



FAIR TREATMENT FOR THE CHINESE

President Will See That All Courtesy Is Shown to the Exempt Classes.

ORDERS GIVEN OFFICIALS

Complaint That Merchants and Travelers Were Rudely Treated by Immigration Officials Has Brought Prompt Action.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—By direction of President Roosevelt action has been taken by the Administration which not only facilitates the landing in this country of Chinese of the exempt class, but will also eliminate from the Immigration Bureau such administrative features as have been the subject of criticism by Chinese. It is the declared intention of the President to see that Chinese merchants, travelers, students, and others of the exempt classes shall have the same courtesy shown them by officers of the Immigration Bureau as is accorded to citizens of the most favored nations.

Representations have been made to the President that in view of alleged harsh treatment accorded to many Chinese seeking a landing in the United States, the commercial guilds of China have determined to institute a boycott on American manufacturers. The representations, backed by the authority of the American Asiatic Society and commercial bodies throughout the country, induced the President to make an investigation of the situation with a view to remedying the evils complained of, if they were found to exist. The subject was discussed thoroughly with Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who has supervision of the Immigration Bureau.

As the result of the inquiry orders have been issued to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in China by the President himself that they must look closely to the performance of their duties under the exclusion law and see to it that members of the exempt classes coming to this country are provided with proper certificates. These certificates will be accepted at any port of the United States and will guarantee the bearer against any harsh or discourteous treatment. Such treatment, indeed, will be the cause of the instant dismissal of the offending official wherever he may be.

Instructions to Immigration Officers. In addition to the President's orders Secretary Metcalf has issued instructions to the immigration officers which it is believed will remedy the difficulty heretofore complained of by the Chinese government and individuals. It is anticipated that the prompt action taken by the Government to remedy the conditions in China will eliminate the possibility of serious trade differences between China and the manufacturers of this country.

The text of the official correspondence and orders on the subject was made public today by authority of President Roosevelt. The President's orders to the diplomatic and consular representatives in China have been transmitted through the State Department and are as follows:

The White House, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1905.—To the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, and the Honorable Secretary of the War, and to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

Chinese Laborers Are Banned. Under the laws of the United States and in accordance with the spirit of the treaties negotiated between the United States and China, all Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, are absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States, but the purpose of the Government of the United States is to show the widest and kindest regards toward all merchants, travelers, students and teachers who may come to the United States, and well toward all "Chinese officials or representatives in any capacity of the Chinese government."

All individuals of these classes are allowed to come and go of their own free will and accord, and are to be given all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nations. The President has issued special instructions through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the effect that all immigration inspectors, consuls and other officers of the United States must be scrupulously avoided.

The officials of the Immigration Department have been told that no harshness in the administration of the law will for a moment be tolerated, and that any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons by any official of the Government will be cause for immediate dismissal from the service.

Certificates for Visiting Class. The status of those Chinese entitled freely to enter the United States is primarily determined by the certificate provided for under section 6 of the act of Congress, July 3, 1892. Under this act the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States have, by direction of the President, been instructed before visiting any certificate strictly to comply with the requirements of that portion of section 6, which provides as follows:

These valid certificates of such real value that it is safe to accept them here in the United States. This will result in doing away with much of the state of affairs that have arisen. The Chinese students, merchant or traveler will thereby secure before leaving China a certificate which will guarantee him against any improper treatment.

But in order that this plan may be carried out it is absolutely necessary that the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in their work in visiting these certificates as referees, shall understand that this is one of their most important functions. They must not leave any certificate unless they are certain that the person to whom it is issued is entitled to it, and they will be held to a most rigid responsibility for the manner in which they perform this duty. If there is reason to believe that any certificate has been improperly issued, or is being impermissibly renewed, such investigation will be made into the instance.

