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NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

The Journal's

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THE INCREASE NEARLY 100 PER CENT IN ONE YEAR'S TIME. 5,126 "WANT" ADS. GAINED LAST WEEK OVER SAME WEEK LAST YEAR.

NO. 5,992. THURSDAY—Fair.

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THURSDAY—Fair.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York Elsewhere and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

SAMOA, INCITED BY GERMANY'S CONSUL TO A BUTCHERY, WHICH MAY PLUNGE THE KAISER, ENGLAND AND AMERICA INTO WAR.

British and Americans Drawn Into an Ambush by Mataafa's Savages, Spurred on by Consul Rose, Fight Bravely, but Are Forced Back to the Shore, Leaving Seven Dead on the Field.

REINFORCEMENTS, AMERICAN AND BRITISH.

The supply ship Abarenda will sail from Norfolk with marines for Samoa. The collier Brutus is out four days on her way there. The Scindia will sail from Manila at once.

The British cruiser Wallaroo and the British gunboat Goldfinch have been ordered from Sydney, N. S. W. Soldiers and sailors are being rushed from Halifax to Vancouver, where transports await them, their destination being Samoa, it is reported from Halifax.

The Ambuscade Laid on a German Plantation and the British and American Dead Beheaded on That Soil.

GERMANY SEEKING FOR JUSTIFICATION.

Berlin, April 12.—In an article on the Samoan affair the Koelnische Zeitung recalls that in 1892, when the three treaty powers supported Maitoa, President Harrison regarded unanimous action by the three Consuls as imperative before intervention could be attempted by force of arms. If it should be shown that Admiral Kautz acted contrary to this agreement, Germany will expect a disavowal of Admiral Kautz by the United States Government.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH CASUALTIES.

AMERICAN DEAD.

Lieutenant Phillip V. Lansdale, U. S. N.
Ensign John R. Monaghan, U. S. N.
Coxswain James Butler, U. S. N.
Able Seaman Norman Edsal, U. S. N.

AMERICAN INJURED.

Five Sailors.

BRITISH DEAD.

Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, R. N.
Two Sailors.

BY MALCOLM ROSS.

Special Commissioner for the Journal at Apia.

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Special Cable to the New York Journal and Advertiser.

APIA, Samoa, April 5, via Auckland, New Zealand, April 12.—There was fought here on April 1 a fierce battle between forces of the former King Mataafa on one side and American and British marines and bluejackets on the other.

Four of the Americans, including two officers, were killed, and five American sailors were wounded.

A British lieutenant also lost his life and two English sailors were killed.

The battle was the result of an ambuscade by the natives on a plantation near Apia. The plantation is owned by Germans. It is believed here that the apparent conduct of the German Consul, Herr Rose, and of others of his nationality, will cause war between Germany and the United States and Great Britain. The manager of the plantation, a German, has been arrested for alleged complicity in the plot to destroy the sailors by a cowardly ambush, and is a prisoner on board the third class British cruiser Tauranga.

Bitter Against the Germans.

The feeling against the Germans is most intense. It is not unlikely that before this report reaches the Journal vengeance will have been had on those who are charged with provoking the barbarians to assassination.

Seven gallant men of America and England are dead. They are Lieutenant Philip V. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler and Able Seaman Norman Edsal, from the cruiser Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman and two sailors from the British fleet.

The loss of these men to their countries is best shown by telling the story of how they died.

On April 1 a little band of American and British marines and bluejackets were sent out a few miles from Apia on a reconnoitring expedition. There were only 105 in the command. They were led by Lieutenant Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga. The sailors were from that ship, the British ship Porpoise and the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz.

A Cowardly Ambush.

As the command was crossing a German plantation they were surprised by 800 natives from the rebel King Mataafa's forces. When the attack was made by the natives a firm stand was taken by the American and British sailors, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers opposing them.

Lieutenant Lansdale was operating the Colt's automatic gun, when the weapon became jammed. Although encompassed by a heavy fire the Lieutenant stood by his gun and endeavored to put it in order. As he labored he was struck by a shot that shattered his leg.

Ensign Monaghan and a sailor named Hunt, from the Porpoise, went to Lansdale's assistance. The Ensign was shot dead.

Hunt had a marvellous escape. He would not leave his wounded comrade and was clubbed into partial insensibility. Then one of his ears was cut off. As he was being turned over so that the other ear could be cut off a shell from the British ship Royalist burst near by. The natives ran, and Hunt, who had regained consciousness, escaped to the beach.

Lansdale was shot through the heart, as Lieutenant Freeman. It was necessary to sound the signal for retreat three times before it was obeyed by the intrepid American and English. Then the little band escaped to safety on the beach, where they were protected by the guns of the war vessels.

