

HUNGARIANS COMMIT AN AWFUL CRIME

Beat Non-Union Men With Clubs and Kill One.

Many Acts of Violence Are Reported in Anthracite Coal Fields.

Governor Stone Declares He Will Keep an Army on Duty, but Holds Martial Law in Abeyance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—While there was much disorder and many acts of violence in sections of the hard coal regions to-day, the lawlessness was not so general as it was earlier in the week.

The most serious outbreak occurred near Oliphant, where a non-union miner was clubbed to death by a band of Hungarians and his son-in-law was badly beaten.

Reports from other parts of the region show that petty cases of violence continue to occur. The lower anthracite region is comparatively quiet, most of the lawlessness occurring in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

At Harrisburg to-day Governor Stone was asked if he would declare martial law in the coal regions. He replied:

"Without discussing the power of the Governor to declare martial law, it would be wholly unnecessary to resort to that remedy. The National Guard have been sent into the coal regions to suppress tumults, riots and mobs where the civil authorities are unable to suppress them. They will not interfere with the civil authorities, but are there to aid and assist them. There is a surplus in the treasury and the State is prepared to maintain a large army in the field for an indefinite time. I have no hesitation in expressing my disapproval of tumults, riots and mobs and all acts of violence, and my determination to suppress them and preserve order regardless of cost."

JAMES WINSTON'S MURDER.

Waylaid by Strikers and Beaten and Kicked to Death.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 25.—James Winston, aged 35 years, was killed and his son-in-law, D. J. Lewis, was severely injured by a gang of Hungarian strikers, who waylaid them on their way to work at the Grassy Island colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company to-day. The affair took place only half a mile from the camp of the Thirteenth Regiment at Oliphant. Lewis got away, but Winston's skull was crushed with a club and he fell unconscious. While he lay prostrate and dying the crowd jumped on him, kicked him in the face and beat him with clubs. Winston was carried home by William Doyle, a non-union man, and Mrs. Doyle, who witnessed the murder. Harry Simrock, Tom Preston and Harry Shubah, the three men who are alleged to have committed the crime, have fled. Six men and a woman who were in the crowd from which the assailants emerged were arrested and held in \$1000 bail each as witnesses.

Mrs. George Marshall, colored, wife of the proprietor of a hotel at Jessup, armed with a shotgun, safely escorted a hunted non-union man through a crowd of 100 strikers from the hotel to the Sterrick Creek colliery stockade last night. When the crowd began to vent itself by bombarding the hotel Mrs. Marshall fired on the nearest group and peppered a dozen men with birdshot. This scattered the mob.

A company of the Thirteenth Regiment was called and attempted to disperse a crowd which was tearing up the tracks of the Pancoast colliery in Throop.

This evening a crowd of strikers threw stones at non-union men who were being escorted home from work in Forest City. The soldiers loaded their guns and the commander said he would give the word to fire if another stone was thrown. The crowd melted away. One man who held back was arrested.

Cold, heavy rains all day and late into the night eased the soldiers' work by discouraging the congregation of mobs.

TROOPS DISPERSE MOBS.

Coal and Iron Policemen Assaulted and Left for Dead.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Eighteenth Regiment arrived at the mining town of Duryea, this county, late this afternoon. The town is almost on the dividing line between Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and ever since the strike began has been the scene of many acts of violence.

After issuing some orders General Gobin came to Wilkesbarre to-night.

One battalion of the Ninth Regiment today went to Nanticoke, Plymouth and Maynark and dispersed large crowds that had assembled in the vicinity of the mines. Sheriff Jacobs accompanied the soldiers and at Nanticoke placed under arrest John Sucko, who was heavily armed.

David Know, coal and iron policeman, was assaulted by strikers at Brookside. In the northern part of the city, this afternoon, and left on the road for dead. He was removed to the hospital in a critical condition.

President Mitchell and his advisers at strike headquarters say the presence of

FORMING TREATIES WITH NEW REPUBLIC

United States Intends to Retain Isle of Pines in Negotiations With Cuba Concerning Commerce, Reciprocity and Extradition.



