

## SAMPSON'S PLANS CHANGED

The Battleship Oregon Has Been Heard From—France's Peculiar Attitude.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Orders have been sent by the navy department to Admiral Sampson which change in important particulars the original plans. He is ordered to get in between the coast of Cuba and the Spanish Cape Verde fleet and not to allow it to reach the harbor of Cienfuegos. News received by Secretary Long today from Admiral Sampson says that he has his vessels so placed, with acute boats out in every direction, that it is hardly possible for the Spanish admiral to elude him if he tries to reach either the southern coast of Cuba, or aim to double on his course and reach the Atlantic by way of Martinique and Porto Rico. Swift scouts patrol the Caribbean sea on the lookout for the enemy's ships. Should they sail around the western end of Cuba for Havana, there is Schley's squadron. Should they strike for Havana by the eastern end of the island, by the windward passage, there is Admiral Sampson. Should they strike for the southern coast of Cuba, Santiago or Cienfuegos, there are scouts to discover them and notify Sampson. The main purpose is to prevent the enemy's fleet from reaching Havana. If once the Spanish fleet is connected with the powerful modern fortifications of Havana and where the torpedo-boat destroyers could navigate to a better advantage, the problem of destroying the Spaniards would seem more difficult.

The navy department heard from the Oregon today. The department will not divulge her whereabouts, but naval officials say that no fears are entertained as to her safety.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—With the knowledge that Sampson's armor-clad squadron and the Spanish fleet are several hundred miles apart, there was an absence today of the usual startling rumors about engagements at sea.

The decision of the navy department to rigidly suppress all information about war is being applied even to the advices about the position of the enemy's vessels.

Sampson is keeping in frequent telegraphic communication with the navy department. He is now probably off the Haytian coast. He may be bound for Havana or Cienfuegos, or intend to lie at the north or south end of the windward passage, in hopes that the Spanish fleet will come that way. Few men who know Sampson's program are not talking now; but everybody is confident Sampson knows his business and will crush the evasive enemy before long. Admiral Cerveras object in taking the Spanish fleet to Curacao is something of a mystery to naval authorities. He has thrown away the chance of capturing or destroying a number of inferior American vessels. The government will welcome the movement to San Juan, for that port, with its fortifications annihilated, would be a good place to crush the Spaniards. It appears certain that Sampson and Schley will hunt down Cerveras, providing he does not run away. The officers agree, however, that the Spanish admiral will make for Havana or Cienfuegos, for from the latter port supplies can come from Havana by rail.

No credence is placed in the report that three more Spanish cruisers are at Martinique. They are believed to be at Cadix.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The very peculiar attitude of the government of France and the Netherlands in permitting the Spanish fleet to coal and repair in the ports of their colonies, is in great contrast with the attitude of Great Britain in absolutely living up to her pledge of neutrality.

The speech of Colonial Minister Chamberlain, last week, when taken in connection with this fact, and the by no means improbable conflict between Great Britain and France, has revealed talk of an Anglo-American alliance, and the more the subject is discussed the

more popular it seems to become. Members of congress and eastern Republican senators seem to be particularly taken with the idea and many of them have urged consideration of it upon the president with a great deal of force during the past few days.

It is more than likely that the proposition of an Anglo-American alliance, which is at present in only an embryonic state, will take tangible shape before this war is over, and such a proposition is certain to be endorsed by a strong party in congress, made up of both political organizations.

## CAPTURE OF THE CALLAO

How the Spanish Gunboat Was Taken in By Vessels of Dewey's Fleet.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A World dispatch from Manila, dated May 12th, by way of Hong Kong, May 15th, says:

The Spanish gunboat Callao steamed up the bay this morning. She came from the southern islands, where she has been stationed for the last sixteen months. Her commander did not know that war had been declared, and he had heard nothing on his way about the battle of Manila. He steamed straight for Cavite, expecting to find the whole Spanish fleet anchored there.

