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MAJOR WALLER DENIES CHARGES OF INHUMANITY TO NATIVES OF SAMAR AND DEFENDS SEVERE METHODS OF PACIFICATION

"YOU can't stop the revolution in the Philippines unless you take the severest measures. You would hate to see your wounded and dead mutilated. I cannot describe the fearful condition in which we found some of the bodies of men under my command who were murdered by insurgents. I received both verbal and written orders from General Jacob Smith to kill all insurgents who were caught armed or who refused to surrender. It was the only thing that could be done, and I never questioned General Smith's orders with one exception. This exception I refuse to state. A fair estimate of the number of natives killed by the men of my command would be 400 to 500. These were all killed in battle with the exception of eleven carriers, insurgents at heart, who were tried by court-martial and shot. There was only one woman shot, and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort my men were storming."—Major L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, in an interview.

UPHOLDS THE ACTS OF WOOD

President Decides to Fight Hard for Reciprocity.
Revelations Concerning Cuba Cause Two Conferences.
Administration Still Strives for Tariff Reduction.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, June 12.—"Fight harder than ever" is the war cry of the administration in the Cuban contest. The revelations brought out yesterday by Senator Teller that Cuban funds had been used to disseminate information as to the needs of Cuba and that the Sugar Trust was using the same medium to advance reciprocity will only tend to intensify the efforts of the administration officials, who are now driven to the last desperate endeavor.
The policy of the administration will be to show that the money was expended for a proper object and that there was at the time F. B. Thurber of the Export Association was employed no connection between the Government and the Sugar Trust.

HAVE A LONG TALK.
President Roosevelt and Secretary Root arrived in the city to-night, and within ten minutes after the President reached the White House he was in consultation with Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba. A few minutes later Senator Spooner was sent for and there was a talk lasting late into the night.
The position of the administration is that expenditures by General Wood were made by him with full authority, not as the representative of the United States, nor as trustee of Cuba, but as actual Governor of Cuba. General Wood had full authority to collect funds with which to run the Government of Cuba, and he had authority to spend it for any purpose he deemed proper. He had a perfect right to send out documents informing the American public of the economic needs of the island. It was an expenditure as proper as the printing and distributing of documents by Congress, they contend.

The most serious result feared by friends of the administration from the disclosures made by Senator Teller is its probable effect on the Democrats, who pretend to see rapidly growing political capital in the incident, and who on this account will be disinclined to give the Republican majority any assistance whatever on reciprocity.

STAND OF MINORITY.
"Before we vote reciprocity of any kind with Cuba," said Senator Bailey, "Democrats will wish to know everything about the campaign that has been waged for this bill. The minority has a right to know how much of the funds of the Cuban Government has been expended in the campaign in behalf of this bill, and what part the Sugar Trust has taken in it. I think it will take considerable time to develop all this."

Republican Senators favorable to beet sugar held a long conference to-day and decided to continue their opposition to reciprocity. They will do this by announcing to the advocates of tariff reduction that they will cast their votes for the reciprocity bill as it passed the House, including Moore's amendment for the abolition of the differential duty on refined sugar, and will resist all amendments that may be offered to it.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.
They will propose two alternatives. One is to drop the subject and make no further efforts to secure reciprocity legislation. The other is to accept the rebate plan. A count of those present and those absent but known to be in sympathy with the movement led to the conclusion that there are at least nineteen Republican Senators who can be depended on to stand together in any course agreed upon. Counting the full Democratic vote as favorable to the House bill, the beet sugar advocates concluded that the proposition to pass that measure unamended would be the strongest that could be put forward. A combination of the two forces would give a total of fifty-two votes, or seven more than a majority.

SCENES OF DISORDER IN THE REICHSRATH
Leaders of Pan-German Party Exchange Insults and Box Each Other's Ears.

