Idjutant General's Office,

New Harriso 7886

Case for authority to call on troops A protect Chinese residents in Arw Mexico.

Jan. 14. 86. Hon Edmund J. Ross, Forterwor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N.M. in a letter to the President, Jayo that, at Silver bity and Maton, in that Pervitory, there is a high condition of public excitement against Chinese residents; that at the latter place several hundred Coal rumers and others have unted in a Kinghts of Labor Organ izations, and there is uniment danger of violence; that it is important that he should have authority to call on the troops & prevent bloodshed, and on the advice of Garl. L. P. Bradley has telegraphed for that authority; and that he shall stat attempt the use

of troops until every other resource for preserving the peace oball have failed.

Sefermed to the Secretary of War, by direction of the President and from the War Department to the adjutant Secretary

On the matter of the Massacre of Chinese miners in Uyaning by rioters hept 1880 it is remarked that, the Governor of Myaning take. graphed the President as follow "An armed body of white men at Roch Springs Myouing have at tacked Chinese coal Mines working for Muion Pacific rail. road at that point, have driven Chinamen out of town into the hills, have hurned then houses and are destroying railroad foreparty. Jame 40 houses burned Three were are known to be " Killed, many more believed to he. Mot now preventing

"Some fine hundred ( soo) " chinamen from reaching for or obelter. Shoriff of county pomerless to suppress riot and acks for 2 Companies United States trops. Uhyoning Territory has no military. I believe manuediate oristance imperative to pre: serve life and property." and by telegram from this Office of Sept. 4 55 Several Schofield, Chiengo, was ad = vised that. Before action " ear he taken at the request of the Livernor of Wyaning for the sine of teropo to sup: press insurrection or disorder in the Territory he must first make formal application to the President as indicated in the Constitution and provise ded for in the hound Statutes. "On the meantime that the Soverment interests may not suffer the Secretary of War directs you to send two com: panies to Rock Spring to prevent any intorruption

"to the United States Mails or the routes over which they are "carried."

Sept, 5, To the Gonomor a = gain telegraphs the President that, rulawful embinations and comporacies exist among look numers and attess in the Territory which prevent individuals and Corporations. from enjoyment and protection of their property se, se; and he earnestly requests the aid of U.S. troops not only to protect mails and mail routes but that they may be instructed to support avoil authorities until order is restored, crim: ruels arrested and the duf. foring relieved.

Sept. 6. 85. the Honour, in a telegram to the President, re: ferring to his dispatch of the 5th lept, lego to add that the Legislature of Wyoning is not in session and cannot be con: veited in sesson to provide for energency.

Sept. 7.80, the Loverson again telegrapho the President and, referring to his late telegrams, submits that, the unlamful or: gausged modes in possession of Coul nines will not fer mut chinsmen to approach then own homes property or suploy ment; that insurrectionesto Know through newspaper and dispatches that troops will not interfere under present orders and moral effect of presence of troops is destroyed se, and he hego an early reply and information regarding the at = acticle 3 of the Sneaty between the U.S. and China, cone cerning immigration, Concluded Mor. 17. 80, and proclaimed Oct. V. 81, reads as follows; If Chinese laborers, or Chi. \* nese of any other class, now either permanently or tem. " porarily residing in the territory of the Muited States,

meet with ill treatment

" at the hands of any atter persons, the soverment of the United States will "opent all its power to de = were measures for their protection and to seeme to them the same rights, priv. ileaes, immunities, and ex: emptions as may be en. jayed by the citizens or Sub: jecto of the most favored nation, and to which they "are entitled by treaty?" By telegraler from this Office of Rept. 7. 80, Venl. J.M. Schofield inneply to his dis: patch of same day, is advised in relation to our treaty with lehina, and informed that the President directo him to send to the points where violence exists or is threat: sued a suitable military force, that if menity actually oxists for the Ein. playment of this force in portecting life and property and aiding

the civil authorities in prenerving the peace and in the about of those committing offerers against the laws, he is authorized to use it for these pour: poses; but that care should be taken that the military force is not needlessly employed. The telegram to the President, referred to by the Governor in his letter of Jan. 14.86, is not ac: companying. See belegen from the Hon Deey of um to Hom Edmand 9. Ross Governor Mr Marres Saula ty delet Jung 16. /86. Encloyed

