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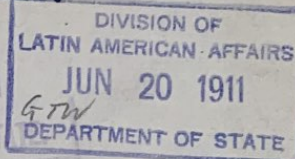
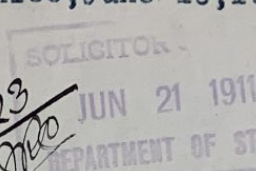
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On Summary of.

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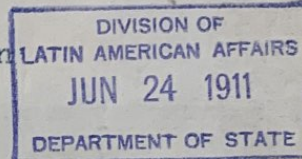
AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Turango, Mexico, June 10, 1911.



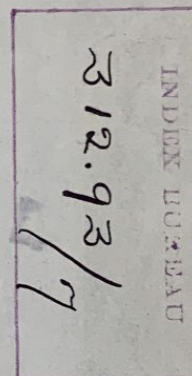
Subject: Chines Massacre at Torreon on

May 15, 1911.



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July 6, 1911



The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

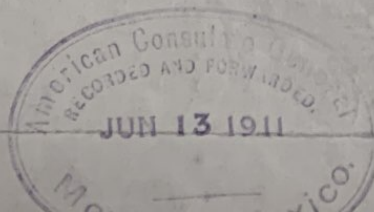
I have the honor to enclose copy of report made by Consular Agent Carothers of Torreon on the massacre of the Chinese at Torreon on May 15, 1911, by the Maderistas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Paul M. Freeman

American Consul.

Enclosure:
As stated.



FILED
JUL 7 1911

According to the best information that I can secure, 120
Chinese and 2 Japanese were massacred on MAY 15, 1911, by the Mexican
revolutionary forces under Emilio Aguero, Jesus Castro, Sixto Ugalde,
Evaristo Macias, and other leaders.

I did not know that the Chinese were being massacred until
12:40 o'clock on the 15th as I had not left my residence at which point
several Americans came to my house and told me that all of the Chinese
in town had been massacred. All morning I had been endeavoring to get
into communication with Mr. Emilio Aguero but it was impossible until
2:30 P.M. at which time I received an urgent message
from me and a request for assistance.

**REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF CHINESE
MASSACRE THAT G.C. CAROTHERS, AMERICAN CONSULAR
AGENT, TORREÓN, COAHUILA, MADE JUNE 7, 1911.**

Mr. Aguero told me that he had been informed by
the leaders and soldiers of his forces that they had been fired on by
the Chinese both on the suburbs and in the City, but that he had
tried his best to stop the massacre and that at that moment, about
4:00 P.M., he thought that he had his men under control that he had
ordered all the Chinese concentrated in the barracks where they would
be properly protected.

It was impossible for me to take any further action in the
premises until the next day on account of the urgent necessity of my
presence at home where I had more or less fifty refugees, many of
whom were the most prominent members of the City Council, Mayor,
Chief of Police, a Captain of the Federal Army, and others of great
prominence.

On the morning of the 16th I called upon Mr. Emilio Aguero
and learned from him that Doctor Liu, a prominent member of the Council
of the City, had been taken to some place and that he was being
held there.

did not return until the next day, the 17th. On the morning of the 17th, Joe Sam, proprietor of a restaurant near the Consulate, came to see me and told me that he had 70 Chinamen in the restaurant and that they were hungry. Several Americans who were present immediately donated \$45.00

Report of Investigation of Chinese Massacre at Red Cross that G.C. Carothers, American Consular Agent, Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico, made June 7, 1911.

According to the best information that I can secure, 303 Chinamen and 5 Japanese were massacred on May 15, 1911, by the Maderista Revolutionary forces under Emilio Madero, Jesús Castro, Sixto Ugalde, Enrique Macias, and other leaders.

I did not know that the Chinese were being massacred until 12:00 o'clock on the 15th as I had not left my residence at which hour several Americans came to my house and told me that all of the Chinamen in town had been massacred. All morning I had been endeavoring to get into communication with Mr. Emilio Madero but it was impossible until 3:30 P.M. at which hour he came to my house answering an urgent request from me and a number of refugees who were assembled at my residence.

Mr. Madero told me that he was appalled at the massacre of the Chinese but that they themselves were to blame. That he had been informed by the leaders and soldiers of his forces that they had been fired on by the Chinese both on the outskirts and in the City, but that he had tried his best to stop the massacre and that at that moment, (about 4:00 P.M.) he thought that he had his men under control; that he had ordered all the Chinamen concentrated in the barracks where they could be properly protected.

It was impossible for me to take any further action in the premises until the next day on account of the urgent necessity of my presence at home where I had more or less fifty refugees, among them several of the most prominent members of the City Council, Bankers, Chief of Police, a Captain of the Federal Army, and others of equal prominence.

