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Adjutant General's Office,

New Mexico
Jan. 29. 1886.
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Case for authority to call on
troops to protect Chinese
residents in New Mexico.

Jan. 14. 86. Hon. 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 organiza-
tion, and there is imminent
danger of violence; that it is
important that he should have
authority to call on the troops
& prevent bloodshed, and on
the advice of Genl. L. 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 tele-
graphed the President as follows:
"An armed body of white men
at Rock Springs Wyoming have at-
tacked Chinese coal miners
working for Union Pacific rail-
road 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 pre-
"serve life and property"

And by telegram from this
Office of Sept. 4. 85. General
Schofield, Chicago, was ad-
vised that. "Before action
"can be taken at the request
"of the Governor of Wyoming
"for the use of troops to sup-
"press insurrection or disorder
"in the Territory he must first
"make formal application
"to the President as indicated
"in the Constitution and provi-
"ded for in the Revised Statutes.

"In the meantime that the
"Government interests may not
"suffer the Secretary of War
"directs you to send two com-
"panies to Rock Spring to
"prevent any interruption

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

Sept. 5. 85 the Governor ad-
vain telegraphs 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
of their property &c, &c; 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 civil authorities
until order is restored, crim-
inals arrested and the suf-
fering relieved.

Sept. 6. 85. the Governor, in
a telegram to the President, re-
ferring to his dispatch of the
5th Sept., begs to add that the
Legislature of Wyoming is not in
session and cannot be con-
vened in season to provide
for emergency.

Sept. 7. 85, the Governor again telegraphs the President and, referring to his late telegrams, submits that, the unlawful or: ganized mobs in possession of coal mines will not permit Chinamen to approach their own homes property or employment; that incorrect reports know through newspapers and dispatches that troops will not interfere under present orders and moral effect of presence of troops is destroyed &c., and he begs an early reply and information regarding the 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 power 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 offences against
the laws, he is authorized
to use it for these pur-
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-
companied.

See telegram from the Hon' Secy
of War to Hon. Edmund S. Ross,
Governor of Missouri, Santa Fe,
dated Jan. 16. 86. Enclosed.

Adjutant General's Office
January 29, 1886

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 he 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 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 5th 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.