

FIRE ON THE FLAG.

German Forces at Samoa Shoot and Tear Down the Stars and Stripes.

THE NATION INSULTED.

Americans Cut, Beaten, Arrested and Their Houses Burned.

OUR CONSUL'S PROTESTS UNHEEDED.

Reasonable News from Samoa—Cause for War between the United States and Germany—German Men-of-War Fire Upon the American Flag—The Stars and Stripes Trampled in the Dust—German Attempts to Assassinate American Citizens—American Held as Prisoners—Our Consul Treated With Contumely—Secretary Bayard Notified.

The news from Samoa this morning is of the most startling character. The German forces, which have espoused the cause of Tamasese against Mataafa, have deliberately insulted and outraged the American nation. The Stars and Stripes have been treated as a rag worthy of respect. It has been fired upon by German men-of-war, torn down from the homes of American citizens, and trampled in the dust. The fragments have been secured and sent to Secretary Bayard for his action. In addition to this Americans have been stabbed, beaten and imprisoned, and the American Consul has been treated with the utmost disrespect. In contradiction to this course of action, when the Germans accidentally fired in the direction of some English officers, the most profound apologies were at once made.

APIA, SAMOA, January 19.—The most serious state of affairs exists in Samoa. On the night of December 18 the sailors from the German men-of-war Adler, Olga and Eber attacked Mataafa's soldiers, under the direction of the German Consul and Captain Frits, the senior naval officer in the port. As the result of the encounter, 22 German sailors were killed and 32 were wounded. Since then the German war ships have burned American houses, torn down the United States flag, seized American citizens in the neutral waters of Apia harbor, taken them prisoners on board the German men-of-war, and fired upon the American flag.

King Mataafa's party, who had been fighting almost constantly since the battle at Lausonea, killing and wounding many of Tamasese's men, began to find ammunition, but were able to obtain 20,000 Snider cartridges, mortgaging their lands to pay for ammunition.

Tamasese's Men Desecring.

Tamasese's men were reported becoming more dissatisfied daily and desertions from his ranks became very frequent. Several villagers leaving his body in a party and going to their homes.

A detachment of Mataafa's men succeeded in carrying the upper end of Tamasese's big fort, Lausonea, on December 12. On the same day the German men-of-war Olga and Eber, under the command of King Malletto, whom the Germans had decided to bring back from Africa, where he had been taken. Malatia had been left at Marshall Islands, not having been brought back to Samoa.

About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the Olga went to Matafagete, anchoring in front of Apia, and ordered the Olga during the day, and that if this was not done the ship would bombard the village of Matafagete. The Olga returned to Apia, and at the same time informed him that E. L. Hamilton, an American citizen, and formerly the United States Consul General at Apia, had been killed at Matafagete, over which the American flag had been placed, and adding that if this property was damaged, the German Government would be held responsible. The German Consul made no reply.

There Down on the American Flag. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the Olga went to Matafagete, anchoring in front of Apia, and ordered the Olga during the day, and that if this was not done the ship would bombard the village of Matafagete. The Olga returned to Apia, and at the same time informed him that E. L. Hamilton, an American citizen, and formerly the United States Consul General at Apia, had been killed at Matafagete, over which the American flag had been placed, and adding that if this property was damaged, the German Government would be held responsible. The German Consul made no reply.

RUINED AMERICANS. A large American flag formerly used for consular purposes, had been placed on one of the houses had been burned by the German men-of-war, and torn down. Fragments of the flag were taken by the Matafagete forces on the night of the 18th, and from the first shot Consul Blacklock replied that he had investigated the rumor and found it to be untrue.

An American Arrested. On the 21st a boat from the German man-of-war Olga was chasing a native boat in neutral waters opposite the American coast. The Germans fired a number of shots at the boat, which was in direct range of the Olga's guns. The boat was the latter of whom narrowly escaped being shot. The commander of the Olga afterward apologized to the English officers.

Charles Brown, an American citizen who was on the shore, was requested by the English officers to ask the Germans to cease shooting. The German sent Brown, carried him on board the war ship Olga, and after handling him roughly released him.