MINISTERS OF CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE ENGAGED IN ATTENDING TO NEGOTIATION OF TREATIES ON COMMERCE AND EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE TWO REPUBLICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—With the expectation of being ready to present to Congress at the opening of its next session a fabric of treaties between the United States and Cuba, negotiations are pending between Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, and the State Department with regard to a commercial treaty, an extradition treaty and a treaty to adjust the title to the Isle of Pines.

It is the purpose of Minister Quesada, it is stated, to draw up the commercial treaty on reciprocity lines. The fate of such a treaty will depend naturally on Congressional action on the subject of

WOULD MAKE ROOSEVELT AN HONORARY COLONEL

King Edward Desires to Bestow an Unusual Honor on the President.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is said that King Edward desires to show his esteem for President Roosevelt by asking him to become colonel-in-chief of a British regiment.

Emperor William has already been honored in a similar manner, but it is doubtful whether a precedent exists for paying a compliment of this kind to the president of a republic.

It is stated that researches are progressing officially and that if no precedent exists his Majesty will probably make one. Such a compliment paid to America would be highly popular here.

Exaggerated, Says Mitchell.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, in a long distance telephone message to the News to-day from Wilkesbarre, said:

"The reports of lawlessness in the strike region are greatly exaggerated. There has been no serious outbreak. There have been individual acts of lawlessness, but nothing has occurred that has been a concerted move on the part of the strikers."

Some Stray Firing.

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 25.—There was some stray firing in the vicinity of the American Iron and Steel Company's plant to-night, but no one was injured. Pickets were stationed about the big plant.

Cuban reciprocity. United States Minister Squiers at Havana will attend to the Cuban end of negotiations.

An extradition treaty between the United States and Cuba already has been drafted. The provision for the establishment of civil government in Cuba omitted the Island of Pines from the constitutional boundaries of Cuba and left its title to future definition by treaty. The United States has decided to leave the island under the jurisdiction of the Cuban Government until such a convention can be consummated. The Island of Pines is a municipality in the district of the judicial district of Bejuco and a part of Havana province.

TWO OUTLAWS ARE KILLED AFTER DESPERATE FIGHT

Posse Captures Two Others, Who Refuse to Give the Names of Their Dead Companions.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Sept. 25.—Deputy United States Marshal Funk and a posse killed two outlaws, whose names are unknown, at Henrietta, after a desperate fight, and captured two others. One of the captured men is Jim Holbrook, a member of Bert Casey's gang. Both men refused to divulge the names of the men who were killed. There were five men in the gang. The officers surrounded them. In the fight that followed one outlaw escaped. Officers are now pursuing him near Bufaula.

Jim Holbrook is the only one of the men who is known. He has been hunted many times, but never captured. He is a confederate of Sam Bauer, who was shot at Checotah. He was a member of the Brooks faction, three of whom were killed at Spokage Monday. Both Holbrook and the other captured man will be placed in jail here to-night.

QUARRELING MONKS ARE SENT TO PRISON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A further account of the singular controversy which arose between the Creek and Latin monks over right to sweep the steps and pavement of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem is contained in a report to the Department of State by United States Consul Merrill, at Jerusalem, dated August 15. This controversy led to a bitter personal struggle between the monks, in which a number of the participants were injured seriously. Wholesale arrests followed, and thirty-four monks were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one week to a year. The present outcome of the trouble was the issue of irades by the Sultan granting to the several powers the right to protect their own subjects in Jerusalem.

FIREBUG DESTROYS A BLOCK

Sausalito Is Visited by Big Blaze.

Many Families Made Homeless by an Incendiary.

Lack of Water Hampers Fighters and Loss Is Heavy.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAUSALITO, Sept. 25.—A fire of extraordinary fury, and damaging beyond anything of the like ever recorded in this town, started a few minutes before 12 o'clock to-night. Within an almost incredibly short time an entire block of buildings was reduced to ashes and probably a dozen families were rendered homeless. The loss may reach \$100,000.

The blaze is believed to have been of incendiary origin, for the owners of the structure in which it started are confident that every precaution against fire was taken by them before they closed for the night.

The amazing rapidity with which the flames made headway startled every resident in the town from beach shingle to hill top. Not a drop of water was to be had. The hydrants were discovered to be out of order and the efforts to pump water from the bay were futile.

