

SEP 19 1904
CLASS 18-04
No. 10043
COPY 2

Fair today and Monday.
Light to fresh winds.

The Washington Times

FOUR SECTIONS

NUMBER 3752.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK SURE FOR ROOSEVELT; HIGGINS? MAYBE

Representative Hull, on Flying Trip From National Headquarters, Brings in the Glad Tidings.

ROOSEVELT AT THE POLLS STRONGER THAN HIS PARTY

House to Remain Republican Through Babcock's Work—President's Letter Better Than Parker's Utterances So Far.

REPRESENTATIVE HULL'S VIEWS

"Success of the Roosevelt and Fairbanks ticket is assured. Roosevelt will surely carry New York State. The State ticket is not so certain to do so."

"Roosevelt is stronger than his party. In Iowa, although a Republican State already, he will poll 5,000 votes more than the rest of the ticket."

"Republican ticket will sweep Illinois by 100,000. Indiana can be counted on to give 30,000 Republican plurality. The House will remain Republican, but we will not win out by sitting with folded hands. Chairman Babcock is a hustler. Cowherd (of the Democratic Campaign Committee) is a fine fellow, but he is working under difficulties. President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance thrilled the country; Parker's reply to the notification committee fell flat. The people admire a man who is not afraid to say what he thinks. The President's letter struck a responsive chord."

"New York is sure for Roosevelt. As for the State ticket, I am not so certain."

In view of the mutterings of discontent among the Platt and Woodruff adherents over the way the Odell slate was carried through at the Saratoga convention a few days ago, much interest attaches to this opinion, expressed to The Times last night by Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa.

Mr. Hull, besides being one of the most influential Republicans on the floor of the House, and in party councils, is in the present campaign on duty in New York city as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee.

Just From Headquarters.

Coming from one so closely in touch with the trend of political affairs, as viewed from the inside, it indicates that the great final exhibition of harmony between the Platt and Odell forces at Saratoga may not be borne out on election day.

Captain Hull has been so continuously on duty in the metropolis that he has not been able to visit his Iowa home recently, and came to Washington just for part of a day to see his son and namesake, who is in the regular army and stationed here. He arrived last night and will return to New York today.

National Success Assured.

As for national success in November, Representative Hull does not have the slightest fear. He said:

"Roosevelt and Fairbanks will win all the electoral votes necessary in November. They will sweep the country. New York is certain to go for the Republican national ticket. I was not so sure of it when I first went there to headquarters, but since then, in the past few weeks, I have seen the tide set in. Sentiment has become stronger for the ticket from day to day, and there is no mistaking the way things are going now."

"It is more difficult to judge about the State ticket, since it has just been put into the field. As to its success, I am not so certain and would not like to

FOREIGNERS CROWD OUR SHORES



AT ELLIS ISLAND.

A Group of Future Voters, Who Have Just Arrived From Sicily.

LIBERIA GROWING DESPITE ENEMIES

Great Britain and France Want Her Wealth.

FIGHTS HER OWN BATTLES

Little Republic Will Wax Strong If Capital Will Take Hold of Her Resources.

"Ground between two millstones—Great Britain and France—are the little negro republic of Liberia deserves great credit for having maintained its independence. It has prospered, in spite of the attempts of the two great powers to gain control of its rich land, and has developed into a country which offers great advantages to foreign capital," said Ernest Lyon, the United States minister to Liberia, who called on Acting Secretary Adee yesterday afternoon at the State Department and introduced J. F. Cooper.

Minister Lyon has been in Liberia about a year. He had a slight attack of fever, and is in this country recuperating and visiting his home at Baltimore. Minister Lyon is a negro, and a native of Honduras, but has lived in this country many years. His mother was a native of Jamaica, and he has traveled extensively in the West Indies and Africa.

Wife of Eugene Peters

Declared Insane.

The investigation at that time resulted in Peters being declared of sound mind and able to care for himself and his property.

