

STORY OF THE SAMOAN REVOLT

Letter from Chief Justice Wm. L. Chambers on the Subject.

GERMANS WERE DEFIANT.

**Senate Court General Rule at the Head of a Band of Five Hired
dread Devils.**

New York, Feb. 14.—Dr. Porter Chambers of this city has received a letter from his brother, Wm. L. Chambers, chief justice of Samoa under the Berlin treaty, dated Apia, January 22. Justice Chambers speaks of the trial of the contest for the kingship between the two rival factions and says:

"After eleven days of patient investigation, two sessions each day and a hard study over nine months of Samoan customs, traditions, and other practices, I came to the conclusion from a legal and conscientious point of view, besides upon the treaty and the laws and customs of Samoa, but in conflict therewith with Taiva, the son of the late King Malietoa, and who, by the gift of the people had been endowed with the name of Malietoa, was duly styled king."

The natives during the delivery of my decision, exercised their right which they have in every part of Samoa. Things were exceedingly quiet and respectful on the surface and the crowd dispersed.

The United States consul general, Judge Chamberlain of Nebraska, a man of the character and legal ability and the law knowledge of Mr. Malietoa, the son of Lord Malietoa's wife, a man of fifteen years' experience in diplomatic services in Samoa, fervently desired that his name be mentioned in the decision for their respective governments.

The German consul general, Rose, who had been here a year, had refused to accept the decision for his government, although his government had already agreed with America and had sent him to Samoa to act as a member of the commission, whatever it might be. A meeting of the consul and the American consul general was held in the man-of-war ship within an hour. The American and German consuls and Captain Mürser reported that Malietoa and his wife had been recognized by the German government.

On the 10th instant, when the German government refused to do it, if it had been done there is no doubt that it would have firmly upon his threats that very day.

"Within two hours the German con-

sul for the defeated side and the con-

queror, Captain Mürser, led the armed forces of the Matavai faction into the streets of the municipality. The president, who is a civilian, three of his relatives, and his wife, the Matavai people realizing that they had the support of the German consul, of course, were also there. There was a mass population ready with arms,

and with muskets ready with ammu-

nition. The rebels who had been preparing the rebellion had 200 men and as afterward shown, half much better guns and were well sup-

plied with ammunition.

It is difficult to say to no doubt that the German traders and one American sympathizing with the Matavai people had supplied them with arms and great quantities of fresh ammu-

nition for them."

Judge Chambers described the fight, in which he was present, as follows, as last given by the Associated Press. He declares that Germans led the Matavai troops, the German consul general riding in a royal carriage in the lead. Justice Chambers continues:

"The English man-of-war could not

intervene because of the neutrality of the American and British interests on the other side and the native rebels that sea force could not be sent to the scene of the native question could be taken by them as an insulting act to Germany."

"On the 11th instant, the rebels, led by

the German consul general, rose in

the morning, and the English consul

had to leave the island, and the

United States consul general re-

quested that he be allowed to go

aboard the man-of-war to see the

condition of the rebels, and he was

not allowed to do so, but he was

allowed to go ashore, and he was

not allowed to go ashore, and he was