

BY WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

HOW CHINAMEN ARE SMUGGLED FROM MONTREAL TO NEW YORK.

The New York 'World' of yesterday in a fifteen column article tells how Chinamen are smuggled from Canada to the United States. It says:

Thousands of Chinamen have been enabled to beat the Exclusion act and get into this country on payment of a certain sum to a gang of smugglers. This gang had customs connections and railway alliances and operated from New York, Montreal, Boston and other cities. Secretary Carlisle has acted promptly on the evidence furnished by the 'World,' and several important arrests have already been made in this city. Collector Smalley's office at Burlington, Vt. is to be investigated.

It is no easy matter to get evidence of the process of perjury by which a Manchurian farmer lad is smuggled in as a Chinese merchant. It was to this task that a 'World' reporter set himself. He got into the confidence of one of the leading passenger smugglers of New York city, and



WORLD'S PICTURE ENTITLED 'BIG CHINESE BOARDING-HOUSE AT MONTREAL.'

He got into the confidence of one of the leading passenger smugglers of New York city, and saw the whole process from the guests of the bogus papers in this city and their swearing to for a consideration by hucksters posing as merchants trading in small Chinese goods. Then the 'white' witnesses upon which the law lays such stress were secured in the same fashion.

The waiting client in Montreal who had ordered his entry arranged by the professional smuggler much as one would order a suit of clothes, memorized the story he was to tell, and then, customs detectives having gone through the mummy of asking the waiting perjurers whether their statements were true, the newcomers were heard to repeat their lesson of lies, and, at an expense of about \$200 per man, of which the \$10 cab fare was the only honest money, the sleek alien comes from Montreal to New York.

It is no wonder that upon the inside information secured by a 'World' man the government should have acted, and that promptly. It could not have done otherwise. In Burlington alone, where the attention of the 'World' man was directed, they have been pouring in at the rate of over one hundred per week. At \$200 a piece, and for fifty weeks in a year, it is seen that a round million of dollars per annum represents the sum available for the making of those 'lille plesents' which the Chinese smuggler-manager is so free



WORLD'S PICTURE ENTITLED OPIUM DEPOT AT MONTREAL.

to offer to any official whom he thinks may assist him by convenient silence or blindness. These 'lille plesents' become the aggregate vast sums for corruption, and with the large number of custom districts and no end seemingly of waiting inspectors, it is no exaggeration to say that there are millions in it. From Vancouver to Mott street, the whole three thousand or more miles is covered by a system intended to protect the rascals in their greedy grasping for the bribing dol-

There are two or three firms in New York city and double that number in Montreal engaged in the smuggling business, each concern having its partner or representative in Montreal. Early in the life of a reporter of the 'World,' joined by several of these smuggling concerns, known as the Wing Sing Company, a representative man in New York being a well-known Chinaman, by the name of Lee, of 26 Mott street.

During the second week of May last, several Chinese laundrymen in this city and Brooklyn, to bring in some of their friends then in Montreal. This was made was the usual one that Lee should be paid \$160 a head when

the eleven Chinamen were safely landed in New York.

MERCHANTS MADE TO ORDER.

Under the direction of the Wing Sing the eleven Chinamen in Montreal had their photographs taken, and forwarded half a dozen proofs of each one together with a full description of themselves, giving their age, height, weight and any facial marks to be used to identify them, to Lee Fee in New York. These photographs were to be divided up as follows: One photograph of each man to be attached to an affidavit of some Chinese storekeeper in New York representing that the man whose picture was attached was a merchant and partner in that store; another photograph was for the Chinese store in which the man was represented as being a partner, in order that the people in the store would be able to recognize their temporary partner, when questioned by the customs officers.

A photograph was also given to each one of the two witnesses who were to be obtained to swear to the correctness of the affidavit, and the other photograph was retained by the smugglers.

Armed with the photographs and a guarantee of payment, Lee Fee concocted some stories to incorporate in the affidavit setting forth why the Chinaman applying for admission was not supplied with the proper papers of admission, as he should have been if he was a genuine merchant and had previously resided in New York. It was also necessary to make each one of the eleven Chinamen up in Montreal as a 'merchant,' in order that he should come under the provisions of the law relating to the admission of Chinamen. To this end several Chinese store keepers in Mott, Pell and Lovers streets who made a business of taking in temporary partners for a consideration, were seen.

TEMPORARY PARTNERS.

