

# The News and Observer.

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## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### Battling Side by Side AMERICANS AND BRITISH CAUGHT IN AN AMBUSCADE.

#### Retreat Sounded Thrice Before They Would Obey—Two American Officers Killed and Decapitated—Charges Against Consul Rose.

Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—Dispatches received here from Apia, Samoa, April 1st, say that a party of 105 Americans and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, after having been caught in an ambush on a German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British third-class cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant Freeman, and Lieutenant P. L. Lansdale and Ensign J. R. Monaghan, both of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field.

Lieutenant Freeman and Lansdale were capable and popular officers. The former was single, and the latter was married in June.

The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieutenant Cave took command of the retreat.

Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, was away on an expedition with his cruiser, and Gault's brigade was also absent on duty.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably fifty of the rebels were killed and many were wounded. The bodies of three rebels were found near the spot where Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the Philadelphia, were killed. The priests buried thirty-eight rebels and much blood was seen on the road along which the Matafaans had dragged away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the coconut trees, the bullets from the American and British rifles going right through thick trees and killing men hiding behind them. Some of the rebels fired from the tops of coconut palms.

The rebels opened fire near the town last evening, and it is now proposed to summon another warship, to distribute more arms among the friendlies, and to import additional friendly rifles 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 two thousand friendlies could be used against the Matafaans. But they are not brave and have not shown fighting qualities excepting those with Gault's brigade, and that force may not accomplish much.

Admiral Kautz, Captain E. W. 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 that better men could not be had in the situation.

The Samoans say Mataafa on three occasions, had resolved to surrender, but the German Consul, Herr Rose, advised him not to do so and he now says he will never give in but will fight to the death.

#### N. C. WAR AIMS TO BE PAID. The Government Will Settle All Claims of Southern States.

The war claims of the Southern States against the Federal Government for maintenance of the volunteers are now being paid. Errors in the claims of North Carolina are being corrected. This claims will soon be settled.

#### THEIR DEADLY EVIDENCE SPRINGS AND NEWHAM ON THE STAND YESTERDAY.

Government's Strongest Witnesses Against the  
Alleged Lake City Murders. Stories  
of Murder Deliberately Planned.

Charleston, S. C., April 12.—Two of the governments most important witnesses testified in the Lake City lynching case in the United States Circuit court here to-day. They were J. P. Newham, one of the men who turned State's evidence, and M. W. Springs, a bicycle messenger who swears that one of the defendants asked him to join the mob that killed Postmaster Baker. Newham is a white man of ordinary intelligence, but says he cannot read and write. He used to live in Lake City, but since he turned State's evidence he has been provided for in Washington.

On the stand to-day he swore that he met Stokes, Epps, Webster, Alonzo, Rodgers, defendants, and others at Stokes' store. Stokes planned the lynching proposing to set fire to the postoffice and kill Baker when he came out. It was agreed to do this Monday night. At that time the men named with McKnight, Ward and others went to the place. He and Early P. Lee set fire to the place, while the others hid in the bushes and fired into the place. Newham was rigidly cross questioned, but stuck to his original story. Springs was being cross examined when court adjourned on account of the illness of Juror Murphy.

The case made out by the Government to-day was a strong one. There are nearly one hundred more witnesses to be examined, but Newham's story of the crime is the centre around which the others will revolve. Newham declared that he did not see Defendants Kelly, Rodgers and Clarke in the mob that killed Baker.

### Does Germany Want War HOSTILE MURMURS NOW HEARD IN WASHINGTON.

#### London Declares it Time to End the De- plorable Condition of Affairs in Samoa—Berlin Disavows all Blame.

Washington, April 12.—The acute situation in Samoa gave rise to grave apprehension among officials during the day in Washington, but the conclusion was reached as the departments closed, that the situation is one that will yield to sensible and cool treatment, if all the parties to the Berlin treaty are sincere in an effort to prevent further trouble.

As put by a Cabinet officer, the killing of the sailors has not materially changed the general problem, though it has undoubtedly added to the difficulty of dealing with the specific situation.

The only official news received touching the last incident was contained in the following cablegram from Admiral Kautz:

"Auckland, N. Z., April 12th.  
"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:  
"On April 1st while the combined forces of the British and United States under Lieutenant Freeman, British navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. Deeply regret Philip B. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Cooksman James Butler, ordinary seaman Norman Edsall and five men wounded belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed, two men and Lieutenant Freeman."  
(Signed.) "KAUTZ."

