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VOLUME XCII—NO. 110.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNCLE SAM APPEALS TO POWERS IN BEHALF OF PERSECUTED JEWS

MARINES GUARDING RAILROAD

Cincinnati Lands Men and a Gun at Colon.

Government Patrols Begin to Fight One Another.

United States Takes Steps to Keep the Road Clear.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PANAMA, Sept. 17.—Marines from the United States cruiser Cincinnati were stationed on the Panama Railroad passenger train which left Colon for this city this morning. They were landed from the cruiser not long before the train started, fifty men going ashore. A small rapid-fire gun was also landed and was placed on the railroad track, protected by iron plates.

It is reported that all passenger trains from both Colon and Panama will carry guards of American marines while matters are in the present critical state.

Considerable excitement was caused in Colon this morning by a report that a lively skirmish had taken place between revolutionists and Government troops near Monkey Hill, only two miles from Colon. It was stated that the insurgents were defeated after suffering great losses. Later advice from Colon declares that the supposed skirmish was a fight between two Government patrols, which ran into each other and each of which mistook the other for a band of insurgents. The affair is reported as insignificant.

COLORED WOMAN KILLED.

Government troops found a small body of insurgents near Mindi station early in the morning and scattered them. A colored woman in the vicinity was killed by a bullet.

The royal mail steamer La Plata, which arrived at Colon this afternoon from Barranquilla, carried a large number of troops to reinforce the Government forces.

General Salazar, commandant of the Government forces on the isthmus, and Acting United States Consul Ehrmann will confer to-morrow. The general was informed that the measure of placing guards on the trains could not be considered as an act of hostility to Colombia, but that it was only taken under the necessity of ensuring uninterrupted traffic over the railroad.

Governor Salazar has just received a telegram from Colon saying that the first thousand men of General Perdomo's army had arrived there.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—No advice was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati at Colon. Instructions were sent to him late this afternoon, but their purport was not made public. It is thought he had been given general instructions to carry out the duty of the United States under the treaty of New Grenada to keep the railway clear at all hazards.

In the State Department it was said that no additional advice relative to the situation had been received. The department is not inclined to regard the action of the Colombian Government troops in stopping trains by placing obstructions on the track as an expression of the attitude of the Colombian Government. It is believed no further trouble will be experienced on this score.

Navy Department officials do not regard the situation as particularly critical, although every one concedes that embarrassing international complications may easily result.

LIBERAL SYMPATHIZERS.

A disturbing factor in the situation on the isthmus, it is stated, is that the greater part of the officials and employees of the Panama railroad are either Liberals outright or Liberal sympathizers, and in an emergency like the present one an excellent opportunity is accorded these railroad men, who are unfriendly to the Government, to strike a blow for the Liberal cause. Indeed, officials here recall an occasion several months ago when trains managed to run very slowly into Colon in order to hide from view a party of revolutionists who were marching on foot along one side and who captured the town with little difficulty.

The battleship Wisconsin left San Francisco for Panama this morning. It will probably take the ship all of two weeks to reach her destination, as the run is about 3200 miles.

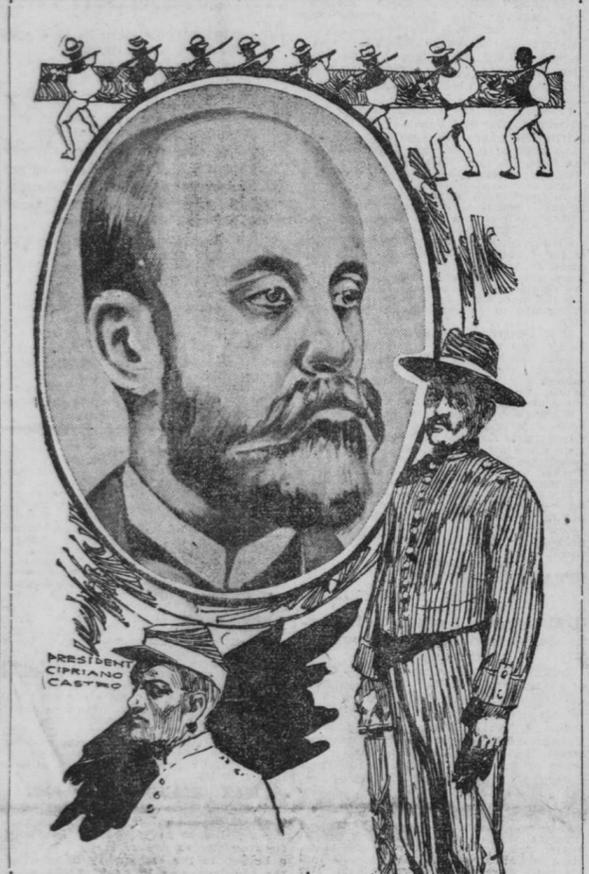
VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE ALARMS LIMA PEOPLE

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 17.—Great alarm was caused in this city by a strong earthquake shock to-day. The shock was so severe that an image of the Virgin in a niche over the door of the Conception Convent was shaken into pieces, the head and part of the body of the statue falling to the ground.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Repeated violent earthquakes occurred throughout the entire eastern portion of Turkestan from August 25 to September 3. Numerous houses were destroyed in Kashgar and in neighboring villages, and a number of fatalities have been reported.

