

RUMBLINGS OF WAR.

Startling Rumer About a Naval
Conflict in Samoan Waters
in Which An

AMERICAN VESSEL IS SUNK.

A Pittsburg Man's Graphic and Au-
thentic Narrative of the

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE TROUBLES

German Jalous of Americans—They Are
Trying to Freeze Out the Yankees—The
German Consul at Honolulu—He Is
Supposed to Have Discovered Bismarck's
Orders—Unfortunate Natives Captured
and Enslaved by German Treachery—
Lured into Ships by Feasts and Carried
Off—The Americans Above Such Out-
rages.

It may be true. There is nothing, so far,
to disprove yesterday's rumor of warfare at
Samoa. Berlin whippers about it. Wash-
ington's officials, from Blaine down, dis-
credit it. Dan F. A. McIntyre, now in
Pittsburg, tells THE DISPATCH a story of
absorbing interest in this connection. He
has lived in Samoa. Many of his ex-
periences and observations will be revela-
tions here. Whether there's war or not, his
story is very instructive and reasonable.

LONDON, March 8.—The Schlesische Zei-
tung, of Berlin, says a sensational private
dispatch has been received, stating that the
German warship Olga bombarded Matafa's
camp, whereupon the commander of the
American war vessel protested. The protest
being unheeded, the Americans fired on
the German vessel, doing considerable dam-
age. The Olga then blew up the American
vessel, with all hands, by means of a tor-
pedo.

In explanation of the above sensational,



The Rightful King, Maitafa.

yet startling statement by cable, news comes
from San Francisco as follows:

"The steamship Alameda, of the Oceanic
line, which left here for Australia February
9, touched at Tutuila, the Southern Island
of the Samoan group, February 25 and ar-
rived at Auckland March 3. Had any en-
gagement occurred at Apia she would
probably have learned of the fact at Tutuila
and carried the news to Auckland, where
the fact would have been cabled. It is con-
ceded that the information might not have
reached Tutuila, as Apia is 70 miles distant,
in time for the Alameda to carry the news
to Auckland. The steamship Zealandia is
due at this port March 16, with news from
Samoa down to March 2."

Washington telegrams discredit the whole
affair in the following language:

The story of the engagement between the
German man-of-war Olga and an American
man-of-war in the harbor of Apia, resulting
in the sinking of the American vessel, is
generally discredited at the Navy Depart-
ment. No information upon the subject
has been received at the Department of
State.

May be the Nipole.

There, as in the Navy Department, it is
said that news of an event of such impor-



Tamasese, the Rebel.

tance would surely reach the United States
at least as soon as a German sea coast city.
The Nipole was the only United States man-
of-war at Samoa prior to the 1st instant, but
it is believed that the Trenton and the Van-
dalla, which sailed from Honolulu early in
February, reached Samoa about March 1.
"There was quite a rush of correspondents
and others at the State Department to-day
to learn if there was any truth in the alarm-
ing story from Samoa of the blowing up of
the German war vessel, and, in his opinion, it
was merely an old rumour, worked over into
more sensational shape. No hint of any
such occurrence had reached the department
from any reliable source.

"The Nipole, which is supposed to be the
American vessel referred to in the German
publication, is rated as a wooden vessel of
the third class, with six guns. The Van-

dalla and Trenton, which have doubtless
reached Samoa by this time, are also wooden
vessels, carrying eight and ten guns respec-
tively in their batteries. Most of the
guns are smooth bore, but naval officers
say that, at short range and against armored
vessels, such as the German gunboats now
in Samoan waters, these cannon are just as
efficient as rifled ordnance. Unless the
German gunboats have also been reinforced,
the American fleet now at Apia is regarded as
superior in offense power, as its vessels are
fresh from the repairers' hands, and the
crews are strong in number.

Thinks Stock Jobbers Did It.

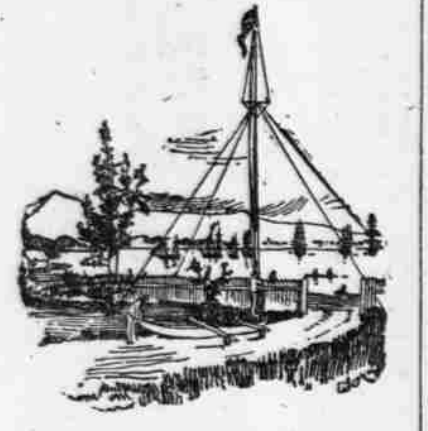
"Secretary Blaine this evening, in answer
to an inquiry, said that the report of a con-
flict between German and United States war
vessels at Samoa was, in his opinion, un-
worthy of the least credence. He regarded it
as a mere stock-jobbing rumor, having no
foundation whatever.