Secretary Long said that no additional instructions were to be sent by him to the Admiral. The Philadelphia was short handed for officers before the loss of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, and the department to-day promptly sent telegraphic orders to Mare Island to dispatch some officers to recruit the force. Lieutenant Scheutze goes out as executive officer, with Lieutenant W. S. Hughes, Lieutenant Schofield and Lieutenant Hetherington. Surgeon Steel is ordered from the New York Navy Yard to the Philadelphia. All of these officers are expected to take the mail steamer on the 19th instant for Apia.

The diplomatic negotiations of the day were not directed particularly to the encounter, as the official information is too meagre thus far to warrant positive official action. There were many inquiries, however, and the State Department and the British and German Embassies exchanged such advice as they had on the subject. In the main the diplomatic negotiations continued to center around the high commission. On this subject a breach is gradually opening between Great Britain and Germany because of the refusal of Great Britain to have the commission leave San Francisco on the 19th.

While the Germans are anxious, and our officials are willing, that the start with favor made on the 19th, Great Britain insists on proceeding with deliberation, allowing full time for instructions to the British-commissioner by mail and not by cable. This, of course, would make it impossible for the commission to leave in a body this month.

To overcome this stand by the British Foreign Office, a suggestion has been made that the appointment of an umpire, which is one of the points still in dispute, be settled after the commissioners start. If this is agreed to, the commission can get away, though with some branches of its instructions incomplete. The remaining features, including that as to how a decision shall be made, and in what case an umpire shall be called in, would be forwarded to them later.

This German proposal does not meet with favor among the British officials, who have determined that the British commissioner, Mr. Elliot, shall not leave until his functions can be exactly defined.

The British Admiralty has a number of ships not far from Samoa in the Australian Islands, a special design of small cruiser being used in that locality. The chief naval station accessible to Samoa is on the China coast, where the Asiatic squadron embraces some of the largest warships in the British navy.

In number, armament and tonnage the British ships on this station far exceed those of Germany or any other power. The chief German naval station near Samoa also is on the Chinese coast, at Kiao Chou, where Admiral Prince Henry is in command. Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila is the nearest assemblage of American warships to Samoa. The sail from Manila to Samoa is about fourteen days.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was one of the earliest of the President's visitors to-day. When asked for his views on the situation he said:

"We must be careful and not lose our heads. We must not form an opinion until all facts are known."

Representative Hull, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Military Committee, was also one of the President's visitors. He said:

"This Government will not attempt to discredit our men there unless it is shown clearly that they are in the wrong. If Germany persists in her present course there may be war. I do not believe this Administration will allow

Germany to run this Government, as she seems to be trying to do now. In my section of the country the feeling has been strong against Germany for six months. The people believe that she was hostile to us in the war with Spain. The people are in such temper that they will not permit any trifling or hedging on the part of the United States. If there should be war I do not believe that all the European countries could or would stand against Great Britain and the United States."

Senator Thurston said that it would be pretty hard for three of the most enlightened nations of the earth to have war over a few little islands, which are of no consequence. He considered the situation as somewhat grave.

Senator Stewart said:

"Does Germany want to fight? If so, she may be accommodated. We are a peaceful people, but we don't permit others to go around with chips on their shoulders."

#### GERMAN REGRETS EXPRESSED. All Blame in the Matter, However, is Disavowed.

Berlin, April 12.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with a Foreign Office official, authorized to speak for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Buelow. He said:

"We have received several official dispatches saying that the Tann people for a fortnight past have been raiding and pillaging around Apia, destroying mainly German property. They are armed with weapons furnished by the British."

"We also received to-day a dispatch from the commander of the Falke, confirming the ambush and the loss of the Americans and English, substantially tallying with the dispatches of the Associated Press. The ambush may possibly have been on a German plantation, as nearly all the property around Apia is German. The Government regrets extremely the occurrence, for which, however, it is in no way to blame. Such hostile encounters must naturally be expected when the Anglo-American action in crowning Tann has made nine-tenths of the Samoans their enemies. It shows strongly how necessary is the prompt departure of the commission with adequately full instructions. Although the German commissioner has not yet been formally appointed he is ready to start for Samoa within half an hour of the three Governments' clearly defining the mode of operation and the powers of the commission. Why does England needlessly delay agreeing? It is the only way to prevent ceaseless bloodshed in Samoa. Unless the commission starts soon such encounters may re-occur any day."