Each storekeeper was paid \$25 to sign and swear to an affidavit stating that such and such a Chinaman was a partner in his firm. This point attended to, the necessary witnesses to substantiate the statement of the storekeeper had to be procured, and they were found in the persons of two white men, Joseph Price, an expressman, at 57 Mott street, and Matthew Brassell, who lives at 415 Cherry street. Both of these men make their regular business of furnishing this sort of testimony for \$10 per affidavit.

The next thing in order was to have the several affidavits sworn their statements before a notary public. Ever since the business of smuggling in Chinese men was begun William A. Brown & Co., customs house brokers and notaries, at 124 Pearl street, this city, have enjoyed a monopoly of handling Chinese papers in New York. On May 22 Lee Fee got together the eleven Chinese 'merchants' and two white witnesses necessary to the making up of the bogus papers, and all went before William A. Brown and gave their testimony as to their relations with and knowledge of the alleged partners then in Montreal waiting to come into the United States. All of these statements were certified to by Notary Brown and witnessed by him.

THE BOGUS AFFIDAVITS.

Here is one of the bogus affidavits, copies of which are in the possession of the 'World':

State of New York, County of New York, ss.—

Low How, being duly sworn, deposes and says: My name is Low How. I am a merchant and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, where I have resided for the past fifteen years. I am at present the manager and a member of the firm of Quong Wah & Co., dealers in Chinese groceries and laundry supplies, doing business at No. 1 Doyers street, New York city.

Quong Wah is now at Montreal awaiting admission into the United States. He is a merchant and the senior member of my firm, Quong Wah & Co. He is thirty-two years of age; his height is 5 feet and 5 inches. He first came to the United States in April, 1882. He landed in San Francisco, where he stayed for two months, and then came to New York and joined the firm Yee Kee & Co., doing business on the first floor, No. 1 Doyers street. On Dec. 31, 1893, he sold his share, amounting to one thousand dollars, (\$1,000), in the firm of Yee Kee, and also drew \$200 profits standing to his credit, and in February, 1893, started business under the name of Quong Wah & Co., doing business at No. 1 Doyers street, on the ground floor. In June, 1893, he left me in charge of the business and went back to China to get married and to make his home there, and therefore took out no passport. It is now my intention to leave the firm of Quong Wah & Co., and go into another business. It is therefore necessary that Quong Wah return to the United States to resume the management of this firm. I further swear that I have known Quong Wah for the past eleven years. I recognize the photograph attached to the affidavit to be his. (Signed), LEW HOW,

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of May, 1894.

WM. A. BROWN,
Notary Public, King's County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
(Seal.)
(Photograph attached.)

FALSITY OF THE AFFIDAVITS.

The reliability of the affidavits is well illustrated by the fact that not one of these eleven men ever set foot in the United States before June 15; that when stating their occupations at Vancouver, where they landed from Hong Kong, the Chinamen said they were farmers, cabinet makers laborers, and students; that one of the number, Wong Wone Gim, who forwarded his photograph from Hong Kong, did not land at Vancouver until ten days ago, and has just reached Montreal, and

that each and every one of the alleged merchants had to learn a lesson which all greenhorns learn, and which would not have been necessary were they bona fide merchants and former residents of this country.

However, the affidavits as made up, compiled with the requirements of law, on their face, were exactly as good as hundreds of other affidavits of similar character, on the strength of which hundreds upon hundreds of Chinamen have been admitted to this country, and the parties who made the statements contained in these affidavits were all well posted and ready to answer the questions of the customs house officers when the latter came around to investigate the statements.

THE PAPERS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

For swearing witnesses to these bogus papers and affixing his seal to their affidavits William A. Brown charged \$5 each. As a rule, Brown & Co. handle the papers right through; that is, after swearing the witnesses and affixing the seals they send the affidavits of their agents in Montreal, who, after seeing that there are no mistakes, send them to Collector Smalley, Burlington, Vt., and he, in turn, forwards them to New York for investigation. When the papers reach New York William A. Brown & Co. see that they get through the investigations at the hands of the customs house officers here without any hitch and then send word to Reid & Co., up in Montreal, that the papers are safely passed. For doing all this Brown & Co. charged \$30 per affidavit, half the money to be paid after the Chinaman reaches New York.

THE EXAMINATION AT THE FRONTIER.