"Commodore Walker, of the Navy De-
partment, held similar views."

A late telegram from San Francisco
says:

"The arrival here of the next steamer
from Samoa which is due the 16th inst, is
awaited with marked interest. The steamer
Mariposa will leave here to-morrow at noon
for Auckland, via Samoa Island, carrying
passengers and mails. It will be a full moon
before another steamer leaves for the
islands."

The only advice from Berlin, since those
given above, are to the effect that several



Apia Harbor From American Consulate.

papers announce that the Samoan confer-
ence will open about the 13th inst.

Mr. D. F. A. McIntyre, an old Pitts-
burgher who has just returned from follow-
ing the sea for a number of years, furnishes
THE DISPATCH with an interesting ac-
count of his experiences in Samoa during a
three years' residence there.

In the course of his recital Mr. McIntyre
said: "When I was still quite young I left
San Francisco on a sperm whaling expedi-
tion to the South Pacific Islands. We were
wrecked in a storm on a coral
reef, and out of seven men in my
boat I was the only one saved. The boat
was steered by a long paddle. In some
manner it caught in a coral fissure, and was
broken off. We were capsized almost in-
stantly, and washed upon the rocky beach
of the French island Otahoe. My com-
panions were all killed, and I was knocked
insensible by the force of the waves. The
natives cared for me tenderly, and for four
years and a half I was the only European
on the island. I was then picked up by a
French man-of-war, and after that I wan-
dered into the Samoan Islands.

On the Samoan Islands.

"This was 10 years ago, and I stayed there
three years, employed as an overseer of a
coffee plantation, owned by Godefrey & Co.,
a German firm. Apia is the only town of
any account on the islands, consisting of
600 inhabitants, principally Germans, with
some Americans and natives. Cotton, cof-
fee and kava are the chief products raised.
Kava is the interior of the coconut. The
fruit is cut in halves, dried in the sun,
and then cut into small pieces.



An American Residence, Apia.

In this form it is shipped by the Germans
with the cotton and coffee to England and
Germany. Some of these products, how-
ever, reach America, though the bulk of the
commerce of the islands goes to the former
countries.

"I might say right here that the Germans
practically own the plantations. There are
not many Americans on the islands, and they
own very little of the land. The Samoans
belong to the Malay class, and closely re-
semble the American Indians. Their features
are red and their hair
straight and black. They are finely de-
veloped, strong physically, and capable of
great endurance.

Intelligent But Lazy Samoans.

They are bright and quick, and when
educated make intelligent people. They do
scarcely any work, and live on fish, the
flesh of wild hogs that roam in the forests
and the fruits of the islands, taro, yams,
bread fruit and bananas, which grow in
abundance. The natives delight in hunt-
ing and fishing, and this is their chief oc-
cupation.

The yam is a large root, either red or
white in color, that reaches as much as four
feet in length and a foot in diameter. In
shape it closely resembles an elongated po-
tato, and tastes very much like the Ameri-
can article. The taro is also a root similar
to the yam, but differs in shape and taste.
They do not grow to such enormous sizes.
The bread-fruit is delicious, and grows
on trees that range in height
from 15 to 25 feet. The fruit
is oval and oblong, and weighs from 8 to
9 pounds. All three of these foods they pre-
pare by roasting in little ovens on volcanic
stones. A hole is scooped out of the ground
and the stones first heated. They are then
covered with coconut leaves, and the fruits
placed on them and covered with leaves.

Cook Once a Week.

The natives usually cook enough to last
them for a few days at a time. The ground
is full of these little ovens, which they fix
up when they are ready to use them.

"The Samoans live in small villages in
the valleys. The houses are built without
any reference to a plan, each native putting
up his habitation wherever his fancy strikes
him. They are an exceedingly clean people.
They do not grow to such enormous sizes.
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pare by roasting in little ovens on volcanic
stones. A hole is scooped out of the ground
and the stones first heated. They are then
covered with coconut leaves, and the fruits
placed on them and covered with leaves.