"Of course, now that fresh blood has been spilled, the excitement of the Americans and British may increase. But Germany is blameless. The same thing happened to our men in 1888. The Samoans also cut off the heads of the German victims then. This is one of the Samoans' pleasant habits. If Admiral Kautz had the power to re-establish peace all might be well. But he needs a much stronger force than is now available under his and the British command at Apia to subdue Mataafa and his war-like hosts."

An official dispatch from Apia, dated April 5th, says:

"The British have been bombarding a Samoan village daily and the adherents of both Tann and Mataafa are plundering foreign property."

"On April 1st an Anglo-American landing party of seventy men fell into an ambush near Vailele (the dispatches of the Associated Press from Apia had it Vailele). Three officers were killed and two light guns were captured. The warships afterward renewed the bombardment."

The officials here point out that the engagement appears to have occurred at the same place that a landing party from the German warships Olga, Eber and Adler had an encounter with the natives in 1888.

#### AS VIEWED IN LONDON. London, April 12.—The outbreak in Samoa, just when the powers had agreed upon the appointment of a commission to settle the difficulties there has caused great annoyance and disappointment at the Foreign Office here, where it is regarded as making the already serious complications still graver. While they have difficulty in expressing a definite opinion of the fresh developments, it is acknowledged that the Foreign Office officials think it has been manifested that there has been hasty and aggressive action upon the part of Herr Rose, the German Consul. Although he may have many technical reasons for the part he has played in behalf of German interests, it is asserted that he has been the prime cause of the outbreak, which, it is added, will necessarily greatly embarrass the endeavors which the three powers are making to restore a satisfied

#### OUT GO THE GENERALS LEE AND WHEELER AMONG THOSE MUSTERED OUT.

Under the Act of March the Second They Will  
Doubtless be Reappointed as  
Brigadier Generals.

Washington, April 12.—An order issued by the War Department to-day musters out the following general officers:

Major Generals—James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John P. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood.

Brigadier Generals—George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Lloyd Wheaton, Charles King, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale.

The above named officers are mustered out to enable them to accept commissions as general officers of volunteers under the act of March 2nd, 1899. It is expected they will soon be re-appointed as brigadier-generals under that act.

The following officers are mustered out and will resume their former commands:

Major Generals—James F. Wade, Thomas M. Anderson, Guy V. Henry.

Brigadier Generals—Royal T. Frank, Edward B. Williston, Louis H. Carpenter, Joseph P. Sanger, Henry C. Hasbrouck, John C. Gilmore, Oswald H. Ernst, Harrison G. Otis, Charles F. Humphrey.

The officers who are to be re-appointed as brigadier-generals under the re-organization act for duty as volunteers until July, 1901, are to go out immediately, some of them to-day, and all on or before the 17th of this month. They will not be disturbed in their present commands. The others are to be mustered out June 12th, with the exception of General Frank, who goes out May 12th, and General Otis on July 2nd.

The order of those officers who are to be re-appointed directs those who are general officers to retain their present

### Leaving a Trail of Fire FILIPINOS, BURNING VILLAGES, FLY TO THE MOUNTAINS.

#### Wheaton Hot Upon Their Heels—Lawton Captures Near Santa Cruz the Filipino "Fleet" Stranded in the Mud.

Manila, April 12.—6:10 P. M.—General Wheaton started at daylight with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Oregon regiments and two guns, to drive the rebels from the American flank, between the railroad and the foothills. He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria, and had one man wounded. But the enemy halted when shelled by the artillery and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels were supposed to have been concentrated. During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat toward the mountains, burning the villages behind the retreating forces. Occasionally a few of the rebels dropped to the rear and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check our advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos. But, finding these tactics ineffective, these rebels scrambled after the main body.

The American guard along the railroad has been materially strengthened, and it is not likely the rebels will succeed in getting in the future to as close quarters as they did yesterday, even if they return from the mountains.

6:50 P. M.—General Wheaton has telegraphed to Major General Otis saying: "They would not wait to be killed."

General Lawton is scouring the vicinity of Santa Cruz. He finds the rebels have decamped. He has secured a gunboat, six launches and two canoes, comprising the Filipino fleet. These vessels were stuck in the mud of the river. Major General Otis has sent a dredge to the spot.

The United States Philippine commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put to them are:

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the townships?"

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the provinces?"

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?"

All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize theoretically with independence, have replied to the third question, with remarkable unanimity, in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and European intervention.