His estate which consisted mostly of personal property was valued at about \$200,000.

About two years ago Mr. Peters' mental troubles took such a pronounced form that his relatives decided to have him cared for in a private sanitarium. His mental condition was therefore a second time made a subject of inquiry before a marshal's jury, and he was declared to be of unsound mind, and a committee appointed to take charge of his property.

Whites Number 200

"Of the million and a quarter persons in Liberia, 1,000,000 are natives, and the rest are negroes, or the descendants of negroes, who have gone there from the United States, the West Indies, and other parts of the world. The white population of the republic numbers only about 200. These persons are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits."

"Liberia was established as a home for ex-slaves from the United States, and the United States has always taken a sort of parental interest in it. Still, the little republic has been allowed to fight its own battles and work out its own salvation."

Norfolk and Western Railway

Have removed to their new office, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue, Bond Building—Adv.

SAYS MRS. PETERS WON HER HUSBAND

Hattie Waugh Sues Wife of Insane Man.

DEMANDS \$100,000 DAMAGES

Proceedings Pending to Annul Marriage of Eugene Peters to the Defendant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Hattie Waugh has begun suit in the supreme court to recover \$100,000 from Mrs. Clara Louise Peters, of Washington, for the alleged alienation by the defendant of the affections of her husband, Eugene Peters.

The complaint was filed today, by Rosaline H. Crosby, of 27 William Street, counsel for Mrs. Waugh.

Mr. Crosby was formerly the law partner of Police Commissioner McAdoo. The partnership ceased when Mr. McAdoo became an officeholder.

Wife of Eugene Peters

Declared Insane.

Clara Louise Peters is the wife of Eugene Peters, who is now confined in a sanitarium, near Baltimore, under treatment for his mental troubles.

Some time after Mr. Peters was declared by the Supreme Court of the District to be unable to take care of his own person or his estate, proceedings were begun to annul his marriage with Mrs. Peters, who was a Miss Mackey. The cause is still pending in the District courts.

Married by Police Justice

It was while Mr. Peters' mental condition was a matter of investigation before a marshal's jury that he told the story of his marriage. He explained that he was married to Miss Mackey by a justice of the peace because he preferred that way to the other.

A few days after his marriage Mr. Peters said he was satisfied certain persons were seeking to take his life and were hunting him from place to place with bloodhounds. To escape them he hurriedly left the west and went to New Orleans, La.

His actions at that place were reported to his relatives in Washington and they had him brought here to be cared for.

The night after he arrived in Washington he got into the hands of the police. At the Twelfth Street station Mr. Peters amused himself by lighting cigarettes with a hundred dollar bill, which he ignited in a gas jet.

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Guest of Wanamaker

"I shall visit Mr. Wanamaker at Lindenhurst, and on September 26 shall become the guest of the President of your great country at the White House in Washington."

CARNEGIE TO ENTERTAIN FRENCHMEN IN PITTSBURG

PARIS, Sept. 17.—A government delegation of fourteen workmen, under the leadership of Albert Meitlin, professor of the Colonial School, sailed on the steamship La Bretagne today to study conditions in America.

They will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Boston. Andrew Carnegie has promised to personally conduct the visit of the delegation through the Pittsburgh manufacturing district.

AUTHOR WAGNER IN THIS COUNTRY

Writer of "Simple Life" to See Roosevelt.

TO BE PRESIDENT'S GUEST

Distinguished Frenchman Has Risen to Prominence From Shepherd's Lonely Calling.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—When the French liner La Lorraine, six days out of Havre, reached her pier early this morning, she landed 1,025 passengers, 37 of which were in the saloon. Among them was a former Vice President of the United States, members of foreign diplomatic corps, society women in the gayest of Parisian frocks, scientists and travelers.

Away in one corner of the pier guarding a small trunk and a couple of valises stood a French pastor—at once the most modest and most interesting person who arrived. He had been standing on the pier only a few moments when around him gathered a group which had come there expressly to see him—persons who avoided the great persons whose names appeared on the passenger list.