On the morning of the 16th I called upon Mr. Emilio Madero and learned from him that Doctor Lim, a prominent member of the Chinese Colony had been saved and taken to Gomez Palacio; that he was going to send for him that afternoon and put him in charge of a rescue squad of 100 men, giving him authority to visit all over the Chinese Gardens, stores and other places where Chinamen had been killed. Doctor Lim

did not return until the next day, the 17th. On the morning of the 17th, Joe Sam, proprietor of a restaurant near the Consulate, came to see me and told me that he had been assisting Doctor Lim in Red Cross work. He had a Red Cross badge on his arm when he came to see me. He told me that he had 70 Chinamen in the restaurant and that they were hungry. Several Americans who were present immediately donated \$45.00 which was given to him to buy provisions with. Joe Sam told me that Doctor Lim had come over from Gomez Palacio and was out with a company of Maderistas investigating the conditions at the Chinese gardens. I told him that I wished to see the Doctor at once and requested him to hunt him up and tell him to lose no time in seeing me. In the meantime Mr. I.A. Porter and Mr. Hugo Hahn, Manager of the German Bank, had circulated a subscription and Mr. Hahn told me that he had something like \$600.00 at his disposal. This money was paid out later at the rate of \$30.00 per day for the relief of the Chinese refugees who were later assembled in the Chinese Bank Building and in the Eastern Restaurant.

During the day I located refugees in the houses of the following people:

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Lic. David Garza Farias..... | 9 |
| William Lutz..... | 10 |
| Mrs. Felicitas Galleda..... | 25 |
| C. Linguist..... | 21 |
| J. Woessner..... | 2 |
| William Hampton..... | 11 |
| José Cadena..... | 22 |
| J. Arzave..... | 30 |
| Avelino Villa..... | 7 |

All of these people risked their lives in protecting these Chinamen. I wish to make special mention of a young man, twenty years old, a Tailor by trade, who saved the 70 refugees in the Eastern Restaurant by getting up on the roof of the building and running up and down waving his arms exclaiming that there were no Chinamen in the building; that they had all left and were running towards the railroad yards. This detracted the attention of the mob and they started running where the young man had said the Chinamen had gone.

On the afternoon of the 17th Chew King Sing, a representative Chinamen, living in Mapimi, called on me and requested my assistance in protecting his countrymen. I asked him, as well as Joe Sam, to please make special inquiry among the living, if they had fired upon the Maderistas at any time during the day. They told me that they had already

done so and that they could find no trace of any Chinamen who had seen or heard of a Chinamen even trying to defend himself.

On May 20th Mr. Woo Lampo, Manager of the Chinese Bank of this city, arrived from Agusscalientes where he had been waiting an opportunity to get into Torreón. He told me that he had been commissioned by the Chinese Charge d' affairs in Mexico City to make an investigation and report of the massacre. He asked my advice as to how to proceed and I told him that I thought that he should make a list of the living, giving their occupation, age, time of residence in Torreón, citizenship, amount of their loss, and other particulars; that he should make another list, as soon as possible, of the dead. He started to make these lists but for some reason or other has never completed them.

On May 28th and on the first of June I was called on by Mr. Joe Chuck, a resident of Monclova, Coahuila, brother of Foon Chuck, both of whom are heavily interested in Torreón real estate, steam laundry and other investments, and Wong Wa Foy, President of the Chinese Steamship Company, who had been requested by the Chinese Charge d' affairs in Mexico City to come here and make a hurried, personal ex officio examination. Both of these gentlemen seemed very thankful to the foreigners who had intervened in behalf of the Chinese and who had undoubtedly saved the lives of some 300 or more. They told me that a relief committee had been appointed and that they were receiving money from all over the world; that up to that date \$6,000.00 had been received and that more was arriving daily.

On June 4th I received instructions from Ambassador Wilson to tender my good offices to the Chinese Agent in assisting him in his investigation. I immediately called upon him and offered my services which I had already been rendering in an unofficial manner. He told me that he had about completed his report.

On June 6th Foon Chuck arrived, and as he is a heavy investor in Torreón, I told him that I would like to have him accompany me on a trip through the Chinese Gardens in order that I might personally see the damage that had been done. It happened that Mr. Cunard Cummings, British Vice-Consul, recently named here, was present and I invited him and Mr. R. L. Bonnett, President of the American Bank of Torreón, to accompany me.

At 3:00 P.M. we started out, arriving first at a garden near Doctor Lim's place, belonging to Lim Ching. Foon Chuck, acting as interpreter for me, questioned the men who are working at the gardens. They told me that on May 14th, about noon, 7 or 8 Maderistas arrived at their place, robbed them of everything they had and killed one. That on the morning of the 15th, at 2:00 A.M. a large bunch of Maderistas arrived and killed 7 more, among them Lim Shing; that there had been 11 in all working at this place, only 3 having escaped, among them the one whom I interviewed.