PRESIDENT CASTRO FLEES FROM REBELS

Rule of the Dictator of Venezuela Appears to Be Nearing an End.



WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 17.—President Castro of Venezuela has retreated from Occumare before the advance of the revolutionists. The Venezuelan Government's situation is critical.

Recent advice received from Venezuela confirm the dispatches of the Associated Press from Willemstad of Friday, September 12. The battle which, as then announced, began September 11 in the vicinity of Tinasquillo, Venezuela, between about 4000 revolutionists under the command of Generals Mendoza, Batalla and Rivera and Government forces of about the same strength, led by the Venezuelan Minister of War, General Garrido, resulted in the defeat of the Government forces and not in a victory for the latter as announced in a dispatch from Torres Cardenas, Secretary to President Castro, which set forth that General Mendoza's army had been annihilated September 8 near Tinasquillo.

RETREATS TO VALENCIA.

The engagement of that date, as cabled from here September 12, was only an advance guard fight of no importance. The real battle began September 11 and lasted four days, after which General Garrido retreated to Valencia and eventually entered that city on September 15 with about 1200 men, leaving the road clear for the further advance on Caracas for the revolutionary army under Generals Mendoza, Rivera and Batalla.

The only other Government army in the field is the one which is under the personal command of President Castro, who a few days ago was at Occumare, about forty-five miles south of Caracas, and was sending out scouts looking for the advance guard of the army of General Matos, the revolutionary leader.

ROOSEVELT IN DANGER SAYS THE ASTROLOGER

Hoboken Professor Announces That He Has Read Queer Things in Stars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Signs in the stars portend evil for President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and Mayor Low, according to Professor Gustave Meyer, an astrologer, of Hoboken.

In a letter to the Herald Professor Meyer says he deems it advisable to warn President Roosevelt to guard against danger for four days beginning to-day. He has read the stars and found, he says, indications of great evil. By a strange coincidence the professor finds that ill-fortune is also in store for Governor Odell and Mayor Low on the same days and he warns them to guard themselves from danger. Likewise, under an evil sign is the general Government, according to Astrologer Meyer. He says much benefit will result if his warning is heeded.

Offers for sale. He spent millions of dollars in improvements and instead of fearing down more humble properties that he bought, remodeled them and made them more artistic and comfortable. The cottage which was destroyed was the center point of interest, located on the highest land. On the vast property behind it are massive stone stables, costing \$100,000, and on the sides of the hill are green-houses and gardens, containing most costly specimens of plant life.

Strong Plea for Poor People.

Roumania the Culprit in Case.

Humanity Is Ground of Protest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—With the double purpose of protecting the long-suffering Jews of the Balkan states and of averting the ever-present peril of the immigration into the United States of a horde of paupers, Secretary Hay has adopted the unusual course of appealing to the powers of Europe to force one of their children to observe the obligations of humanity in case of the Jews. The appeal takes the form of a state paper, remarkable in several respects, which has been dispatched in identical form to every Ambassador and Minister of the United States residing in one of the countries which were parties to the famous treaty at Berlin of 1878, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey, marking the termination of the Turko-Russian War and the creation by the direct act of the powers of the independence of the Balkan states. Because the powers are thus responsible for the existence of Roumania, the culprit in the case, the Secretary of State has directed the note to them in the hope that they will bring this Government to a sense of its duties toward civilization at large as well as to cause it to ameliorate the frightful condition of the Roumanian Jews. In a measure this action by the State Department may be traced to numerous petitions from Jewish societies and humanitarians generally, as well as to the warnings of publicists respecting the growing dangers of the immigration of degenerates. The document says:

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

"In the course of an instruction recently sent to the Minister accredited to the Government of Roumania, in regard to the basis of a negotiation begun with that Government looking to a convention of naturalization between the United States and Roumania, certain considerations were set forth for the Minister's guidance concerning the character of the emigration from that country, the causes which constrain it and the consequences so far as they adversely affect the United States.

"It has seemed to the President appropriate that these considerations, relating as they do to the obligations entered into by the signatories of the treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, should be brought to the attention of the Governments concerned and commended to their consideration in the hope that, if they are so fortunate as to meet the approval of the several powers, such measures as to them may seem wise may be taken to persuade the Government of Roumania to reconsider the subject of the grievance in question.

CONDITIONS ARE FEW.