He arrived off Cavite at 7 o'clock in the morning, with the Spanish flag flying and signal flag up. The Concord opened fire. The Spanish commander supposed the shots were for target practice, and turned to get out of range, but continued on. The Boston and Raleigh joined the Concord, and shots were throwing spray over the Spanish vessel's deck when her commander began to realize that it was no joke and pulled down his flag. The commander continued on, however, and the firing was renewed. Finally he hove to, with a white flag on his foremast, and the Raleigh steamed out to intercept her. Lieutenant Pou went aboard to Callao in a small boat, and the situation was explained to him. Then he surrendered peacefully, and the Callao was brought to anchorage near the flagship. She is an iron gunboat of 208 tons, equipped with four modern guns and a crew of thirty-five men. The ship was spick and span in preparation for the admiral's inspections on her arrival here. She will be useful for river work.

## LEAVING OF THE CITY OF PEKIN

The City of Pekin Will Take One Thousand and Men to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It is said at the quartermaster-general's office that the City of Pekin, with over 1000 men aboard, will leave San Francisco Thursday for the Philippines. Brigadier-General Otis is expected to go with the first detachment of troops for the Philippines and to be followed later by General Merritt, who is to be commander-in-chief of the expedition and military governor of the island. General Miles has recommended to the president that two additional brigadier-generals also be sent, but the names have not yet been announced.

## A NEW SQUADRON TO MEET THE SPANISH

Headed By the Oregon, Squadron Reported Off Martinique Ready for Immediate Action.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A special to the Journal from Washington says:

A big surprise awaits the Spanish admiral if he sails for Martinique. There he is apt to find a new squadron, composed of the Oregon, Marietta, Buffalo, Nimitz, Montgomery, Yale and St. Louis. An order has been sent to Admiral Sampson to effect a junction with Captain Clark and then remain near Martinique. Under orders the Oregon has made rapid time since she left Bahia.

## SLOW IN MOVING THE TROOPS

There Seems to Be Mismanagement in the War Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Gen. Merriam, department commander, arrived in San Francisco from Portland this morning and immediately took up his headquarters in the Phelan building. General E. S. Otis, who is expected tomorrow morning, will be in command of the Manila expedition until the arrival of General Merritt, and he will go with the second or larger expedition. Gen. Merriam will be in general command of the volunteers until they are fully organized, with duties entirely separate and distinct from those of other commanders.

It is now about settled that the City of Pekin will not get away before Saturday. There does not seem to be any person in authority who knows anything about the expedition beyond the fact that in the dim future it is supposed this vessel will sail for Manila. In short, there is circumstantial evidence of mismanagement somewhere in the Washington red-tape factory or in the little ball of yarn that constitutes the said factory's western string.

As to the "swift" warship Charleston, her case is becoming hopeless. She has developed into a regular "manna" ship. In the meantime, Admiral Dewey and his men are waiting for reinforcements and are probably wondering if the promised help is ever going to get started from San Francisco.

## CALL IS SOON TO BE ISSUED

Government Said to Have Use for Seventy-five Thousand More Men.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There will unquestionably soon be issued a second call for volunteers, according to a well-known Western republican senator, who holds intimate relations with Secretary Alger. He says that to properly hold the Philippines it will be found that from 30,000 to 50,000 men are none too many. To clean up matters in Cuba in a quick manner will be needed not far from 200,000. With the regulars and volunteers already in the field the government is short about 75,000 men. It is understood the president is considering a call for 100,000 additional volunteers. It is also understood that the secretary of war and General Miles agree with the president.

## SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS IN A BODY

Sagasta is Charged With the Duty of Organizing a New One.

MADRID, May 16.—Senor Sagasta this afternoon visited the palace and formally handed to the queen regent the resignation of the ministers. The queen re-

gent charged Senor Sagasta with the duty of forming a new cabinet. The premier will this evening confer with the presidents of the chambers and with Senor Gamazou.

A communication has been sent to the chambers announcing the cabinet crisis and asking them to suspend their session pending the solution. Senor Sagasta believes a new ministry will be formed by Wednesday next.

Senor Moret, minister of the colonies, today confirmed the statement that any change made in the composition of the cabinet would be wholly in the direction of a more active war policy.