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Case for authority to call on troops to protect Chinese residents in New Mexico

Jan. 14 86. Noon. Edmund G. Ross, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N.M., in a letter to the President says that, at Silver City and Raton in that Territory, there is a high condition of public excitement against Chinese residents; that at the latter place several hundred coal miners and others have united in a Knights of Labor organization, and there is imminent danger of violence, that it is important that he should have authority to call on the troops to prevent bloodshed, and on the advice of Genl S.P. Bradley has telegraphed for that authority; and that he shall not attempt the use of troops until every other resource for preserving the peace shall have failed.

Referred to the Secretary of War, by direction of the President and from the War Department to the Adjutant General.

In the matter of the massacre of Chinese miners in Wyoming by rioters Sept. 1885 it is remarked that the Governor of Wyoming telegraphed the President as follows: "An armed body of white men at Rock Springs Wyoming have attacked Chinese coal miners working for Union Pacific railroad at that point, have driven Chinamen out of town into the hills, have burned their houses and are destroying railroad property. Some 40 houses burned. Three men are known to be killed, many more believed to be. Mob now preventing some five hundred (500) Chinamen from reaching food or shelter. Sheriff of County powerless to suppress riot and asks for 2 companies United States troops. Wyoming Territory has no military. I believe immediate assistance imperative to preserve life and property."

And by telegram from this office of Sept. 4 85, General Schofield, Chicago, was advised that "Before action can be taken at the request of the Governor of Wyoming for the use of troops to suppress insurrection or disorder in the Territory he must first make formal application to the President as indicated in the Constitution and provided for in the Revised Statutes. In the meantime that the Government interests may not suffer, the Secretary of War directs you to send two companies to Rock Springs to prevent any interruption to the United States Mails or the routes over which they are carried."

Sept. 5. 85. The Governor again telegraphed the President that unlawful combinations[?] and conspiracies exist among coal miners and others in the Territory which prevent individuals and corporations from enjoyment and protection for their property, etc. etc. and <a href="hete earnestly requests the aid of U.S. troops not only to protect the mails and mail routes but that they may be instructed to support civil authorities">support civil authorities</a> until order is restored, criminals arrested and the suffering relieved.

Sept. 6. 85. The Governor, in a telegram to the President, referring to his dispatch of the 5<sup>th</sup> Sept., begs to add that the Legislature of Wyoming is not in session and cannot be convened in reason to provide for emergency.

Sept. 7. 85. The Governor again telegraphs the President and, referring to this late telegram, submits that the unlawful organized mobs in possession of coal mines will not permit Chinamen to approach their own houses, property, or employment; that insurrectionists know through newspapers and dispatches that troops will not interfere under present orders and moral effect of presence of

troops is destroyed, etc., and he begs an early reply and information regarding that attitude of the Government.

Article 3 of the Treaty between the U.S. and China concerning immigration concluded Nov. 17. 80 and proclaimed Oct. 5. 81, reads as follows: "If Chinese laborers or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its powers to devise measures for their protection and to secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty."

By telegram from this office of Sept. 7. 85, Genl J.M. Schofield, in reply to his dispatch of same day, is advised in relation to our treaty with China, and informed that the President directs him to send to the points where violence exists or is threatened a suitable military force that if necessity actually exists for the employment of this force in protecting life and property and aiding the civil authorities in preserving the peace and in the arrest of those committing offenses against that laws, he is authorized to use it for these purposes, but that care should be taken that the military force is not needlessly employed.

The telegram to the President, referred to by the Governor in his letter of Jan. 14. 86, is not accompanying.

See telegram from the Hon. Sec'y of War to Hon. Edmund G. Ross, Governor, New Mexico, Santa Fe, dated Jan'y 16. 86 enclosed.