In their emergency hundreds of people, headed by Mayor Thomas and reinforced by nearly fifty officers and the men from the revenue cutter Thetis, which had just arrived from the Arctic, went vigorously to work with such inadequate facilities as they had at hand to stay the progress of the blaze.

An appeal is declared to have been made to the company which supplies water for household use and is said to have been refused. Whether true or not, the report of a refusal gained ground and excited the severest condemnation.

The fire started in a barn in the rear of the blacksmith shop of Pedro Brothers, very close to the water front. Before an alarm was given it had almost destroyed the flimsy structure and was moving rapidly toward the east and west.

The Fire Department pressed quickly to the scene with apparatus and proceeded to attach the hose to the hydrant. Only at that perilous moment was it found that the hydrants were empty. The hose was then run to the bay, but the pumps were not of sufficient power to yield a stream because of the low tide.

By this time the flames had spread along Caledonia, Johnson and Water streets, and was fast moving southward to the aristocratic quarters on the hill. Many dwellings were destroyed, but in the majority of cases the owners were enabled to save their belongings.

Trees on the slopes furnished fuel for the fire and, like another Pelee, the peak above glowed in the reddest of light.

Among the houses destroyed were the residence of John Johnson, stables of Joseph Peters, the residence of William Warnerwitz, the blacksmith shop of J. S. Pedro Bros., blacksmith shop of Benn Bros., Frederick Revere's barber shop, Marrida's plumbing shop, the stables of Judge Bellrude, Justice of the Peace, and many small houses.

The men from the Thetis were under command of Lieutenants Gamble and Goudy and Dr. Horn. Their labors were most effective, and so was the service rendered by the crew of the British ship Genavrock.

After burning for more than two hours the fire was gotten under control.

During the excitement Louis Hafner, the well-known resident and capitalist, dropped dead. Heart disease is the supposed cause of his death. He was 75 years old.

STATE FAIR PAVILION HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Street Car Passengers See Flames Shooting Up to the Building's Roof.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 25.—The big exposition building of the State Agricultural Society had a close call from destruction by fire to-night. About 9:30 o'clock the passengers in a passing street car noticed flames shooting upward from the center of the roof. The watchman was quickly notified and the fire department called to the scene. By quick work on the part of Chief Guthrie and his men the flames were prevented from gaining headway.

It appears that the fire originated from an immense stretch of canvas which was being oiled and was to be used to protect the music stand in the center of the building. In some unaccountable manner this canvas caught fire and the flames were carried upward into the roof. The damage can be repaired with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars.

CHINESE COOLIES FLOCKING TO AMERICA DESPITE LAWS FRAMED TO EXCLUDE THEM

Wily Mongolians and White Allies Devise New Methods to Evade Statute, and Stream of Illegal Immigration Threatens to Reach Alarming Proportions Unless Means Can Be Found to Check It

UNSCRUPULOUS agents of the wily Chinese have put into operation new methods of evading the exclusion act which has started a stream of emigration toward the shores of America that is even now alarming in size and the cause of consternation in what it indicates for the future. The Treasury Department must find



means to check the growing unlawful immigration promptly or it will soon reach a magnitude that will disturb seriously industrial conditions on the Pacific Coast and arouse general indignation that the will of the people in regard to the entrance of Chinese coolies is being thwarted.

Two devices are now being used most effectively, and the agents of the Treasury Department, whose duty it is to keep out the Chinese, find themselves helpless to repair the breach in the wall. Writs of habeas corpus are sought by the score now on behalf of Chinese immigrants claiming to be returning rightfully to this country and by this means the "native son" Chinese, who has never before been outside the limits of some little province on the Yangste-Kiang, is hustled away from the inspectors before they have had opportunity to take his statement. Under the law's protection the alleged subject of Uncle Sam is kept in custody in the County Jail instead of in the isolation of the detention shed. His attorneys may see him as often as they please and the men who are prepared to swear that the alleged native son was born at such-and-such a place and date, of such-and-such parents, are coached in conjunction with the immigrant, so that when the case is called before Commissioner Heacock of the United States District Court so perfect a showing is made that nothing is left for the court but to order the discharge of the Chinese held in custody.

EASY ROAD TO CITIZENSHIP.