The Germans have made no further assaults upon the villages since the bombardment of Matafagete, and are evidently awaiting reinforcement. Should they make the second attack upon Apia, the forces they would certainly be defeated, as the latter has 4,500 well armed troops. It is claimed that about 1,000 of Tamasese's forces have joined the Matafagete forces, and that the German men-of-war, not sympathizing with the situation here, informing Secretary Bayard that the American flag had been shot at and torn down, and that the American citizens had been brought from Samoa by Olga. An American newspaper man named John C. Klein accompanied the Matafagete men to witness the proceedings in the interest of his paper.

A Midnight Attack. Before midnight 200 armed men had assembled on shore, a short distance above the English Consulate, and, concealing themselves in the bush, waited for the appearance of the German boats, which, it was said, would contain a number of Tamasese men as well as German sailors, who had been brought from Samoa by Olga. An American newspaper man named John C. Klein accompanied the Matafagete men to witness the proceedings in the interest of his paper.

About 2 o'clock in the morning three German men-of-war boats approached about half a mile above the British Consulate, and were distinctly seen by the British Consul. It was evidently their intention to land, and they were firing upon the British Consulate.

Several capitalists of Washington, Pa., advised that Miss Sibley had taken westward bound train on the Delaware and Lehigh Valley Railroad. Nothing has been heard of the runaway couple since.

A PENITENT PARISIAN.

Two Boys Pulled out toward the sea and went to a village called Valle, four miles from Apia, and there they were captured by the coast, being still followed by Matafagete's soldiers. When Matafagete's men reached the point, followed by Matafagete's men, ran around the edge of the bay to intercept the boat pulled rapidly toward the shore. At the same moment three men on horseback carrying banners, rode out of the bush and signalled the men in the boats. Simultaneously a number of German soldiers rose from the bottom of the boat, where they had been concealed, and began to make a search for ever since.

The Germans Defeated. As soon as they gained this position they at once opened fire on Matafagete's men. Within a minute fully 300 shots had been fired by the German men-of-war, and the other islands, who were employed on German plantations.

The next day the German Consul sent a letter to the British Consul, Blacklock, that he was going to send a flag to the coast to stop the fighting and to disarm the Matafagete and Tamasese forces.

The German Consul also sent a letter to the United States Consul, which would place the lives and property of the Americans in direct conflict with powers conferred upon the representatives of the three treaty nations. Upon the arrival at Apia of the German Consul, the ship officers went on board the Adler to demand the Consul's resignation for having been instrumental to stop the war without consulting the Consul.

German Disrespect. The German Consul replied discourteously to Captain Mullen, and said he would hold communication with an American naval Captain, and would be responsible for his acts to his Government. Soon after this the Captain of the Adler sent word to Captain Mullen, who had returned to the Nipise, that he intended to bombard Lady before dark.

A protest was sent to the Captain of the Adler, and as the latter had shown no inclination to notify Matafagete to remove the women and children, Captain Mullen sent a letter to the Consul, stating that the Adler did not bombard the town that night, but returned on the following morning and began to bombard Lady, which was the name of the village. Two small boats were sent to the Adler, and four boat loads of sailors were taken from the Olga and Adler, who burned the Catholic churches. The ships then returned to Apia.

On December 18 Consul Knappe had sent a letter to Matafagete, stating that the ships would shell his villages unless he came on board the German man-of-war and gave up all his guns. Matafagete did not reply to this letter, but sent back a flag flying constantly since the battle at Lausonea, killing and wounding many of Tamasese's men, began to find ammunition, but were able to obtain 20,000 Snider cartridges, mortgaging their lands to pay for ammunition.

On the afternoon of December 20, the three German men-of-war, with a settlement was desired by the United States and the British Consul, who had been refused to meet him, and the meeting had no result.

On the following day the German Consul issued a proclamation ordering the Samoans to bring their firearms to the English Consulate, and that if this was not done the ship would bombard the village of Matafagete. The Olga returned to Apia, and at the same time informed him that E. L. Hamilton, an American citizen, and formerly the United States Consul General at Apia, had been killed at Matafagete, over which the American flag had been placed, and adding that if this property was damaged, the German Government would be held responsible. The German Consul made no reply.

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WRECKED BY PASSION.

The Soul's Light of a Fair Girl Extinguished by Unrequited Love.

SAD TALE OF FLORENCE HAFFA. She Becomes Infatuated With a Son of Chief Justice Williams.