Careful Action of Diplomats. The only way in which possibly, while fully carrying out the provisions of the law against the issuance of the certificate to those who are unskilled, or unskilled, to secure the fullest courtesy and consideration for all Chinese persons of the exempt class, such as officials, travelers, merchants, students, and the like, is through the careful and conscientious action of our diplomatic and consular representatives under the proposed policy of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The change will simplify the whole administration of the law; but it cannot be made permanent unless the diplomatic and consular representatives do their full duty and see to it that no certificate is issued with their view unless the person receiving it clearly shows that he is entitled to it, and is fully entitled to the privilege of the certificate set forth.

Accordingly all our diplomatic and consular representatives in China are warned to perform this most important duty with the utmost care. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. New Instructions Issued. These orders are supplemented by a letter to the President from Secretary Metcalf, setting out the provisions of the law under which the Bureau of Immigration operates in regard to Chinese immigrants and by the new instructions issued to immigration officers regarding their treatment of Chinese who may come to the United States.

The President and Mr. Metcalf believe that the instructions will insure to Chinese the same courteous treatment that is accorded to people of other nationalities. Secretary Metcalf's letter to the President and his instructions to the immigration officers follow: Washington, June 24, 1905.—The President: Referring to the matter of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, I have to advise you that I have given thorough thought into the questions raised, and that I find the situation to be as follows:

Divided into Two Classes. For the purpose of considering the operation of the exclusion laws, Chinese subjects coming to the United States may be arbitrarily divided into two classes: First—Chinese laborers who are returning to the United States within one year after departure therefrom. Second—Chinese subjects being merchants, travelers, students or otherwise, or those who are allowed to enter the United States to come and go there of their own free will and accord, and who are entitled to the same privileges and immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation, if in the opinion of the United States government, it is generally known as section 6 certificates, unless they have received as such in the United States and are returning thereto in compliance with the conditions of such certificate or of their right to admission.

Rights Under Section Six. Section 6 of the act of May 8, 1892, as amended by the act of July 3, 1894, now in force and effect, provides in effect that every Chinese laborer who may be entitled by treaty or law to come within the United States and who shall be able to come to the United States, shall first be permitted to enter the United States, shall be entitled by the Chinese government or other such foreign government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, to a certificate to be issued by such government. The law requires that this certificate shall be in the hands of the Chinese person at the time he enters the United States, and that the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature; that the certificate shall state the individual, family and marital status of the holder; that it shall state, by way of identification, the holder's name, age, height and all peculiarities, former and present occupation and profession, when and where any and every certificate is issued, and that the person to whom the certificate is issued and that such person is entitled by law to come within the United States.

As Applied to Merchants. If the person so applying is a merchant the certificate must state, in addition to the above requirements, the nature of, character and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application, as aforesaid. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity or pleasure, or for labor, the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial resources, and the source of such certificate is desired. The law further provides as follows:

"The certificate provided for in this act, and the conditions and terms attached thereto, shall be such as to prevent any vessel to proceed to the United States, by way of the immigration of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or consular representative from the United States at the port of call from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, and such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indecent or improper conduct has been so reported, shall be held to be in violation of the law. It shall be his duty, before issuing such certificate, as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said certificate is being issued in violation of the law, it shall be his duty to refuse to issue the same."

COSSACKS MURDER A JEWISH FAMILY

Overtaken and Shot While on the Way to Baluty Railway Station.

CABMAN ALSO A VICTIM

Fighting in Streets of Lodz Between Soldiers and the Strikers Has Ceased—Slughter Still Continues.

LODZ, Russian Poland, June 25.—The most serious phase of the fighting between the military and strikers is at an end, but there are still isolated attacks in the suburbs. At Baluty this morning Cossacks attacked a Jewish family of five persons who were driving in a cab to the railway station, and shot and killed all, including the cabman. Workmen attacked two policemen and shot and killed one and wounded the other.

There is a general exodus from Lodz. Two thousand persons have already left, and all trains are crowded. During the disturbance 35 government liquor stores were destroyed by the mob, which appropriated all the cash and stamps found on the premises. The cash and stamps were added to the funds of the Socialist party. The workmen in all the factories will strike tomorrow.