St. Albans, Vt., where the Chinamen were to be examined to see if they were the ones described in the affidavits, was reached at 11.40. The examination here is made by the United States Deputy Collector, Captain George W. Burleson. The affidavits are forwarded to him from Collector Smalley's office in Burlington. Captain Burleson generally has the services of Sing Bow, the government's Chinese interpreter, but if Sing Bow is at work at some other point, Captain Burleson has Charley Chang, the Chinese laundryman in St. Albans, act as interpreter. Using Sing Bow as an interpreter, Deputy Collector Burleson examined the Chinamen. As all had been thoroughly coached before leaving Montreal, they answered all the questions put to them promptly and accurately.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

There were no discrepancies between the men and their descriptions as set forth in the affidavits, and there was nothing for the Deputy Collector to do but admit them. After the examination of the five Chinamen was over there was a long wait until 9.30 at night, when the next train left for New York. The Chinamen were quietly told that they were all right and to stay in the waiting room until called for the train. The Chinamen were put aboard and at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, June 17, they and the reporter landed in the Grand Central depot at New York. To further demonstrate the fact that the Chinamen were not residents at one time of New York, as set forth in their affidavits, the 'World' reporter, in the presence of witnesses, slipped away from them when in front of the station, and the Chinamen stood there like so many lost sheep, showing that they were strangers in a strange city. Lee Fee, however, came up to the depot and met the Chinamen and plotted them to Chinatown, and they were considered as safely landed in New York. While these men posed as partners in certain stores, the real destinations of the five men were various laundries not far from New York.

FIVE ARRESTS MADE.

The United States District Attorney, on the strength of evidence submitted by the 'World,' caused the arrest of Lee Fee the head of the Wing Sing gang, and three other Chinamen, also of James Price, one of the affidavit witnesses, and warrants have been issued for others.

OFFICIALS NAMED IN THE STORY.

The 'World' brings into its story a great number of names of Canadian and American officials, but advances very little ground for implicating many of these.

NO MORE CHINESE MAY ENTER AT BURLINGTON.

Burlington, Vt., July 9.—As a result of the New York 'World' exposure, Collector Smalley has issued orders that no more Chinese will be allowed to enter at that point for the present.

THE 'WORLD' TO-DAY RESUMES THE ATTACK.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

New York, July 9.—Another long and interesting chapter is furnished by the 'World' this morning regarding the smuggling of Chinese into the United States through Canada. Affidavits are published in which custom house officials and well-known Chinese merchants of New York and Boston are implicated in the wholesale frauds which have been perpetrated and the showing up grows more splotchy with each reading. Most of the work, however, has been done through Boston, as it was found easier to secure the necessary papers there than at New York, that is, it was much cheaper. Collector Smalley at Burlington, seems to have been the easiest medium and his collectors according to the 'World' story proved an easy mark for the schemers. In a published interview he denies all knowledge of the frauds, and says that he has notified department officials many times of his belief that illegal papers had been forced upon him but he could not prove their falsity. In the affidavits published to-day it is shown that the

men brought across the border were alleged partners of New York and Boston firms, and the affidavits which accompanied their papers were secured in those respective cities by the payment of sums varying from \$5 to \$25. One notable case is given in three Chinamen who arrived at Richford, Vt., on April 25 from Montreal. The fraud in the cases were so palpable that the collector sent them back. This brought on a Boston merchant, Charley Wah Hing, who, after several interviews with Collector Smalley secured an order to pass the men, which was done.

THE C.P.R. AND THE CHINESE.

'Lies, lies,' was Mr. McNeil's characterization of the story in the 'World,' in so far as it implied that the C.P.R. aided the smugglers.

'This is a revamping of an old story. I have seen all this before,' said the general passenger agent, throwing down the paper. 'The C.P.R. does not need to turn smuggler. If there is any smuggling to be done, John Chinaman is quite competent for the job. We carry Chinamen as we carry other passengers. We have carried a great many from China to this country, and from this country to China, but we do this in an open, straightforward manner. We never bring over a Chinaman destined for the United States, that we do not knock at the door of Uncle Sam and say to him, "Here is a Chinaman. Look at his papers; if they are not all right, we will take him back." We are bound by our own customs law to bring Chinamen into Canadian territory in bond, and if we did not keep him in bond till we hand him over to the American authorities we would be infringing the customs laws.'

'How many Chinese do you bring over in the year?'

'I could not say at the moment. We bring over a good many, and we bring back to China a good many; but since the outbreak of plague we have ceased to carry them. Then we have brought a good many to the West Indies, where there is no restriction, a registration fee of one dollar being the only thing demanded from them.'