Among them were reporters, editors, publishers, men of letters, and artists. The first person to shake the hand of the quiet passenger was John Wanamaker, former Postmaster General.

To Visit Roosevelt

The man who caused all the excitement was the Rev. Charles Wagner, famous in a dozen lands as the author of "The Simple Life." He has come to this country to lecture and to visit Theodore Roosevelt, author of "The Strenuous Life."

Despite the apparent difference of their doctrines as suggested by the titles of their most famous books, Mr. Wagner insisted today that their ideas were much the same.

"President Roosevelt says he preaches my books to his countrymen," said he. "And I have come over to see what kind of a man he is."

Dressed in a rough suit of coarse material, with a black felt hat, heavy tramping boots, and a small satchel slung over his shoulder, Mr. Wagner stood by his baggage and shook hands enthusiastically with those who came to meet him. To the reporters he had something to say about his life.

Born a Shepherd

"I was born in Alsace," said he, in broken English. "In the Vosges Mountains, where I lived for years the life of a shepherd, and laid the foundations for my future teachings. Not until after the Franco-Prussian war did I go to Paris."

"I was thirty-eight years old before I wrote a book. I am a preacher rather than a writer. I wrote my first book because I found that in my tramps about Europe my conversation with the people I could reach only a fraction of the total. I found that only by writing down my preachings could I reach the greater audience. And so I started to write. And I have been successful. My books have been translated into all the tongues of the earth."

"I came to America a stranger, but through the letters I have received from Americans who have read my books I feel that I already have thousands of friends in the United States."

Guest of Wanamaker

"I shall visit Mr. Wanamaker at Lindenhurst, and on September 26 shall become the guest of the President of your great country at the White House in Washington."

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.—Adv.

VAST HORDES OF FRAUD CITIZENS MADE TO ORDER

Tremendous Cheat Against the American Franchise Committed by an Organized Extra-Territorial Band.

PAPERS BOUGHT AND SOLD LIKE BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Thousands of Foreign Ready-Made "Voters," With Other Men's Papers—Documents Peddled for Few Francs.

(Copyright, 1904, by Broughton Brenden-burg.)

The officers of the Immigration Bureau intimate that in the last year more than 100,000 fraudulent naturalization certificates have been issued by a gang of swindlers throughout the country.

The attorney for the Federal Government in cases of fraudulent citizenship that come up at a single depot (Ellis Island, in New York Harbor) declares that 30,000 bogus papers exist in New York alone.

Altogether, not less than 100,000 foreigners today possess forged, altered, or purchased documents that will enable them to vote in the coming election.

This vast fraud is one against which the United States is all but powerless, for all the periodical exposures and descriptions of domestic naturalization frauds are nothing compared to the real story.

Bogus Citizens Made Abroad

The real story is that bogus citizens are turned out in thousands far out of reach of American law, in all the countries of Europe, by bands of foreign swindlers, bound together in a vast system with a thousand bewildering ramifications.

These men sell American papers as openly throughout Europe, and particularly in Italy, as a shopkeeper sells poultry or groceries. They not only sell American citizen papers, but they buy them, and sell them over again, so that one fraudulent document will do service for them till it is worn out.

They have their "buyers" in every American city. They have bands of "impersonators" throughout America. The "buyers" purchase citizenship papers for prices ranging from \$1 to \$5, according to the acumen of the owner. The impersonators get American passports that will bear descriptions which will fit the general type of Italian, Russian, Slavonian, Croatian and other nationalities who are to be made into "citizens" in the seaports of the Continent and then shipped to these shores to exercise all the privileges of an American citizen.

Headquarters at Fiume

The Austrian town of Fiume, where nearly all the Italians now coming here take passage, is one of the headquarters of this traffic. Among the American merchants in citizens' papers Fiume is an important industrial center as Hamburg is to the wild animal catcher. Naturalization papers by the thousand are sent to Fiume—literally by the thousand—and they are accompanied by bought, stolen, forged, and altered passports, guaranteed to match any face and figure.