VIENNA, June 12.—There was a scene of wild disorder in the Reichsrath yesterday during the debate on the Danube navigation agreement. Herr Schoenerer, a leader of the Pan-German party, and Dr. Wolf, another leader of the same party, exchanged insults and finally boxed each other's ears. It was necessary for friends of the rival leaders to drag them apart, amid cheers and jeers from the galleries.

RHODE ISLAND'S MILITIA IS CALLED TO CHECK RIOTS



Acts of Violence in Pawtucket Street Car Strike.

Deputy Sheriff Fires in Crowd, Killing a Boy.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 12.—Bayonets in the hands of soldiers ordered out by the Governor of the State to suppress riotous disturbances glistened in the streets of Pawtucket today. The astonishing increase in the number of lawless acts directed against the United Traction Company, whose union men have been on strike since June 2, and the inability of the limited police force and deputy sheriffs to suppress rioting induced Governor Kimball to call out the militia.

Numerous scenes of disorder occurred during the day and more than a score of people were injured, one fatally. In the presence of about 1000 persons and the militia this evening Adjutant General Sackett read the riot act. The city was taken possession of by the militia. A provisional regiment was formed, composed of companies from the First and Second regiments, with the First Battalion of Cavalry. The regiment responded to an emergency call promulgated by Governor Kimball, and Brigadier General Herbert S. Tanner assumed command. In the afternoon orders were issued calling out the third division of the Naval Reserves and the machine gun battery.

STONES ARE THROWN.
The most serious disturbance to-day was at the city line. A car was started from the Pawtucket-avenue carhouse on which were a score of deputy sheriffs. At Pawtucket and East avenues a big crowd was in waiting, and it was prepared to give the deputies a warm reception.

Major Maynard had the First Battalion of cavalry as a guard to the cars, the troops being divided by platoons in the front and rear. The deputy sheriffs were ordered to keep their revolvers in their pockets by Major Maynard, who said that if there was to be any shooting the militia would do it.
Chief of Police Rice was present and advised the people to disperse, and a number of the striking conductors and motormen practically endangered their own safety by endeavoring to prevail on the people to leave.

Before the people turned their attention to the car they cheered the troopers. Immediately after, however, a rain of stones, bricks and every conceivable form of missile fell upon the electric car. The troopers were hurled in by the mob and with great difficulty succeeded in working their way out, the motorman of the car forcing the mob and getting his car through.

LITTLE BOY IS SHOT.
When the turmoil was at its height fully a dozen shots were fired from the car through the drawn curtains. One bullet lodged in the neck of Verner Peterson, aged 12, son of John Peterson of this city. The boy had been carrying dinners and was returning home when attracted by the crowd. The shot struck him when he was standing some distance from the car. The shooting made the mob wild, and only the presence of the troops prevented the demolition of the car and serious injury of the deputies.
Major Sweet, surgeon of the cavalry, examined the boy, and pronounced him fatally hurt. The boy was taken to the emergency hospital, where it was announced to-night that he would die.
The wounding of the boy sobered the crowd, which, after the car had proceeded, became more temperate.
At this time a Providence passenger, Benjamin P. Bosworth, becoming alarmed at the shower of stones, jumped from the car, which was being rushed through the mob, and sustained serious injuries by falling.

BALL CARTRIDGES SERVED.
The situation during the remainder of the afternoon, after the militia officers had jurisdiction over the field and had mapped out plans of campaign, and the proclamation of Governor Kimball had been published, was such that General Tanner determined to have all the soldiers available. After consultation with the Governor it was decided to ask for all of the available militia, and additional companies were called out.
On the arrival of these commands there were 750 men and 60 officers on duty.
After the militia had been stoned in the morning the ball cartridges were served out, each private carrying forty rounds and each officer fifty rounds of revolver ammunition.

ITALIAN VENDETTA IS BEGUN

New Orleans Again Scene of Brutal Murders.

Three Men Are Slain in Very Short Order.