"The houses are one-story, and made out

of coconut leaves fastened together with
bark strings. A rope is tied to the roof and
side, and during the day when it becomes
warm the people raise up the sides; in fact the
house is practically suspended in the air,
and it gives the air a chance to circulate.

"Wild hogs are the only animals found in
the forests. There are no wild beasts, no
snakes, but a few harmless lizards that catch
flies for a living.

Under Another King.

"When I was in Samoa Malietoa was
King, and he, the present usurper, was
there also. He was one of the brightest of
the natives, but a very turbulent man. He
had a good number of followers, but was



A Street in Apia.

not strong enough at any time to overcome
the King. He went to Washington in
the United States war ship Adams,
and offered the Islands to the
Government. The United States declined
to purchase, but agreed to protect the
Samoans until they were annexed, and a
treaty was made to the neutrality of the
islands was entered into by England, Ger-
many and America.

"When Tamases returned, the Germans
captured Malietoa and sent him into Africa,
but he escaped and is now living in one of
the neighboring islands.

The trouble between the Germans and
Americans began ten years ago, and I re-
member the occurrence quite well. For that
matter the Germans were always jealous
of the Americans in the islands, and have
been making a constant effort to freeze
them out.

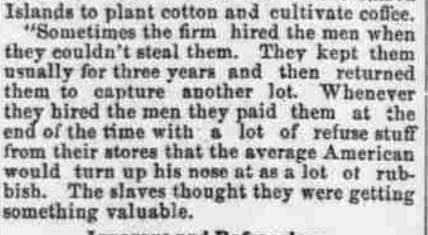
They Had to Do It.

"The Americans took possession of the
Bay Pago Pago in the Tutu Wela Island,
and established a coaling station. A coal-
ing station was established here for Ameri-
can vessels. The German war ship came
along and tore down the American
flag. The Lackawanna was
nearby, and compelled the German ship to
lower the flag and retire. This event only
serviced to engender bitterness between
the two nationalities, and ever since it has
been nip-and-tuck between them for super-
sede. My opinion is that the German Consul
located there is responsible for the present
difficulties. I feel sure from what I know
of the situation that he acted without orders
from Bismarck. Whenever a German ship
stopped at the station the Consul was
always careful to misrepresent the affairs
and put the Americans in a false position.
This Consul did all he could to excite his
countrymen to acts of violence.

"While in Samoa I was overseer of a
coffee plantation for Godefrey & Co.,
Germans. They employed from 700 to 800
vessels. They used largely, and I might say
exclusively, slaves that they captured from
the New Hebrides, Solomon and Lina
Islands.

Americans Free of That Sin.

"I never knew an American to engage in
this business. The above islands were from
five to six days' sail from Samoa. Gode-
frey & Co. were in the habit of sending
their vessels to these places. They made a
large fleet in the hold of the ship, and in
this manner induced the simple natives to
enter. The hatches were prepared, and
the natives were crowded into a sufficed
number they shut down the hatches, and
the poor fellows were caught. They soon
learned it was useless to resist, and they
submitted. The slaves thought they were getting
something valuable.



Innocent and Defenseless.

"These slaves belonged to the negro race,
and were more like animals than men. It
seemed to me they never knew any more
when they were sent home than when they
first came to the islands. The slave trade
used to be carried on in the Fiji Islands,
where I lived for ten years, but it is stopped
now.

"The work which these people did was of
the simplest kind. It requires little skill
to carry a bag, and making small holes
in the ground dropped it in. Occasionally
they walked when they were looked up, but
they hardly ever had sense enough to show
fight.

The Samoans, of course, are a different
class of people from these slaves. They are
capable of great mental development. A
number of Catholic priests came to the
islands while I was there, and they have
done some good work. The climate is agree-
able, and it is a most pleasant place to
live. This is true of all the Pacific islands."

WILSON TALKS FOR HIS SEAT.