"The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of its Government, the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hither under conditions fitting them to become merged in the body politic of this land. Our laws provide the means for them to become incorporated indistinguishably in the mass of citizens, and prescribe their absolute equality with the native born, guaranteeing to them equal rights at home and equal protection abroad. The conditions are few, looking to their coming as free agents so circumstanced physically and morally as to supply the healthful and intelligent material of free citizenship. The pauper, the criminal, the contagiously or incurably diseased are excluded from the benefits of immigration only when they are likely to become a source of danger or a burden upon the community. The voluntary character of their coming is essential, hence we shut out all immigration assisted or constrained by foreign agencies. The purpose of our generous treatment of the alien immigrant is to benefit us and him alike—not to afford to another state a field upon which to cast its own objectionable elements.

"The foregoing considerations while pertinent to the examination of purpose and scope of a naturalization treaty have a larger aim. It behooves the state to scrutinize most jealously the character of immigration from a foreign land, if it be obvious to examine the causes which render it so. Should those causes originate in the act of another sovereign state to the detriment of its neighbors, it is the prerogative of an injured state to point out the evil and to make remonstrance, for with nations as with individuals the social law holds good that the right of each is bounded by the right of a neighbor.

SOURCE OF GRAVE CONCERN.

"The condition of a large class of the inhabitants of Roumania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United States. I refer to the Roumanian Jews, numbering 400,000. Long

PRESIDENT ASKS HENDERSON TO RECONSIDER WITHDRAWAL

Party Leaders Also Appeal to the Speaker in Vain to Retain the Nomination and Remain in Race for Congress.



TWO NOTED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHO ARE THE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP IN SUCCESSION OF GENERAL HENDERSON, WHO REFUSES TO ACCEPT THE NOMINATION IN THE THIRD IOWA DISTRICT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 17.—Speaker Henderson refused to reconsider his withdrawal from the Congressional race in the Third District. This morning the following telegraphic reply was received in response to a request to reconsider his action:

"DUBUQUE, Sept. 16.—Messrs. Late Young and S. W. Rathbun, Des Moines, Iowa: Your joint telegram sincerely appreciated, but cannot reconsider, for after an age spent in fighting for my country, State and district, I cannot acquiesce in administering free trade poison to cure the trust evil I abhor.

"D. B. HENDERSON."

PRESIDENT SENDS PROTEST.

The following telegram was received from the President to Speaker Henderson:

"OYSTER BAY, Sept. 17.—Most earnestly ask that you reconsider your determination not to run.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Congressman J. M. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, sent the following:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Am in receipt of telegram signed by you saying that you have declined nomination for Congress. We cannot believe the telegram is genuine. Hepburn and Hull are here and all enter our earnest protest against action of this kind by you. The Republican party that you have served so long and faithfully cannot part with your services now."

Replying to these telegrams the Speaker further explained his action, adhering to his position. He gave positive assurance that there was no danger to the Third District; that Governor Boies is a

very weak candidate; that the Republican candidate will be elected and he will do what he can to insure his election.

After these assurances the Speaker said he must decline to reconsider his withdrawal.

ROBERTS IS PUZZLED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—George F. Roberts, Director of the Mint and editor of the Des Moines Register and Leader, to-day said:

"The Speaker's action is unaccountable to me. His letter does not reveal any reason that seems sufficient to justify so extraordinary an act. He says that he is out of harmony with a great many Republicans in the State on the tariff issue, but he indicates that the State platform is not unacceptable, and I see no reason why he should be disturbed by the expressions of individuals. He attended a conference of Republican leaders at Des Moines two weeks ago, which was also attended by Governor Cummins and others who favor tariff revision, and they had a frank discussion of the situation, which ended harmoniously. The Speaker invited the Governor to make several speeches in his district, and the latter agreed to do it.

"The clause of the platform declaring for any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly has caused the discussion out there. The central thought of the platform is a declaration of loyalty to the historic policy of protection, and the urgent indorsement of reciprocity as the 'natural complement of protection.' The 'shelter to monopoly' clause is in the trust resolution and, of course, to be read and interpreted in connection with the tariff resolution. Together they amount to an assurance that

while he refrained either from criticizing or justifying the speaker's course, he considered it of very great importance and due to General Henderson that his position be not misunderstood. Secretary Shaw said:

"Either many newspapers misunderstand General Henderson's position or I do. I understand him to stand pat on the tariff plank of the Iowa platform, which favors such revisions as changed conditions make advisable. In his address to the Republican voters of the Third Iowa District he says: 'While I have been against a general revision I have never been opposed to making needed changes, and I am not now.'

DIFFERS ON INTERPRETATION.

"Nor do I understand him to object to the anti-trust plank, which is in a different section of the State platform and which only declares against allowing the tariff to become a shelter for trusts. It goes no further than intimating that such a thing may exist. It does not say such a thing does exist. Commenting on this plank in his address, the general says: 'It is a bold declaration that if modifications of the tariff are requested to prevent monopoly from sheltering itself under the wings of protection, then the tariff shall be modified to prevent that condition.'

"As I understand him, he finds himself unable to agree with the interpretation placed upon this plank by many of his constituents and firm party friends. To what extent, if any, the Republicans of Iowa are advocating a removal of the tariff on trust-made or controlled goods as a remedial measure, I am unable to speak. I think General Henderson's friends ought to see to it that his position