One Assassin Meets Death at Funeral of a Victim.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—An Italian vendetta has begun here which promises to lead to many deaths. An Italian was mysteriously killed in Poydras street about a month ago. Though the shooting was in broad daylight on a crowded street eye-witnesses professed to be unable to recognize any of the participants. Last night Salvador Luciano, who keeps a grocery and wine room at Basin and Poydras streets, was sitting in a front room writing to his mother in Italy. His brother Louis and some friends were in the rear room playing cards. Suddenly five or six men rushed in and attacked Salvador, killing him instantly with three revolver and eleven knife wounds. They then rushed into the rear room, shooting and stabbing as they went. Vincenzo Vatura fell dead with a dozen wounds in his body.

Louis Luciano says he ran upstairs for a sawed-off shotgun and thus escaped. He told a countryman, however, that Vatura, with whom he was playing cards, was an enemy, who came in merely to assist in the murders; and that he, himself, killed Vatura.
Eye-witnesses of the tragedy were reticent, but the police gave Louis Luciano the "third degree" and he then told the names of two men whom he recognized, one of whom was wounded in the affray, and the other captured while running away. There were four others whom he did not know.

Louis was released to-day to attend his brother's funeral. Among the mourners who came was Bartano Ferrari, who leaned over the coffin, looked on the face of the dead man, wept silently for a time and then leaned down and kissed the brow of the murdered man. As he raised his head Louis Luciano beckoned him to come to a rear room. Ferrari did so and Louis drew a sawed-off shotgun from his trouser leg and filled Ferrari with buckshot, causing instant death. He was arrested and admitted the killing. He had killed one of the murderers of his brother, he said, and was willing to hang. There were two others, and he would take care of them. The police look for a succession of tragedies, for an assortment of sawed-off shotguns owned by Luciano have disappeared.

BUTTE POLICE UNEARTH A STARTLING CONSPIRACY

Upset the Plans of Bold Kidnapers Who Intended Doing a Wholesale Business.

BUTTE, Mont., June 12.—The police today unfolded what is believed to be a startling conspiracy to do a wholesale kidnaping business among the wealthy families of Butte. The alleged leader of the gang, Sam Cosentino, is under arrest. One of the conspirators furnished the information.
An attempt was made several days ago to kidnap 12-year-old Hazel Gindrup, a niece of Harry Simons, a prominent merchant of Butte, but the girl made her escape. A day later an attempt was made to steal the infant child of William Symonds, but the nurse girl made an outcry and the two kidnapers fled. Cosentino is an Italian. His countrymen say he was a brigand in Italy.
Cosentino, it is alleged, had a long list of people from which to select his victims, including the youngest son of Senator Clark, Miss Lulu F. Largey, a millionaire of Butte, and also a number of leading merchants, bankers and mining men. When arrested, Cosentino held a ticket for Chicago, and it is believed he was betrayed by accomplices in that city. The plan was to steal the Symonds child first and take it to St. Paul and from there to Chicago.

HOPE TO OBTAIN NEWS OF ARCTIC EXPEDITION

LONDON, June 12.—W. S. Champ, secretary of the Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition, and Dr. G. S. Hurley of New York start to-morrow for Tromsø, Norway, whence they will sail on July 1 on the Frithjof for Franz Josef Land to take coal to Baldwin's ship, the America, and obtain news of the Arctic expedition. Champ expects to find the America in about 82 degrees. If Baldwin has succeeded in his dash to the pole he will be brought back. Otherwise the Frithjof will leave a well-equipped sledge party to search for Baldwin. The Frithjof will return October 1, at the latest.
The Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition, consisting of the America and the Belgica, left Tromsø, Norway, July 16, 1901, under the command of Evelyn B. Baldwin.