'As for doing this business through our agents, the only agent I employ in the matter is my clerk here, who gets along with them better in their pigeon English than I could do. At this moment we have only thirty Chinese in the country waiting the verification of their certificates to enter American territory. These outcries against the company in this matter are heard from time to time. We attach no importance to them, because I know it is impossible for any individual or party to convict us of having anything to do with a system for evading the Chinese Exclusion law. We carry Chinamen for business. We take the money for business, but if there is any smuggling done, the C.P.R. knows nothing about it, and would severely punish any person in its employ who would lend himself to any such scheme.'

OTHER MONTREALERS MENTIONED.

Several other persons mentioned in the 'World' were shown the article. They one and all denied the imputations therein. Mr. A. C. Stonegar, the agent for the Central Vermont, said: 'What I, as agent for the Vermont Central, did in the matter was from a purely legitimate business standpoint. These people came to me and asked me to forward the papers to ascertain if they were all right. I sent them to Mr. Smalley at Burlington, which is the point of entry on our line. When the papers were returned I notified the Chinamen that they had been passed or refused. I was obliged to do this on business principles. These men were probable customers. If I did not do it some other road would and we would lose the transportation. All the companies I believe did the same. If you ask the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk or the D. and H. people they will all tell you that they forwarded the papers for verification to their respective entries, Richford, St. Albans or Plattsburgh. As to any charges of collusion or fraud they are simply bosh.'

Mr. Reed, who was represented as acting in conjunction with Brown & Co., of New York, as their Montreal agent, denies all knowledge of the matter. 'Mr. Brown called on me,' said Mr. Reed, 'and asked me if I ever did anything in this line and I replied no. He wanted us to take hold of the matter but I have done nothing as yet and certainly shall not now. One day Lee Fee did call on me with a letter from Brown & Co., asking me to do anything I could for him while in the city. I went with him to the American consulate to have a certificate signed. Beyond this, I have taken no interest in the affair at all. I have handed no papers of any kind regarding Chinese entries.'

MONTREAL CHINAMEN INTERVIEWED.

THE 'WORLD' STORY DOES NOT UNDELY EXCITE THEM.

A 'Witness' reporter to-day interviewed some of the Chinese merchants in Montreal with regard to the charges of smuggling against them in the 'World.'

Mr. San Kee, who keeps the hotel on Lagache street, and who is accused by the 'World' of being one of the smartest smugglers in Canada, is at present in Boston, but is expected home tomorrow. His men, however, whom he has left in charge of the hotel, laugh at the photographic idea and say that it is utterly impossible to manufacture bogus certificates, for each certificate has to bear the United States seal and there is no Chinaman clever enough to make a duplicate seal which will pass with the United States authorities for an original. They say that there is no smuggling done that they know of, although of course, it is probable that some Chinese men who have not got certificates and who see a chance to pass over the line unnoticed, will do so. The American custom house officers are supposed to look after these things and it is their fault if a Chinaman does get through illegally. When an offender is caught he is punished and sent back to China.

Mr. Wing Sing, alleged head of the Wing Sing Company, was also away from

his store when called upon, but an intelligent looking Chinaman there told the reporter that he believed the smuggling reports in the 'World' were mere suppositions. 'The reporter thinks that we smuggle, but he does not know for sure,' said he. 'He says there are a lot of Chinamen going around in Montreal. Well, these Chinese are mostly all returning to the United States. Their affidavits are in their pockets. When they last left the United States to go to China the affidavit was made and photograph attached and when they again left China to return to the United States through Canada, they brought the affidavit with them. If they do not go straight to the United States it is because they want to look around Canada a bit. That makes no difference to them passing into the United States when they wish.'

A Chinese merchant on Bleury street also says the smuggling charges are not true and with regard to the allegation of the 'World' reporter that stores kept in Montreal by the Chinese were only blinds for the real business of smuggling, says the statement is wholly unfounded. There are only three or four Chinese stores in the city and the Chinese population is somewhere about four hundred, so that even if no business is done with foreigners, they have customers enough among their own people to keep the business flourishing.

THE ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The Rev. W. Shearer, of Sherbrooke, excursion manager of the World's convention of C.E. for the Province of Quebec, leaves Bonaventure station to-morrow morning (Tuesday), at 9.15 with the first party of delegates for Cleveland. All Quebec delegates are requested to provide themselves with small Union Jacks.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The celebrated Dechene case, over the expenditure of money during the small-pox epidemic in 1885, is to be argued in London before the Privy Council to-morrow (July 10). Mr. Roy is already in London representing the city's case, Mr. Barnard, who left Montreal on Saturday week, is expected there to-day.