Some prominent citizens this morning telegraphed General Rudzki, commander of the troops here, asking for protection against the brutality of the soldiers and especially the Cossacks who, in one instance, killed and robbed the servant of a millionaire, named Rosenblatt, who was carrying \$500 to the bank. The General promised to punish the offenders, but said he required witnesses to testify against the Cossacks.

WORKMEN URGED TO PROTEST

Proclamation at Warsaw Calls for Paralyzing of All Industries.

WARSAW, June 25.—The proclamation issued yesterday by the Social Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania, calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre, declares that in order to show the solidarity of their brethren and to protest against the new and increasing crimes of the Emperor's government, "all Warsaw must stop work tomorrow."

The proclamation orders that not a single factory or workshop shall be operated, and that offices, shops, restaurants and coffee-houses must close and all traffic must cease. It says that the red flag, the flag of the workmen, must float in the streets of Warsaw and call upon all workmen to help their brothers arrange a general strike. The military is patrolling the streets in the factory and Jewish districts tonight. In the suburb of Praga today workmen shot and wounded two policemen.

In Ogrodowa street there was an encounter between gendarmes and a crowd and shots were fired on both sides. Three civilians and one gendarme were wounded. In other streets processions of workmen were dispersed.

CRUSHED BY BRUTAL SOLDIERS

Mob Is Reduced to Submission in Streets Running With Blood.

LODZ, Russian Poland, June 25.—Rioting is still in progress here, but the troops are gradually gaining the upper hand of the people and by sheer weight of numbers and weapons are crushing the resistance against the government. The dead and wounded are numbered in the thousands; the prisoners are filled with victims and all citizens who are able to do so are fleeing from their homes.

General Shiboff, commanding the troops, who has been on duty constantly for the last three days, stated at midnight that he now controlled the situation and declared that he believed the trouble was practically over. Even while he made the statement, the sound of the rifle and the revolver firing could be heard from the suburbs, where the striking workmen were being shot down by the Cossacks and the infantrymen who are patrolling the streets.

It is impossible at this time to secure accurate details of the last four days. Many of the dead were rushed to the cemeteries in carts and dumped into hurriedly excavated trenches which were immediately filled with earth by troops, specially detailed for that service. No attempt was made to identify the dead and no record was kept of the number of the bodies thus buried.

Wounded Afraid to Call for Help.

Some of the victims of the wrath of the soldiers were claimed by their relatives and buried, and there are still nearly 100 bodies in a temporary morgue established by order of General Shiboff. Many of the wounded are expected to die, while others wounded are suffering in their homes without medical attention, because they are afraid that if they ask for help from the doctors their relatives will be arrested for complicity in the riot and will suffer. The brutality of the troops is almost beyond belief. Those on duty in the city were specially selected for the duty they have performed and have carried out the orders of their officers only too well. Men, women and children have been scourged with whips, riddled with bullets and slashed with

swords. No class has escaped, and among the victims are Jews and Gendarmes of the highest and lowest classes. In fact, so severe has been the treatment by the Cossacks that a delegation of leading citizens last night demanded an audience with General Shiboff. They told him that because his life was unsafe under present conditions; that only cruelty was boundless; but the innocent suffered at the hands of the troops, and threatened that if he did not curb his subordinates they would take action to bring the matter to the attention of the Czar. The General listened quietly to the men, but gave the men no satisfaction and the attitude of the soldiers remained the same.

Strikers Threaten Vengeance.

Strikers held a number of meetings at which they threatened dire vengeance for their comrades already slain. Socialistic leaders harangued the workmen and told them they should be willing to sacrifice their lives as a protest to all Russia, that they were no longer slaves and that they demanded the right to live as men. They had the effect of stirring up desperate feelings and later on in the day resulted in several clashes with the soldiers in which the strikers suffered severely.

The first of these clashes took place in the outlying districts where a mob of about 400 persons attacked a depot. They roused the guard and after seizing the liquor from the depot, set the building on fire. A detachment of troops arrived on the scene and their commander ordered the crowd to disperse. Inflamed with the liquor, they had drunk, they jeered at him and threatened to kill him and his men.

Charge by Mounted Cossacks.