He Will Argue in His Own Behalf Before
the Supreme Court.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 8.—Argu-
ments in the Constitutional case began this
morning in the Supreme Court and the
court limited each side to five hours' time.
The position taken by counsel for Governor
Wilson is that the declaration of the result
is absolutely necessary to give General Gov-
ernment a title, and without such declaration no
court has the right to declare him Governor,
and that the whole matter is in the hands
of the Legislature. The Republican side
insists that there is no wrong without a
remedy, that the people have elected Gov-
ernor Wilson, and the certificates sent up show it, and
the Legislature did not do its duty the
court must see that the law is obeyed.

The arguments were completed by all but
Governor Wilson, who will close the case
for the Democrats to-morrow. His time is
limited to three hours. It is believed that
the court will hand down its decision early
next week. A large crowd was present to-
day to hear the arguments—in fact the
courtroom was crowded almost to suffoca-
tion.

A Successful Temperance Worker.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—Ex-Master
Workman Rankin, of Pittsburg, has been
conducting temperance meetings at Steelton
this week, and has been so successful that
his services have been engaged for the com-
ing week. Three hundred people had signed
the pledge up to last night.

BLAKELY HALL tells the readers of
PATCH what a stout young man of wealth
and leisure lives in New York, and attacks the
Joke of Anglomaniacs.

HARRISON IS TIRED.

Of the Pumping Process, and Will
Not Shake Hands Promiscuously.

HIS NOD MUST PLEASE THE MOB.

A New Plan Proposed by Him to Get Rid of
Office-Seeking Bore.

CALL FOR ANYTHING YOU DON'T SEE.

Secretary Blaine Invents an Ingenious Way of
Evading Such People.

President Harrison has quit the pumping
business. He doesn't allow the common
herd to shake hands with him any more.
His grasp is reserved for Senators, State
Chairmen and others of more political in-
fluence. When the front of the White
House yard now fills up with the curious,
the President goes out and allows the crowd
to file past and bow to him as he inclines
his head toward them. Secretary Blaine
has had to resort to strategy to get rid of the
hungry office seekers around the State De-
partment.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There's some
reduction in the size of the crowds around
the White House, but the diminution is
small, considering that the United States
expired yesterday, and the President is
alarmed at the thought that the thousands
of strangers still in the city are not sight-
seers, but office seekers, who have come to
stay till they get something.

After this week he is going to devote his
time for awhile to the assistant dispensers
of patronage, and notice has been given that
he will exhibit himself to the crowds ad-
hering to the State Department. He will
shut the doors and be at home only to
Senators and Representatives and chairmen
of State Central committees, and members
of the National Committee and other states-
men of like rank.

He would save himself a good deal of
work if he would apportion the depart-
mental and diplomatic positions among the
States in the ratio of their Republican
voters, and then tell the State delegations
to pick out the men for the place assigned
to their States. He established a precedent
for this when he told the New York men
that they could have the Navy Department
and might put it in the hands of a
Republican.

Today the President suggested to the Illi-
nois Senators who called on him that they
had better make out a list of what they
wanted and leave it with him, and one of
them retorted that he thought it would be
better for the President to make out a list
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A BOY THE MURDERER.

Of the Young German Drug Clerk
Chopped and Chipped to Pieces.

AWFUL CHARGE AGAINST A LAD.

He is Arrested and Contradicts Himself
Badly, Time and Again.

ONLY THREE CENTS FOUND UPON HIM.

But He is Identified as the Youth Who Bought the
Hatchet Used.

The New York detectives plume them-
selves on their sagacity once more. They
feel reasonably certain they have caught the
murderer of the German drug clerk who
was so horribly butchered on Thursday.
True, the prisoner—an errand boy of 17
years—strenuously denies his guilt, but the
circumstantial evidence against him is
strong. He is identified as the youth who
bought the hatchet with which the awful
deed was done.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, March 8.—"A woman, a
Chinaman or a boy" was the suggestion
made to-day's papers about the murderer
who chopped and chipped the life out of
Drug Clerk Gunther Wechsung, in the
drugstore at 637 Third Street, on Thurs-
day morning. Most people who read the
story concluded that suspicion bore strong-
est against the boy who figured in it. He
is a prisoner to-day, and there is a good deal
more than suspicion against him now.

This boy, William Krulisch, when closely
questioned, contradicted himself again and
again, and lied repeatedly, but whether
that was because he was concealing knowl-
edge of the crime, or because it came easier
to him to tell lies than not, could not be
readily decided.