Chan Ling, born in Foochow, and who never saw the shores of America before, thus steps out into the ranks of American labor with a court record to establish his claim that he was born at 17 Waverly place, March 24, 1882, and that his parents were Chan Dong and Sing Chee. He is forever safe from molestation. No power in the executive branch of the Government can disturb him, for the court has declared him to be a subject, lawfully returning to his native land. He can work for his masters who provided for his coming. He can even put his name on the Great Register and become a voter and do the bidding of white and yellow bosses in helping to shape political events to their liking.

CALL'S EXPOSE EFFECTIVE.

The expose made by The Call in April, 1900, of the corrupt practices of Chinese and their attorneys and the connivance of Government officials put an end to the wholesale violation of the law and resulted in keeping out of American territory a horde of Chinese who, except for that expose, would have secured admission. Collector Stratton's honest administration has kept the bars up and has driven the wily Chinese and their white accomplices to devise new ways to evade the law.

USE OF HABEAS CORPUS WRIT.

Three classes of Chinese come to this port seeking admission under the provisions of the exclusion act—first, merchants, students and tourists with "section 8" certificates obtained at Hongkong or other Chinese port from the Chinese Government and viced by the American Consul; second, laborers who had registered in the United States and are returning from China with their certificates of registration; third, Chinese claiming to be natives of the United States returning from China.

No considerable number of Chinese can evade the law and secure admission except in the third class. A Chinese who has no certificate of registration and who is obviously not of the merchant or student class cannot land in an American port unless he demonstrates that he is a native of America. If he was born in this country he cannot be excluded, and if

that he is the man designated in the document, another servile coolie becomes a subject, entitled to the protection of the country and to the electoral franchise. This is the second method, used partly to supplement the first and partly as an independent means to thwart the law.

The Collector of Customs is authorized to pass upon the claims of a Chinese to American nativity. He may accept the recommendation of the Chinese Bureau and refuse admission or he may let the immigrant land, as it may please him. In this way Collector Stratton's predecessor admitted 3000 alleged native sons within two years. Collector Stratton has been very careful in his administration of the exclusion act, and in all cases in which the officials of the Chinese Bureau have recommended the deportation of a Chinese he has uniformly followed that recommendation.

Recorded copies of court records of Chinese are obtained upon application to the clerk of the United States District Court. George E. Morse, who holds that office, has furnished hundreds of them to applicants within a few months. The number of applicants is increasing and less and less effort is being made to cover up suspicious circumstances connected with the applications. Some of the records have no photographs attached, and numerous applications are made for these. Occasionally the applicant is so brazen as to send a photograph which he alleges is a likeness of the man whose court record he desires, asking that it be attached. In some cases a photograph and affidavit that it is a photograph of the man named in the record are inclosed within the official cover of the certified copy of the court record, in order that it may seem a part of the official document and pass muster where the inspection is not too rigid.

With three months a marked increase in the number of alleged native son Chinese seeking admission has been noticed. Since the time of The Call's expose in 1900 to a few months ago not more than five or six such cases, on the average, were presented by each incoming China steamer. For several months the number has been growing, until the situation has become alarming.

The America Maru, arriving August 8, had thirteen alleged native-born Chinese aboard. On the Gaelic, reaching port August 27, there were nineteen Chinese who claimed to have been born in this country. The Hongkong Maru, arriving September 1, had thirteen of this class of Chinese. The China, reaching port September 12, had twenty-five alleged native son Chinese, and of these nine were taken out on writs of habeas corpus before the inspectors could get statements from them. It is estimated that fully 85 per cent of all cases in which admission on the ground of American nativity is sought are fraudulent. Certified copies of court records of Chinese are obtained upon application to the clerk of the United States District Court. George E. Morse, who holds that office, has furnished hundreds of them to applicants within a few months. The number of applicants is increasing and less and less effort is being made to cover up suspicious circumstances connected with the applications. Some of the records have no photographs attached, and numerous applications are made for these. Occasionally the applicant is so brazen as to send a photograph which he alleges is a likeness of the man whose court record he desires, asking that it be attached. In some cases a photograph and affidavit that it is a photograph of the man named in the record are inclosed within the official cover of the certified copy of the court record, in order that it may seem a part of the official document and pass muster where the inspection is not too rigid.