Senor Moret said: "Recent events have greatly increased the war spirit of the nation. The greatest reliance is placed on Senor Cerveras' squadron and upon the skill of the Spanish officer. Cerveras is not hampered by instructions and details. His plans are not even known to the ministers."

## SHOT THEM TO SHOW BRAVERY

Rash Deed of a Birmingham, Alabama, Man Who Became Angry at Being Twitted About His Courage.

BIRMINGHAM, Alb., May 16.—John Lee has shot three men here to show that he was not afraid of the Spaniards. At Mitchell's store the topic of conversation among a dozen young men was the war with Spain. Lee, who was one of the number, made the remark that he could whip a dozen Spaniards. Lee had a reputation for cowardice, and the crowd was twitting him with the fact. Lee stood the bantering for some time, but finally became infuriated, and with the remark, "I'll show you whether I am a coward or not," gave the crowd the contents of a six-shooter. There was a great scramble to get out of the way, but before the deck was cleared three men were dead. The dead are: Samuel Formson, Peter Abernathy, Thomas Warren. Sam Schrader was shot in the neck, and will die.

## SPANISH FLEET ON THE MOVE

Last Warship Sails From Curaco For an Unknown Destination.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A Herald special from Williamstad, Curacao, May 15th says:

The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Maria Teresa left this port at 6 o'clock this evening. Their destination is unknown. The four other Spanish warships which were off the harbor disappeared about noon, but this evening one of the torpedo-boat destroyers was sighted again.

While here the two warships took on a small quantity of coal and provisions. Their departure was due to the government requesting them to leave as provided in the decree of neutrality. There were no collisions with the fleet. Nothing is known as to their boilers.

A rumor says there are some commercial ships in this vicinity.

Price of Bread Advances.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The price of bread was raised 1 cent a loaf by nearly all the bakers in the city today as the result of the great rise in the price of wheat.

## M'KINLEY IS GROWING IMPATIENT

The Slowness of the War Board to Act Is the Cause.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—President McKinley has grown very tired of unjust criticism of the war board and evident misunderstanding, jealousies and bickering, which have been the order of the day among foremost officers of the army and navy. During the past week these misunderstandings and differences of opinion have led to orders which have been countermanded, changed and reissued until there is decided fog as to the program, which even the president of the United States is unable to see through.

The president has finally decided to take matters into his own hands. He proposes to be commander in chief of the army and navy in fact, as well as in name, and to govern the movements of troops and fleets according to his best judgment and without regard to the game of cross purposes, which seems to have been so successfully played between the war board and tactical board, and between the individual officers of the army and navy.

It can be asserted positively, and

upon highest authority, that from this time forward every order giving the movement of the army or navy will emanate from the president. The first of these orders is asserted to have been issued today. It is declared that the president early this morning informed Secretary Long that he had a plan of his own for handling and blockading the fleet, and that in carrying out his plan he directed the secretary to immediately transmit its details to Commodore Watson. As a consequence the dispatches will be carried to Commodore Watson tomorrow directing him to hit a Spanish head whenever he sees it. It is to cruise along the coast of the blockaded district and shell thoroughly everything along the coast outside of Havana which looks like a battery or fortification.

There will be no more repetition of the unfortunate Winslow affair, or will there be any more cables cut by American sailors within a hundred feet of masked rifle pits.

The orders to various volunteer regiments issued today will not be changed again until the president decides when the Cuban invading army shall move. There will be no more orders issued by one man to be countermanded by another; but hereafter the movements of the army and navy will be governed by the commander and chief in person, and no order will be issued until its effects have been fully and carefully considered.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

## A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.



Tailor-Made Suits,

\$5.00 to \$20.00.

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE MOST VARIED assortment, the wanted Styles, at Prices that compare favorably with those of any concern in this country—barring none; briefly tells our Suit and Skirt story.



Dress Skirts,

\$1.00 to \$10.00.

The Suit and Skirt House.

## A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

## If your grocer

doesn't sell Schilling's Best tea, tell us his name, what kind you want (Japan, English Breakfast, Oolong, Ceylon, or Blend), and what size package you want. We'll see that you get it.

Don't send us any money. We don't sell at retail.

San Francisco A. Schilling & Company