HE TURNS HER OUT OF HIS HOUSE And Flies to the Sea.

A beautiful young woman is consigned to an insane hospital as the result of being the only son of Chief Justice Williams, by whom her affection was not reciprocated.

Dr. Williams, indeed, claims he never told Miss Haffa he would marry her. She declares he did, and that he had wrecked her young life. Her mother confirms the girl's story, but the love-sick maiden is carried away to an almshouse "crazy ward."

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Florence E. Haffa, a lovely young woman, richly dressed, was taken to the insane department at the almshouse, to-day. She had been arrested at the request of Dr. Charles N. Williams, of the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Columbia avenue.

Dr. Williams, the son of Chief Justice Williams, of this State, and Miss Haffa is a daughter of the late Judge Haffa, of the Federal Court at Vicksburg, who was assassinated by the Ku Klux during the Reconstruction of the South.

The commitment of Miss Haffa to an insane asylum is the sequel of a strange story of love. She first met young Williams when he was a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, and both are said to have fallen in love with each other at their first meeting. Miss Haffa claims that Dr. Williams has repeatedly promised to marry her, and it was while she was begging him to keep his alleged pledge to wed her that she was arrested by the police.

It was on Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, when Twenty-third District Officer Brown was called by Dr. Williams to take away young Florence. Dr. Williams refused to leave his young woman, and was charged to take her to the station house. The medical student, who was a handsome officer, who said that she had been at Dr. Williams' place all the evening. She was accompanied by her mother, who had her arm around her, and she was finally given her name as Florence E. Haffa, of 1941 North Second street.

She told Captain Brown and Lieutenant Lyons a story of how she had called on Dr. Williams and recalled his promise to marry her. The medical student, who was a handsome officer, who said that she had been at Dr. Williams' place all the evening. She was accompanied by her mother, who had her arm around her, and she was finally given her name as Florence E. Haffa, of 1941 North Second street.

Dr. Williams failed to make a charge against Miss Haffa, and she was released and once more went home. Late in the afternoon she was again arrested by the police, and she was sent to the station house. Dr. Williams failed to make a charge against Miss Haffa, and she was released and once more went home. Late in the afternoon she was again arrested by the police, and she was sent to the station house.

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HARRISON'S DAY OFF.

He Takes a Flying Platoon Trip to Torr House—The New White House Team Makes Its Appearance—One Non-Political Visitor at Last.

After dinner they visited the stables and inspected the fine horses and cattle. A pair of spanking thoroughbreds were hitched up and the general took a drive with the venerable ex-Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. William Harrison, who is looking at the team behind which he will himself most frequently appear during the first two years, was being driven for the first time. General Harrison secured one horse for the White House team some time ago, and three pairs of horses were purchased by him.

They are bright bays, 16 hands high and finely formed. They went well together and will make a fine team. General Harrison has not yet seen the team.

It is not known that General Harrison has any more horses to buy. He has already purchased several of the personal attaches of the White House are sure of their jobs for the next administration, whether Albert Harrison transfers his allegiance from the stables to the bays or not. When Butherford B. Hayes was here some time ago he put in a good word for several people who had been put into the White House by him and retained by Mr. Cleveland, and it is understood that these "spoken for" are all right. This was one of the matters that were talked over at the conference of the President and the President-elect during that famous conference when they were supposed to be talking Cabinet and other State matters.

One of the callers who wished to see General Harrison to-day and did so was the Rev. W. Mann, a hard nut from Cleveland. His visit was not political.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER. Who is Supposed to Have Embezzled \$165,000 From His Employers.

NEW YORK, January 19.—D. Morgan Hildreth, a stock broker at 49 Exchange Place, 95 Broadway and 175 Fifth avenue, called at police headquarters yesterday afternoon, mysteriously to find out whether he could get a mysterious prisoner who is confined there released on bail. The prisoner's name is said to be Wyatt or Wynth, and he is a man of about 35 years of age, an embezzler, whose offense dates back a couple of years. The amount of his alleged embezzlement is variously estimated at \$165,000. He is a man of fine physique, dark hair, and is said to be a native of New York.

Mr. Hildreth did not say to whom he had seen the man, but he said that he had seen him at a party given by the late Senator Charles D. Smith, who was a man of fine physique, dark hair, and is said to be a native of New York.

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