We then crossed over to Doctor Lim's place where I also interviewed about eight Chinamen who were back at work. They told me that on Saturday, the 13th, between 8:00 and 9:00 A.M. a small bunch of Maderistas had arrived there and insisted upon their giving them money, which they denied having, upon which they were beaten over the backs with sabers but none killed. That on early Monday morning a large bunch of Maderistas arrived, demanding money. Upon being refused this, they killed three. They then gathered the rest of the Chinamen together and drove them to Torreón through the mud and water, forcing them to run, and every time a Chinamen slipped and fell to the ground, he was shot and trampled upon by the horses. Out of 20 odd that started towards town, 7 were killed. They told me that across the ditch Doctor Lim had another garden where 18 Chinamen worked and that they had all been killed.

We then went to a garden rented by Dan Kee and Wong Sam. There were 18 at this place and all were killed. We found the place in charge of a Maderista guard. At this place, as well as all others, we found the houses absolutely ransacked, not a thing of any value whatever remaining. It looked as if the places had been searched for money.

We passed another garden belonging to Wong Quam which was again in working order where I was told that 6 had been killed on May 15th. We then crossed over to a large garden owned by Mah Due who had 20 laborers, out of which 19 had been killed and 1 wounded.

From there we went to Foon Chuck's garden, where he had 38 laborers, out of which 33 had been killed.

I interviewed the Superintendent, Ung Shung Yee, who told me that the Maderistas had arrived at the gardens Saturday afternoon, the 13th. That they spent the night and all of the 14th at this place,

see Reform Association has its headquarters. In the night, using it as a fort in firing upon the Federal soldiers who were entrenched about 600 yards between the gardens and the City of Torreón. That they had taken the ladders and crawled up behind a high wall from which place they shot. This is evidenced by the ladders still being in position and the imprints of the rifle barrels on the top of the wall. It is also evidenced by a number of bullet holes on the outside of the wall, showing that the Maderista fire had been returned by the Federals. Ung Shung Yee told me that the Chinamen had been forced to cook the meals for the Maderistas during part of two days; that they had been much abused by them but that none had been killed until the 15th when the Maderistas started to run them out like rabbits, shooting them down as they ran, without any provocation whatever. At this garden the machinery of the pumping installation was robbed of all parts that could be detached, all of the windows and doors of the houses carried away, and everything in the houses either destroyed or stolen.

Next we went to the Chinese Laundry where four had been killed, and the laundry practically demolished. Bombs had been thrown on the roof, the windows and doors either destroyed or stolen, the machinery broken to pieces and everything that could be carted away, stolen. I might mention here that a dance was given by the Maderistas on the second floor of this building, on the night of the 16th. From the laundry 22 Chinamen escaped into the adjoining house where they were hidden by the wife of Mr. J. Cadena, hereinbefore mentioned.

The Puerto de Shanghai building was next visited. All of the doors and windows of the building were destroyed. The Chinese Bank, which had been moved into this building a few months before, was demolished, safes blown open and contents taken, furniture destroyed, all papers and valuables stolen. Seventeen Chinamen were killed here. I am told that many on the second floor had been cut to pieces and the pieces thrown out through the windows. Hong Si Jack, Cashier of the Chinese Bank, a relative of Kang Yu Wei, President of the Chinese Reform Association, was among the killed. The store called "El Puerto de Shanghai" also occupied part of this building. It contained a stock of about \$30,000.00 and was completely sacked.

We then visited the Wah Yick building, commonly known as the "Chinese Bank Building". On the second floor of this building the Chin-

ese Reform Association has its headquarters, lodge rooms, library, with private banquet hall in basement. Here there were 18 Chinamen, of which 10 were killed, the others escaping. The building was considerably damaged, especially to doors and plate glass windows. The Laguna Bank and the office of Sr. Rafael Aldape Quiroz, a private banker, and a store owned by an Arab, also occupied the ground floor of this building. All these places were demolished by the mob and the Maderistas, thinking that they belonged to Chinamen. The Maderistas rode their horses into the building, shooting and slashing everything in sight. The mob finished the work by carrying off everything of value. The large safe belonging to the Reform Association had a hole about 6 inches in diameter blown into it through the back, surrounded by hundreds of holes, evidently from steel bullets or chisels.

The next place we visited was the Chinese Railroad Hotel and Restaurant which was completely sacked of all furniture, dining room and kitchen fixtures. None were killed here but nine employees were killed, who had escaped from the building. Nothing but the stove and a few tables was left.