Selling Papers to Emigrants

The papers are filed and indexed as carefully as any other business man would file his securities and contracts, and they are "fitted" to the immigrants with the calm sang froid with which a shoe dealer will fit them with footwear for the voyage.

All papers which are so written that they can be changed easily are laid aside as a special "line," to be used on difficult subjects with peculiarities that are too apparent to make it safe to use an ordinary document out of the general stock.

The office where this work is carried out is a rather a rear room attached to a tobacco, wine or other shop such as might be frequented by emigrants, and will always be found in the vicinity of the docks or the emigrant lodging houses. Runners go about among the emigrants, seeking men who have been in the United States, and who have been returned as contract laborers, criminals, etc., and that certain large class of first-time emigrants fearful without reason of being denied admission and willing to pay a small sum of money to be assured of landing.

Buccoed Out of Papers

The runners bring these customers to the shops, and if they have any doubts or misgivings as to the powers of these magical papers they are soon dispelled when they read the letters which the shopkeeper has to show from men who have used them, and returned them to him.

There is no fixed price for a set of papers. I have known a simple minded peasant to pay 100 francs for a set of papers, and I have known a set to be transferred for 35 francs, because the purchaser had no more money. When the papers are bought the buyer is fully instructed in the use of them, these instructions often being given in writing, and it is told that if he will return the papers, intact and in good condition he will receive a rebate of from 5 to 10 francs.

Formerly the system extended no further than the first use of these papers, but now it is cunningly elaborated. On each ship the certificate sellers have a representative who has full knowledge of just how many men bought papers secretly, and he has those checked off who are too ignorant or too stupid, in his employer's judgment, to use the papers without getting caught.

The men who have been in the United States before, those who speak a little English, or even those who have served in the army and navy, and have been about a bit, are to be relied upon as into the United States on the fraudulent papers, but the absolute greenhorn would certainly be trapped by the inspectors. So the device employed to keep the papers from being confiscated is for the representative on board the emigrant ship—usually a member of the crew, frequently the interpreter or chief steward—to approach the greenhorns and to draw them into conversation on the matter.

He will tell them that they have been buccoed, and that if they attempt to use the papers they will be arrested and sent to prison, the papers taken away from them and then after they have served their terms, they will be deported. He will end by offering 5 francs for the papers and a kindness, saying he can collect the rebate when he returns to the port of departure.

The poor immigrant usually gives up his papers, and is out all the money over 5 francs which he paid for them. Sometimes they persist in using the papers, and often get away with it, but quite a large percentage of this greenhorn class comes to grief.

Catch at Ellis Island

The extent of the system can be imagined when it is said that at Ellis Island alone, the last place for which doubtful emigrants embark, almost one hundred and fifty men have been caught since last February in possession of fraudulent papers and have been turned over to the Federal authorities for punishment. Especial vigilance in this matter has been with Commissioner Williams' regime.

But as to the clever one, there is a different story. This is a citizen of this country armed with citizen papers, and if the company owning the ship does not wish to put them on the manifest our law does not compel it to do so. There is nothing to prevent an immigrant, armed with bogus citizen papers, from walking ashore on arrival, except that the immigration inspectors, backed only by regulation and not by law, endeavor to give all such an examination on board ship.

But this is something that must be done hastily. An inspector can hardly go back of the papers, and when he does find something suspicious all that he can do is to order the suspect sent to Ellis Island, where the man is let go, and there is no means under heaven of proving that he is not the man named in the paper unless he is trapped into admitting it.

New Law Needed

And what protection has America against this gigantic fraud—this real menace to her institutions? Only the most scattered, desultory, and ludicrous defense. There is a crying need for a new naturalization law that will take the process out of the hands of the cheap paper peddlers, and put it under political influence, and bring it under strict and absolute Federal control.