A few of them think that provincial self-government is practicable, but most of them favor self-government in the townships, with a form of American

supervision protecting the inhabitants against the peculations and extortions which their experience with the Spanish regime has led them to consider the natural prerequisites of officialdom.

The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of American troops, each numbering about one hundred men, to take possession of the towns in the southern provinces and in the Visayas Islands, now held by small bands of Tagalos. They declare the natives find the Tagalo oppression worse than Spanish oppression and that they will welcome the Americans. The case of the inhabitants of Gubat, in the Province of Sorsogon, is cited as a typical instance. The Spanish taxes amounted to \$18,000, but the rebel Tagalos extort \$12,000 from the people of Gubat.

Aguinaldo's brother-in-law, the provincial Governor, is said to be despoiling the people unmercifully.

General Luna, who retired from the command of the Filipino forces and who was editing a newspaper at San Francisco del Monte, his retirement being due to the fact that the Filipinos rebelled at his rigid discipline, has been recalled to the command. This is taken as showing that the rebel army is only kept together by harsh measures.

#### DISPATCHES FROM OTIS.

Washington, April 12.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

"Manila, April 12th.  
"Adjutant General, Washington:  
"Yesterday in the Lake region Lawton pursued insurgents eastward from Santa Cruz, dispersing them. Captured all the larger vessels used in the lake trade and Spanish gunboats. He is now endeavoring to pass them from river where concealed into Lake. Wheaton drove enemy ten miles to eastward of railway line of communication with Malolos. Lawton's and Wheaton's casualties few and slight, as enemy made no stand. Notified by Spain that she will evacuate Mindoro and Polo soon."  
(Signed.) "OTIS."

It is more than likely that the word "Polo" in the above dispatch should read "Iolo," which is the designation sometimes given the Sulu group of islands. Spain has had a garrison at Mindoro and Iolo, and it is probable that she is now ready to remove her soldiers.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE RELIEF.

Washington, April 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

"Manila, April 12th.  
"Adjutant General, Washington:  
"Relief arrived, all well."  
(Signed.) "OTIS."

not to be re-appointed directs those who line are to return to their regiments. Their positions in the regular army are as follows:

General Wade, Brigadier, now President of the beef inquiry board; General Anderson, Brigadier, on his way home to assume command of the Department of the Columbia; General Henry, Brigadier, commanding the Department of Porto Rico; General Frank, Colonel 1st artillery; General Williston, Colonel Sixth artillery; General Carpenter, Colonel Fifth cavalry; General Sanger, Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General's Department; General Hasbrouck, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth artillery; General Gilmore, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General's Department; General Ernst, Lieutenant Colonel, Engineer's Corps; General Otis, appointed from civil life, now returning to the United States from Manila; General Humphrey, Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster's Department, on duty as Chief Quartermaster of Cuba.

Four volunteer Major Generals are retained in service. These are General Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands, Lawton and MacArthur, his chief general in command of divisions, and General Shafter who remains in command of the Department of California. He will retire in October as a brigadier-general and may leave the service.

The present stations of those mustered out by the order to-day who were retained as brigadier-generals under the law of March 2nd are:

General Wilson, commanding the Department of Cienfuegos; General Lee, commanding the Department of Havana; General Wheeler, now in Washington, but probably going to the Philippines; General Bates, commanding the Department of Matanzas; General Young, in command of the troops being mustered out, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga.; General Chaffee, now in Washington, but attached to General Brooke's headquarters; General Ludlow, commanding the city of Havana; General Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago; General Davis, member of the beef inquiry board; General Schwan, assistant adjutant general; General Fred L. Grant, in Porto Rico, but under orders to go to Manila; Generals Hall, Wheaton, King, Hughes, Ovenshine and Hale, in the Philippines.

General Wade, Brigadier, now President of the beef inquiry board; General Anderson, Brigadier, on his way home to assume command of the Department of the Columbia; General Henry, Brigadier, commanding the Department of Porto Rico; General Frank, Colonel 1st artillery; General Williston, Colonel Sixth artillery; General Carpenter, Colonel Fifth cavalry; General Sanger, Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General's Department; General Hasbrouck, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth artillery; General Gilmore, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General's Department; General Ernst, Lieutenant Colonel, Engineer's Corps; General Otis, appointed from civil life, now returning to the United States from Manila; General Humphrey, Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster's Department, on duty as Chief Quartermaster of Cuba.

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