I then went to the office of the Relief Committee where they gave me the following list of killed in the different stores in the city.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| La Kin Chan..... | None killed, |
| Sam Sing..... | 1 killed |
| Lim Wong King..... | 1 " |
| Suc. de la Plaza.... | 3 " |
| Hop Yick..... | 1 " |
| Hing Sing..... | 2 " |
| Wong Lee..... | 4 " |
| Hop Lee..... | 7 " |
| Ciudad Mexico, S.A... | 2 " |
| Joaquin Quinto..... | 2 " |
| Wing Hing Long..... | 2 " |
| Honam..... | 3 " |
| La Esperanza..... | 3 " |
| Zaragoza..... | 3 " |
| Gee Hop..... | 18 " |
| Joaquin Hong..... | 2 " |
| Juan Sing..... | 2 " |
| La Gitana..... | 2 " |
| Wong New..... | 4 " |
| Hung Lee..... | 11 " |
| Chee Sing..... | 2 " |
| Chew King Sing..... | 2 " |
| Juan Mau..... | - |

At every place that I visited I questioned every Chinamen, through Mr. Chuck as interpreter, as to the question of their Chinamen firing on the Maderistas and met with indignant denials in every case. They asked me how would it be possible for them to have fired on the Maderistas when the Maderistas had been with them, forcing them to cook

and serve them and used their places as forts during 36 hours before the massacre.

I also questioned them very closely as to general Lojero's having invited them to resist the attack on the City of Torreón and as to his having given them guns and ammunition, but have been unable so far to find one single person outside of the Maderista forces who will affirm that he saw a Chinamen fire a gun.

I have talked with a number of Maderista leaders who all tell the same story, that they were attacked by the Chinese from the garden in entering the City and that in their anger they killed all they could find until they received orders to stop, after which they protected and took the balance to the cuartels.

I wish to mention, in closing, several special instances in which escaping Chinamen were cared for by Mexican people. In one case 11 Chinamen entered the house of a young woman named Hermina Almaráz. Her father was a Maderista leader who tried to save these men. The Maderistas killed him trying to effect an entrance into the house when the young woman appeared and told them that they could only enter the house over her dead body. This calmed them down and they left. I am told by Mr. Foon Chuck that her name has been taken by the Relief Committee and that she will be pensioned by the Chinese Colony.

Another notable instance was the case of a Tailor living next to a Chinese laundry in which 8 men were hidden. When this man heard that they were massacring Chinamen, he rushed over and removed the sign from the laundry and stood in front of it all night in the rain guarding the house and telling the Maderistas that no Chinamen were there.

The present condition of the Chinese Colony is fairly good. Most of the Chinamen have gone back to work in the gardens and are rarely molested. The store keepers are preparing their claims and the Relief Committee has sufficient funds on hand to continue its work until all can find some occupation. Those who desire to leave are being furnished transportation by the Relief Committee, the railroad company having reduced the fares to one-half in such cases.

Since the afternoon of the 15th, very strict orders were issued by the Maderista leaders that further molestation of the Chinese would be punishable by death and with the exception of a few cases of insults

and robbery of gardens, no complaints have been made.

A D D E N D A

I have been told by persons who claim to have been present, that on the fifth of May, a leader of the Maderistas by the name of Jesús C. Flores, who assisted at the taking of Gomez Palacio, made a speech in the Plaza at Gomez Palacio, in which he told his hearers that it was necessary to run the Chinamen out of the country; that they did the work that the Mexican women ought to do; that they had monopolized the gardening industry, and that they were not good citizens; that they would get together the money that they made and send it out of the country, instead of spending it here as other foreigners did. Jesús C. Flores was killed during the attack on Torreón, May 13th.

I attach an article that appeared in a newspaper published in Ciudad Lerdo, Durango, called La Verdadera Reforma, under date of June 1, 1911, which gives a statement purported to be signed by Doctor Lim on the 25th day of May last, in Gomez Palacio, in which statement Doctor Lim declares that it has been positively proven that the Chinamen fired on the Maderistas from May 13th on, at the gardens on the outskirts of the city near the Smelter; that the Chinese colony had been frightened by General Lojero and had been given arms by him. I asked Doctor Lim if he had signed it, and he said that he had, but that he retracted what he had stated about General Lojero. He said that he had signed it under duress, being afraid that he would be killed if he had not done so. In a conversation that I had with Doctor Lim on the 18th of May, he positively stated to me that the Chinamen had not fired upon the Maderistas, and that there was not a single instance that he could find in which arms had been given the Chinamen. This was seven days before he signed the above-mentioned statement.

Mr. Hugo Hahn, Manager of the German Bank in Torreón, told me, that on the morning of the 15th, at about 11:00 A.M., he had seen some one firing from the upper storæes of the Chinese Bank Building during the time when the building was being sacked that same morning but that he did not know if it was a Chinamen or not.

RG 59 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECIMAL FILE

1910-29

From 312.93 / 21

To 312.94 / 46

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