The detectives at work on the case were
Captain Wards, Detectives Carr and Shelly,
of his station, Price, of Inspector Williams
staff, and Titus and McCarthy, detailed by
Inspector Byrne.

THE DRUGGIST COOLS OFF.

Late on Thursday night the officers
entered Mr. Otto Doeffner, the proprietor of
the drugstore, to sit down with them, and
taking his time, to go calmly over the story
of the crime, so far as he had knowledge.
Mr. Doeffner had been intensely
excited and nervous during the day, and
now told the story printed to-day, but he
added an important particular, before for-
getting. He remembered that while he was
telling Wechsung's story, he had seen the
prescription room, and the boy Krulisch
had returned from (as Krulisch declared)
his errand to get some rolls for breakfast,
which he had brought to the drugstore, and
he had seen him with the hatchet, and he
excitedly told what he knew about the affair.

Krulisch said that Wechsung, after open-
ing the store to get the rolls, had given him
money to get the rolls, and had taken the
money from the cash drawer. When
Krulisch said this, Wechsung interrupted
feebly:

"No, no, William; I didn't give you any
money."

"THREE CENTS ALL HIS MONEY."

"Yes, you did," said the boy, and Wechsung
muttered a feeble negative again.
Krulisch then handed Mr. Doeffner 3 cents.
He had no other money about him.

Then the detectives called in Krulisch
and vigorously cross-examined him. He
told a number of lies, which the police
quickly caught him in. He said that the
hatchet was sent out and a search for
the man who sold it began. It was a
little before 3 o'clock in the afternoon
when Detective Carr and Shelly went into
the hardware store of Isidore
Freundlich, 1319 First Avenue, in the same
block as the boy's home. Mr. Freundlich
had told them that he had sold a hatchet
and kept it in his store, and he had
furnishing goods heaped upon the shelves
and floor and one little counter hanging
from the roof.

NOT THE RIGHT SIZE.

"Any hatchet?" asked Carr.
"Yes," said Krulisch, and he showed him
the hatchet and he put some hatchets on the
counter before the detectives. They were
labeled "Strung" and "Cut" and
"Cleveland" and "Ohio."
The detectives looked at the hatchets with
affected calm, and one of them observed
that the hatchets were of size 4 and 5.
They would like a size 6, he said.

"Was very sorry," he said. He had the last No. 6
hatchet he had on Wednesday to a boy.
Detective Titus unrolled the bundle he
had under his arm, and showed the hatchet
which killed Wechsung on the counter.
"Is this the hatchet?" he asked.
"It is the very one," said Freundlich.

The hardware store of Isidore Krulisch
by which the murder was committed, but the
lad would not confess. He said he had
nothing to confess. He continued to deny
ever having seen the hatchet. Druggist
Doeffner was sent for, and arrived at the po-
lice station in great distress.

ON THE REPEATS HIS DENIAL.

"Oh, William, why did you do it?" he
said, again and again. William said
only: "I didn't do it."
The detectives are satisfied of Krulisch's
guilt. His mother is in doubt, but he is a
boy of 17, and it is silver money, a large
sum of money. However, with a disinclination
to abandon their original conclusion
that the murderer's object was to rob Mr.
Doeffner of a considerable amount of money,
he was accustomed to keep about the house
they suspected that if Krulisch does not
confess he will reveal that he had an ac-
complice, or rather was the accomplice
of an older criminal.

The man whom Mrs. Bella Kraft let into
the tenement house hallway Thursday morn-
ing, just before the murder, is unaccounted
for. He didn't go upstairs, and had down-
stairs to the prescription room door, which was
found open; or to the door of Doeffner's
bedroom or to the cellar. Again, Doeffner
said yesterday that the last thing he did
before he went to bed was to lock the prescrip-
tion room door and bolt it to the floor with
a heavy bar. It could be opened only from
the inside. The bolt might have been
drawn to admit an accomplice.

YET UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Still unaccounted for, too, is the step lad
who tumbled down the cellar stairs from his
accustomed place on the small five-year-old
court yard, as if a man had given it a kick
in climbing over the wall into the back yard
of Wechsung's grocery store next door.

When Krulisch was taken to the station, he
Doeffner's and Dr. McGuire's questions, that
he didn't know who hit him. He had known
of Krulisch's presence in the store. If
some of the blows were given by a