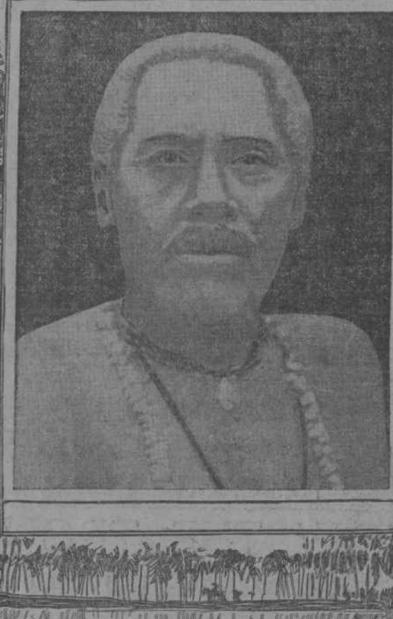
The Dead Decapitated.

Later a scouting party went out and brought in the fallen. It was found that the dead, including the officers, had been decapitated. The



Maitoa Tanus and Mataafa, the Rival Kings of Samoa.

The young man with the remarkable headdress is Maitoa Tanus, the rightful King, Chief Justice Chambers having held him to be so, and the American and British Consuls having recognized him. Mataafa's claim to the throne is supported by some of the natives, who are backed by Herr Rose, the German Consul.



American Consulate at Apia, Samoa.



British Consulate at Apia, Samoa.



German Consulate at Apia, Samoa.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S REPORT OF THE AMBUSH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—This dispatch has been received from Admiral Kautz:

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

"On April 1, while the combined forces of the British and United States, under Lieutenant Freeman, British navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed.

"Deeply regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman Edsal and five men wounded, belonging to the Philadelphia.

"The British loss in killed, two men and Lieutenant Freeman.

KAUTZ."

heads were not to be found. The bodies were interred at Mulinuu on Easter Sunday.

Next day some French priests from a mission came in, bearing the heads of the dead heroes. The graves were then opened and the heads were interred with the bodies.

The corpses of three rebels were found near the body of Lieutenant Lansdale. The priests said that they had buried eight others. It is understood that the rebels lost forty dead and many more were wounded. There were quantities of blood in the road where the rebels had dragged away their dead and wounded. Blood was found behind coconut trees, and it was discovered that the bullets of the Americans and British had completely passed through the trees, killing or wounding men hidden behind them.

German Spreads the Discord.

The rebels had fired at our men from the tops of palms. After receiving his first wound Lieutenant Lansdale shot and killed a Samoan chief.

On three occasions recently Mataafa has been anxious to surrender. He would have done so and there would have been no bloodshed had not Consul Rose caused him to change his mind and hold out. Mataafa now says that he will fight to the bitter end. He will not cease warfare until he is killed.

In view of the position taken by the German Consul, with its results of death to our men and those of the British, it does not seem possible to those on the scene and fully acquainted with all of the fact that he can avert from himself and his country the responsibility for the slaughter of the gallant sailors. MALCOLM ROSS.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AMBUSCADE.

Friendly Natives Ran, but the British and Americans Stood Bravely Against Fearful Odds.

APIA, April 5, via Auckland, April 12.—The officers who returned alive from the ordeal were Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieutenant C. H. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. They and every member of the mixed command behaved with signal bravery. When it was finally necessary to make for the beach to avert annihilation, Lieutenant Cave led the men from the battlefield.

Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, was away with his vessel on an expedition, and Gaunt's Brigade was also absent on duty.

The fight showed that the friendly natives are not to be depended upon in an emergency. There were 150 "friendly" with our forces when the attack was made. They all ran as soon as they saw the enemy.

It is now proposed to summon another war ship, to distribute more arms among the friendlies, and to import additional friendlies from Tutuila. It is also suggested that troops might be obtained from New Zealand or Sydney, New South Wales. If a sufficient quantity of arms could be obtained about 2,000 friendlies could be used against the Mataafas, but they are not brave and have not shown fighting qualities, excepting those with Gaunt's brigade, and that force may not accomplish much.

Brave Men for the Crisis.

Admiral Kautz, Captain E. White, of the Philadelphia, and the American men and officers generally, have earned golden opinions, as have Captains Stuart and Sturdee, of the British Navy. They are doing everything possible and every one recognizes

better men could not be handling the situation.

On the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga here the British and American Consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance. The French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded.

On March 29 the enemy was sighted at Maguili, and machine guns and a seven-pounder were used. The friendlies also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded.

The friendlies carried one head through Apia, which made Captain Stuart so furious that he went to the King and threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The King then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

Sharp Reply to Rose.

The German Consul wrote to Admiral Kautz asking if two great Christian nations approved of this inhuman and barbarous practice against the laws of Christianity and the decree of the Supreme Court.

The Admiral replied, agreeing with the Consul as to the inhumanity of the practice, and pointed out that had the German Consul upheld the decree of the Supreme Court of January there would have been no bloodshed. He said the custom was an old Samoan one, but first made known to the world ten years ago, when the "heads of honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous Chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation, Germany, is now supporting."

Expeditions in armed cutters belonging to the Tauranga and Porpoise are doing much execution against Mataafa's strongholds along the coast. The British forces are being assisted by 100 Samoans. About forty-six of Mataafa's boats and several villages have been destroyed. In the meantime flying columns are being sent daily along the roads and through the brush near Apia.

In an engagement just previous to that