THAT \$2,000,000 LOAN.

The \$2,000,000 loan will not carry in its present shape if Aid. Beausoleil can help it. He has discovered what he considers to be a serious flaw in the report of the Finance Committee recommending it. 'Instead of stating what is to be done with the money,' said he, 'the only statement is a clipping from some newspaper with a number of different items totalling \$2,000,000. As soon as that report was carried the newspaper clipping could be torn off, and the city have nothing to show for what the money was voted. It could be spent on any member's pet scheme and the council could not object. I shall insist on a proper written report before I vote one cent.'

Aid. Beausoleil further stated that \$2,000,000 had already been borrowed temporarily, so that the \$2,000,000 is already exceeded by \$1,000,000.

WHY THE MONEY WAS PAID.

Surprise having been expressed at the city's paying into court various sums for properties belonging to the Canadian Pacific—which it was understood were to be given to the city in exchange for its million dollar depot site, a 'Witness' reporter saw Mr. Robb, the city treasurer, who explained that the amounts (\$40,665 Commissioners street and \$9,816 Brook street), had to be paid into court in order to give the city a clear title under the expropriation law.

'It is understood,' Mr. Robb continued, 'that the money will be withdrawn again. In fact formal application was made along with the deposit for its return to the city.'

BOMB-THROWING IN AUSTRIA.

Prague, July 9.—A bomb was exploded in Pilsen last evening, in front of a hotel in which a number of members of a German society were holding a reunion. The frame of the building was demolished. One of the members of the German society was killed and several were severely injured. The police extinguished three other bombs in the vicinity of the court building.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, July 9.—The Colonial Conference met again this morning and after going over a good deal of what had been discussed already adjourned at one o'clock for lunch. Mr. Hofmeyr, the Cape delegate, left this morning for Toronto. He, the ablest delegate, appears to have taken very little interest in the work of the conference. This evening the delegates will be entertained at dinner by Sir John Thompson, afterwards attending a ball given at the residence of the Postmaster-General.

THE FIAT GONE FORTH.

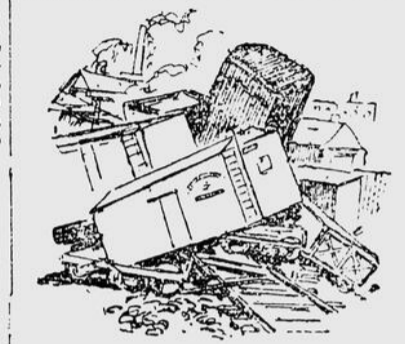
A Settlement Must be Reached To-morrow Night.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

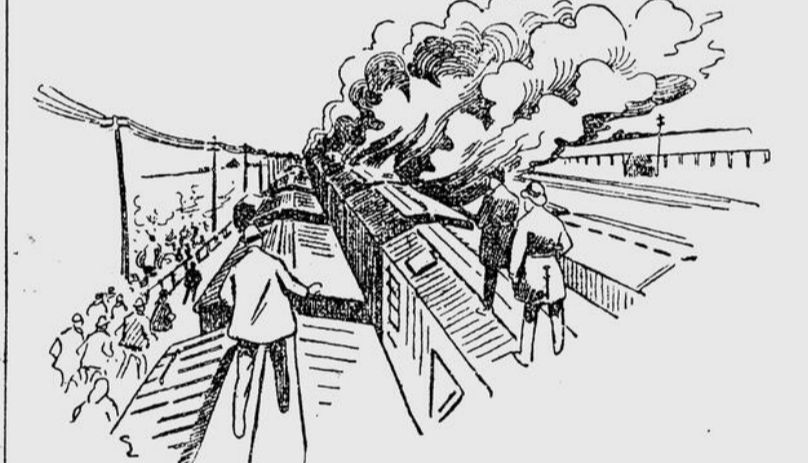
Chicago, July 9.—Everything is quiet. Passenger trains are moving on all the roads.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS.

Washington, July 9.—The statutes under which the president's proclamation is issued to the people of Illinois authorizes the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, it shall be imprac-



icable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce the laws of the United States in any state or territory, and whenever the constituted authorities are unable to protect, or, from any cause, fail to protect the people and secure the general enforcement of the laws, as a preliminary to the calling out of the militia of any state to aid in this enforcement of the laws, the President is directed to command by proclamation the insurgents



BURNING FREIGHT CARS AT CHICAGO.

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(Strike News also on Pages 10 and 11.)