Immediately the order was given to load with ball cartridges and the mob wavered. The commandant at the head of the militia (half a battalion), gave the order to charge. The horses broke into a gallop and the animals plunged into the yelling, howling, cursing throng. Those exposed to the direct onslaught of the Cossacks broke and squeezed through the mass behind them to safety, gaining the open street and seeking safety in flight. But those behind who had not felt the sting of the knouts still pressed forward. Presently, high above the turmoil of the battle, rang out the command to fire, followed by the crackling and crashing of the gun. Right and left the rioters fell. But the crush from behind kept on and over the bodies of the fallen surged the mob.

The troopers then made a general charge, driving the mob before them like a herd of frightened cattle, slashing with their sabers, knocking them with their loaded whips and now and then shooting into small crowds which seemed unwilling to give way. The militia of the army had conquered and within ten minutes the mob had been dispersed. There were a number of collisions later in the central portion of the city, but the casualties were small.

Millionaire's Servant Robbed.

Two drunken Cossacks killed and robbed the servant of a millionaire named Rosenblatt, who was carrying a package containing 1000 rubles to his employer. They robbed the body and made off with the money. Shortly afterward a squad of five Cossacks attacked a Jewish family of five who were making their way out of the city in a cab and shot all of them dead. They were all known and the shooting had inflamed the Jews, who threaten dire vengeance. It is reported tonight that a large number of small bombs and packages of vitriol have been smuggled into the city, and these would be used today against the soldiers.

CROWDS ARE NOT PERMITTED

Only Fifty People Were Injured in Warsaw Sunday.

WARSAW, June 25.—This city was comparatively quiet throughout Sunday and although several collisions took place between rioters and soldiers, no one, so far as is known, was killed, and less than 50 persons were injured. The troops and police held strict orders not to permit crowds to congregate and all those who were literally carried out, so that the people were given no chance to rise against the authorities.

The temper of the people is better, and threats of assassination of officials are freely made. Word received from all of the cities of Poland indicate that the present trouble is in its waning and a general revolutionary uprising is expected. Five regiments from the St. Petersburg garrison reached here Sunday afternoon and were immediately sent to those cities where garrisons were not strong. A proclamation of martial law can be expected here not later than Monday night should the disorder increase.

NEWS IS KEPT FROM RUSSIA

Strict Censorship on Atrocities Committed at Lodz.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—(E. M. A.)—Beyond the bare announcement that firing was again heard Saturday night in the Jewish quarter at Lodz and that the Jews are leaving the city in great numbers, there is almost nothing known about the situation at Lodz and the development of Saturday and Sunday. Even a accurate estimate of Friday's struggle and the extent of the casualties cannot be obtained here, as practically all telegrams except brief and unsatisfactory messages to the papers are held up by the internal censorship.

The newspapers are without information and General Treppoff's adjutant told the Associated Press that the censorship of police had nothing to communicate. Ambassador Meyer is also without news, though American consuls are under orders to telegraph immediately happenings of importance in their districts.

The lack of information prevented any manifestation of feeling on the part of the workmen of St. Petersburg, many of whom are in sympathy with Social (Continued on Page 2.)

FREAK LAWSUITS OF A GREAT CITY

They Would Make Even Solomon Resign From the Supreme Court.

LOVING FATHER'S CLAIM

Feelings Hurt by Whipping His Boy. Farmer Finds Lead Mine—Hawson's Cheap Restaurant Almost Causes Lynching.

NEW YORK, June 25.—(Special.)—The New York law courts have adjourned for the Summer vacation, leaving on the calendar the most peculiar collection of freak appeals to justice that has ever been heard of. "If Solomon were a member of the Supreme Court, and sitting here," said one distinguished jurist the other day, "I am convinced he would feel called upon to resign, in order to preserve intact his record for superior wisdom."

In legal circles Hyman Gordon is acknowledged to have afforded the most unusual of the peculiar cases. Gordon, who is a cigarmaker of 199 Fourth street, has a son, Charles, who attends school right across the corner from Gordon's store. Charles, it is admitted, is not the star pupil, and all efforts to induce him to act as do his mates failed lamentably. Finally Principal William A. Kottman sent an emissary to the cigarmaker and took him to the temple of learning during school hours. Mr. Kottman sternly narrated the misdeeds of young Charles, and ordered and demanded that the father publicly chastise the lad.