The men whose sole business is to make bogus citizens for political purposes are bold about it—and they waste no time when once they think they see work ahead of them.

"This eighth day after he had arrived in this country one of the Italians in the party was an immigrant which I brought over in October of last year was approached by a friend from the same community who had been two years in the United States.

"Whom are you going to vote for—Low or Mead?" asked the friend.

"Why, I cannot vote. I am not a citizen," exclaimed Nunzio.

"The friend said long and long. 'You are more of a fool than I thought you were,' he said. 'I have voted twice, and you are as much a citizen as anybody. See here, you come around tomorrow night to the political club to which I belong, and get me introduced to a man who will get you a certificate of naturalization, will register you, and will give you \$5 on election day besides.'

Nunzio indignantly refused, and said to me afterward:

"If that is what you call 'being a citizen' I don't want to be a citizen, and I don't think much of voting in America."

Making Fraudulent Citizens

The ordinary course of these fraudulent certificates is illustrated in the hypothetical case of Max Koppelwitz, a Hungarian Jew, who, having arrived in Chicago in May by October had become sufficiently initiated into the dark and devious ways of the foreign quarter to be in no wise suspicious when his cousin, who has been in the country seven years, and speaks English, comes to him, and says:

"We are going to have a hard fight in this district, and the boss wants me to line up as many of my friends as possible. I want you to go and get me a job in the peddlers' license bureau, and can still attend to my own business. It will only take about two hours' time, and you will make \$2. The boss will pay all the expenses."

Following Monday with his cousin and meets one of the henchmen, a man who is known to all Chicago as a political worker of the most partisan stamp, and whose every action will be backed by the boss or his ward. What he does is as the boss doing it himself. If he makes a promise, the boss will keep it.

The three go to the county court, and the boss' man, after taking accurate memoranda of the names of Koppelwitz and his cousin, and the age, birthplace,

Atrocious Jew-Baiting In Two Russian Towns

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Details of the recent anti-Semitic riots at Sosnowice, near the German frontier, are arriving here from Koenigsbuette.

Barring the number of the victims, the riots lack nothing of a repetition of the atrocities of Kishineff.

It appears that the earlier reports greatly underrated the extent of the horror. The Jew-baiting mob rushed through the streets like a pack of bloodhounds.

Knives were thrust into the backs of those who could not get out of the way of their pursuers quick enough, or who made an attempt at resistance. Others, who had managed to get beyond reach of the knives were shot down by revolvers.

Horrible Mutilation

Those who fell were mutilated in the most barbarous manner. Most of the killed and wounded had their breasts and abdomens slashed. In some cases arms and legs were cut off and thrown to the dogs.

One Jewess, a Mrs. Golonsor, the mother of five children, had been stabbed and slashed fifty-eight times. She was left lying in the street in un-speakable agony until some of her more courageous co-religionists dragged her to the hospital, where she expired soon after.

Several rioters broke into the synagogue and seized Sherrer, the janitor, whose arm they twisted until it broke

Mob Worn Out

Wherever a Jew was found he was submitted to the most cruel torture. For hours the frenzied mob continued its rampage until it stopped from sheer exhaustion. Some parts of the streets were literally flooded with blood.

It is expected that the number of dead will reach fifty. Very few of those in the hospitals are expected to recover.

It is stated that the police refused to interfere, and that the chief deliberately sent some of his men to suburbs remote from the scene of rioting.

Jew-Baiting at Smela

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—The newspaper "Kievianin" publishes details of the Jew-baiting horrors at Smela.

Over one hundred homes, one hundred and fifty shops, two school buildings, two synagogues and the public library with thousands of valuable books, the gift of the wife of Dr. Stern, have been razed to the ground.

Many families have lost their all.

MISSING FISHERMEN FOUND

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17.—It was reported that the five fishermen who were supposed to have been drowned in the Delaware River on Wednesday had been rescued at Pennsboro, N. J.