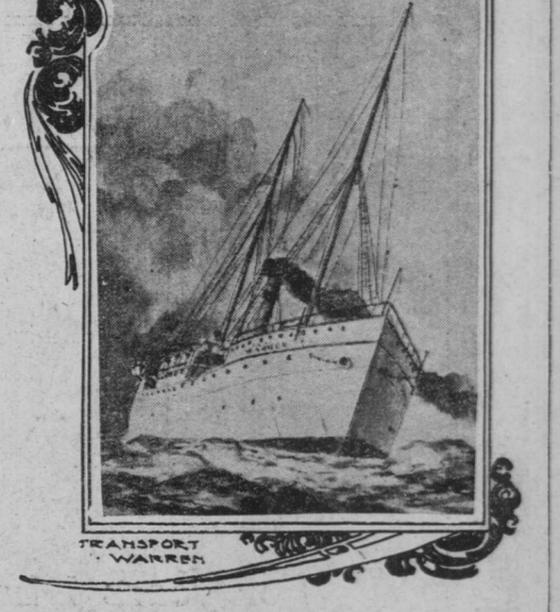


MAJOR LWT WALLER USMC

No Wounded Men Were Killed, the Officer Declares.

THE army transport Warren, Captain Barneson commanding, arrived from Manila yesterday, the most important passenger aboard being Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., who has gained great notoriety on account of charges being preferred against him for cruelty to the natives of the island of Samar. The officer was tried by court-martial in Manila, but was acquitted.
The moment the Warren dropped anchor in the stream Major Waller came ashore. He registered at the Occidental, and then reported to the Marine Corps headquarters on Ellis street. He spent a few hours in the city, and at 4 o'clock took the train for Mare Island.
Major Waller is a sharp, dapper, little officer. He wears the English army "puttees," swaggers riding breeches and a khaki uniform that fits as if it were molded to him. He wears his campaign hat with a jaunty tilt, and his peculiarly shaped sword, which is the only thing about his habiliments that shows he is in the Marine Corps, is hung low from the waist, and it clicks and rattles, drawing attention wherever he goes.
Major Waller has been called to Washington by the Secretary of the Navy, and will leave for that city in a few days. He says he has not been called as a witness before the Congressional Investigation Committee. He is suffering severely from a bad attack of bronchitis, and talks with great difficulty.

When asked about military operations on the island of Samar, he said:
MUST USE SEVERE MEASURES.
"You cannot stop the revolution in the Philippines unless you take the severest measures. You would hate to see your wounded and dead mutilated. I cannot describe the fearful condition in which we found some of the bodies of men under my command who were murdered by natives. I received both verbal and written orders from General Jacob Smith to kill all insurgents who were caught armed or who refused to surrender. It was the only thing that could be done, and I never questioned General Smith's orders, with one exception. This exception I refuse to state.
"The natives are brutal savages, in fact very devilish—full of treachery, you cannot trust them or believe a word they say. They were just thirsting for our blood; they were killing my men every time they got a chance, so the only thing that could be done was to kill them. The island of Samar is now peaceful, and I think that it was the best for the natives that we used such forcible methods."
"How many natives did the men in your command kill?" the major was asked.
"The reports are all on file, but a fair estimate would make it between 400 and 500," was the reply. "These were all killed in battle, with the exception of the eleven



TRANSPORT WARREN

MARINE CORPS OFFICER WHO WAS TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL FOR ALLEGED CRUELTY TO NATIVES IN SAMAR, AND UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT WHICH ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Says That Extreme Measures Are Necessary on Disturbed Island.

carriers who were shot after a trial by court-martial. This court-martial I must explain. These natives were all insurgents at heart. They were constantly conveying news of our movements to the Filipinos who were fighting. Something had to be done, and I called a drumhead court-martial. I was the Judge. I found eleven of them guilty and ordered them shot. The others that were killed, as I said before, were all killed in engagements. There was only one woman shot, and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort that my men were storming."
NO WOUNDED MEN KILLED.
"Is it true, major, that you allowed some of your men to kill wounded Filipinos?" was asked.
"No," the officer replied. "None of my men killed any wounded Filipinos. The wounded received the very best of treatment. There are on file in Washington requests on my part for bandages, for the supply in the island gave out."
"Is the island of Samar at the present time a barren waste as a result of the military operations there?" was another question asked.
"I was on the east coast and that por-

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