Mr. Gordon was handed a large ruler and, under the hypnotic gaze of Principal Kottman, whacked the boy until his wails of sorrow could be heard for blocks, whereupon the father, over come by remorse, threw down the ruler and his shrieks of unhappiness completely drowned the comparatively feeble outcries of the boy. Mr. Gordon was arrested for disorderly conduct, but discharged in the Police Court. Now he has commenced suit to recover \$2000 damages from the principal, who—he contends—had no right to lead him to the schoolroom to apply the rod, and that his feelings have been deeply humiliated.

Bullets Damage Cow and Crops.

John Stadtel has a farm near the Creedmore rifle range, which is on Long Island but within the city limits. Mr. Stadtel, while recently tilling the soil, unharmed 35 pounds of lead. This does not mean that a new mine has been discovered in Greater New York, but that the shooting of the men who comprise the state's bulwark of defense has been entirely too impressionistic to comport with accuracy. The farmer claims that it does not help his corn to have the stalks mowed down by bullets, that cabbages do not grow better through having a heart of lead, and he is also annoyed over the unexpected slaying of a cow which, innocently unbeknowning, became a moving target. In consequence, he has sued the state for \$150, which he thinks will cover the cow, his crops and his own feelings. The grand jury has considered Mr. Stadtel's sorrow, and recommends that the state build a higher steel fence and use more caution on the range.

Hawson's Dismal Future.

Thomas Hawson, of 62 West Sixty-sixth street, is in Bellevue Hospital, contemplating a most dismal future. If the authorities declare him insane, he will be conducted to the asylum on Ward's Island. If they find him to be sane, he will have to settle about 500 cases of obtaining money under false pretenses. Should he escape each and both of these dooms, and ever appear on the upper West Side, the police are convinced that he will be lynched. Hawson got out handbills advertising a new restaurant at 25 West Sixty-sixth street. He announced that he would serve for breakfast two loaves of bread and coffee; for lunch, soup, fish or meat; for dinner, meat and vegetables; tickets, 25, good for 125 meals.

The restaurant man took 500 tickets, and went out on the street to sell them. They did not sell well at 25, so he reduced the price, and sold them for a nickel. As an additional bonus, he promised that each purchaser would be given one quart of powder free at the butcher shop of James Simpson, 150 West Sixty-sixth street.

Great Demand for Chowder.

The unhappy Simpson imagined he was going to do a great business, for his shop was crowded all day, but at nightfall he found that, while he had broken all records as to number of customers, he had done the smallest business, because nearly all of them were Hawsonites who expected to get free chowder. It was something in which Simpson did not deal, but he had the time of his life explaining to indignant men and women that his butcher shop was not an annex of the new restaurant. It kept him so busy that he was unable to attend to his regular customers, although only a few of them were able to break through the blockade of the clam-chowder seekers.

Hawson was arrested, and it took eight policemen to take him to the station-house. He didn't object, but the patrolmen of his restaurant were enraged to think that he was going to be locked up. They wanted to hang him. George T. Rotter, of Williamsburg, has consulted a lawyer as to the advisability

of suing Police Sergeant Riley for false arrest. Rotter was ambled peacefully along the streets of Williamsburg, a section of Brooklyn, when a large, husky man slapped him on the shoulder and told him that he was under arrest. "What's the charge?" asked Rotter, who is a mild little stockbroker and regarded as an exceptionally well behaved. "I am not required to tell you," responded the other. "But you are wanted for one murder and two burglaries. Come with me. I am Detective Sergeant King."

In a state of utter collapse, the unhappy little tradesman, his eyes full of tears, was led to the Bedford-avenue station. Sergeant Riley—man at the desk, and Rotter was arraigned before him. His captor took a firm grasp on the shrinking man's coat, and said in a commanding tone: "Sergeant, book this man on all the charges in the criminal code."

