But, when through his inactivity, the Porto Rican campaign was delayed for such an unreasonable length of time, when through the inexcusable inability of the fleet to convey them, 4,000 men were made to suffer torture on board crowded transports for four consecutive days, the Administration became exasperated.

Every hour it was expected that Gen. Miles would get away. He repeatedly cabled that he was ready and waiting, but that no convey had been placed at his disposal. This thing continued until all patience had been exhausted. Early yesterday morning the President directed that Commodore Sampson be cabled positive, imperative instructions to detach a convey for the expedition without the delay of an hour. In a few brief lines he was deposed as supreme autocrat of the naval situation and for the first time placed under the immediate command of the commander-in-chief. His representations found weight here in Washington and his maneuvers were not interfered with.

As a result Gen. Miles cabled the War Department a few hours later that he expected to lift anchor and set sail for Porto Rico at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Incidentally Sampson's report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet in the bay of Washington, and its arrival is awaited with intense interest. It remains to be seen what portion of the glory he will appropriate to himself.

CHANCES THAT SPAIN WILL REPUDIATE TORAL'S SURRENDER

There is a growing apprehension in high Administration quarters that Santiago and the adjacent conquered territory may yet be the scene of further trouble, only temporarily serious, perhaps, but none the less annoying for all that.

Together with expressions of Cuban dissatisfaction over American methods in the island, and Gen. Garcia's unwarranted ultimatum concerning Gen. Toral's surrender, if recent intelligence from Spain is to be taken seriously the Madrid ministry is on the eve of repudiating the capitulation of Santiago. Gen. Blanco has already repudiated it and the commanders of interior garrisons, particularly the one at Guantanamo, have flatly refused to surrender in response to the demands of Gen. Toral, who is now said to be in imminent peril of a court-martial for yielding without authority from his home government. In defiance of himself Gen. Toral is reported as having disclaimed responsibility for the letter to Gen. Shafter, wherein he (Torol) accepted the American terms of surrender, on the ground that it was a forgery.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S POSITION

With Gen. Garcia's insurgent bands in a condition almost of hostility toward the American forces, with the prospect of having Gen. Toral's surrender repudiated and with the interior garrisons refusing to lay down their arms after the terms of capitulation have been agreed upon, the situation in Santiago de Cuba is anything but satisfactory.

The War Department is in possession of more complete information concerning these latter developments than it cares to make public. Gen. Shafter has reported at some length the new complications that have arisen, and he is understood to have criticized the revolted Cubans in unmeasured terms.

So far as the Spaniards are concerned, their refusal to surrender is not regarded as a serious matter. By subjugating them by force would be the work of a few days at most, but the attitude of Gen. Garcia's followers is far more annoying. It is not considered probable that the dissatisfied insurgents will ally themselves with the Spanish forces now refusing to surrender, but it is very likely that the Spaniards will benefit every energy to secure such an alliance, and as the interior soldiery is largely made up of volunteers there is a bare possibility that the use of blood may influence a united opposition against what some fanatical officers persuaded is a war of conquest against the Latin race.

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Tickets on sale for 7:50 a. m. train Friday, July 23, good to return not earlier than August 3 nor later than August 31, at rate of \$10 for the round trip. (21,23,25,27 p. m. 22,24,26,28 a. m.)

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