"Who are you?" asked Riley. "I am Detective Sergeant King," was the reply. "Tomorrow I will be Police Commissioner, so do your duty without questioning." Riley did. He put the "detective sergent" in a cell, and later he was taken back to the insane asylum, which he had left a few days before. Rotter, however, refused to be comforted, and claimed that if they police had properly looked after the district he would never have been arrested. As Riley is one of the wealthiest men on the force—through a meteoric advance in suburban realty holdings—Rotter thinks he is the best man to sue.

The claim he makes is that he was under arrest and in the sergeant's presence for several minutes before that official ordered his discharge, and consequently Riley is responsible. "No, he isn't going to sue King. He is sorry for the poor man, and, besides, King has no money."

INVASION OF "CON" MEN

AMERICAN SHARPRS KEEP LONDON DETECTIVES BUSY.

Victims in Most Cases, It Is Said, Are Tourists From This Side of the Water.

LONDON, June 25.—During the past week the American invasion of London has surpassed previous records. Every hotel is crowded, and the principal ones are booked far in advance. With the increasing number of visitors from across the Atlantic have come a great number of suspicious persons, who have kept the secret service men busy. An Inspector of Scotland Yard said to the Associated Press that he had been compelled to give many of these American suspects orders to leave, but reports are received daily of operations of confidence men and card sharps. The Inspector pointed out that previously American burglars had visited London during the season, but that now there was an inundation of confidence men. Strange to relate, the victims in almost every case are Americans, who, it would be supposed, were acquainted with the operations of sharpers from their own country. During the week numerous cases were reported to the police.

BIG FIRE AT NASHVILLE

Department Store Is Destroyed With Adjoining Buildings.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 25.—Fire in the retail shopping district caused damage estimated at between \$60,000 and \$80,000. The flames started from the Palace, a big department store on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Tulen street. The fire spread rapidly and when it was placed under control the following damage had been done:

The Palace, occupied by Morris Bros., wholesale and retail millinery, and Jacobus Bros., owned by Norman Kirkman, burned.

Two three-story buildings being fitted up for Kroger & Co., owned by Lawrence Kroger, wrecked by falling walls and burned.

Others who sustained losses are: Wright Bros., decorators; Cash Grocery Store, R. W. Turner, proprietor; Standard, proprietor; Alfred Stein Dye Works.

Mountain Fire in Utah.

OODEN, June 25.—A mountain fire which early this morning was not yet under control, started from an unknown cause five miles north of here yesterday afternoon. Within five miles it advanced a mile, the fire has traversed five miles of territory, destroying fences, fruit crops, and barnyards. Hundreds of men are endeavoring to keep the fire's path cleared from the scattered dwellings in the vicinity.

The power magazine of Browning Brothers Gun Factory was destroyed in the path of the fire and was only saved by strenuous efforts. The wives of the Turlehuire Power Company, were burned out, and those living near the Ogden and Salt Lake had a narrow escape.

Had the wind been in a slightly different direction the residence portion of North Ogden would have been invaded by an explosion of air. The origin of the fire is not stated.

Threatening Blaze in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Fire broke out shortly before 3 o'clock this morning in the part of the wholesale district at the southwest corner of St. Clair and North Water streets, completely gutting the Willard Storage Battery Company's building doing \$8,000 damage. Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s building is also in fire and unless checked shortly a fierce conflagration will ensue.

Union Pacific Roundhouse Destroyed

SALT LAKE, June 25.—A special to the Tribune from Evanston, Wyo., says that the Union Pacific roundhouse here was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning entailing a loss of \$3,000. Five locomotives are reported to have been destroyed, one of them being blown up by an explosion of air. The origin of the fire is not stated.

Synthetic Strike Is Probable.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Unless the referendum vote is taken by the striking teamsters tomorrow night results in the men agreeing to accept the terms of settlement offered by employers, there is a probability that the struggle will extend to a combat involving all of the 6,000 unions, including the Chicago. The conservative element will use every effort possible to check the sympathetic strike, and the chances are said to be about even that they will be successful.