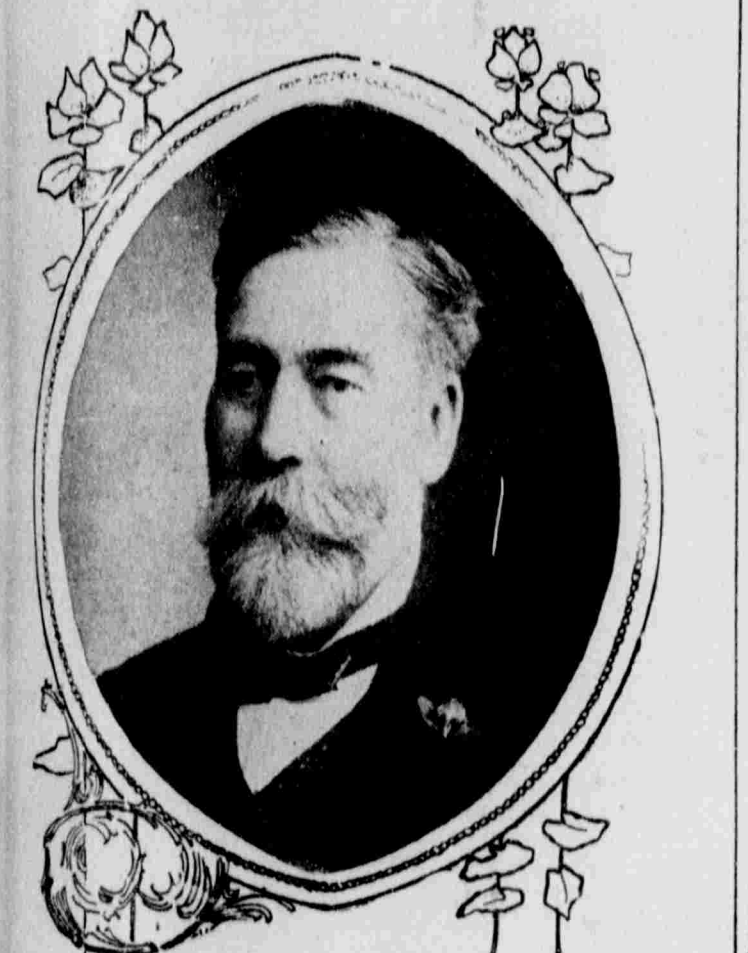


Senator Clark Gets Short Line

Today's Meeting of Railroad Magnates in This City Brings Out Fact That the Builder and Promoter of the San Pedro Has or Will Get, Either by Purchase or Lease, The Oregon Short Line in Utah.



HON. W. S. MCCORNICK.

Local Director of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad and associate of Senator Clark of Montana. Mr. McCornick was today elected a director of the Oregon Short Line company, and it is stated will be down to a similar position on the Union Pacific board of directors as well.

NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OREGON SHORT LINE.

Oliver Ames, Boston; Francis S. Bangs, New York; Horace G. Burr, Omaha; Samuel Carr, Boston; T. Jefferson Coudridge, Jr., Boston; William D. Cornish, New York; W. E. Glyn, New York; Edwin Gould, New York; George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J.; E. H. Harriman, Garden, N. Y.; V. S. McCormick, Salt Lake; Otto H. Kahn, Morristown, N. J.; Gardiner M. Lane, Boston; Oliver W. Mink, Boston; Winslow S. Pierce, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line was held in the board room at the headquarters of the railroad company here this noon. There were 273,414 shares represented, which for the most part were voted by proxy by Vice Presidents Cornish and Bancroft and Secy. Blair who were present.

The meeting was of the usual stereotyped order, and save for the substitution of the name of W. S. McCornick for that of Thomas R. Jones there was no changes in the directorate.

When it is stated that the name of W. S. McCornick will in all probability be voted upon for the presidency of the Union Pacific at the next meeting next week, and when the fact is taken into consideration that Mr. McCornick is identified with the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake as a director, the selection is decidedly a significant one and shows which way the wind is blowing.

There has been some understanding between the San Pedro promotion and the Oregon Short Line regarding the extension to Southern California has long been rumored.

In this connection the "News" can authoritatively state that the negotiations will terminate within the near future to the extent that there will be only one line through to California via southern Utah, and that the San Pedro will do no construction at this end of the line, but will connect with the Oregon Short Line. Negotiations are now under way looking toward the purchase by Senator Clark and his associates, of the Oregon Short Line of Salt Lake, including the Tintic branch. If there should be a hitch over the price an understanding has been reached whereby the San Pedro will lease this portion of the Oregon Short Line.

With this end in view the various departments and agents scattered along the line south of Salt Lake have been busy engaged in taking an inventory of everything that constitutes the company's property. Special pains have been taken in the direction of keeping the Leamington cut-off statistics separate and distinct. These returns are now nearly all in, and will be complete within a very few days.

Just what are the terms of the agreement, and there are yet details to be arranged, while both sides are sparring for the best terms that can be secured. All concerned are very reticent regarding the deal and decline to discuss the matter. One of the directors of the San Pedro, when seen this morning, said: "These matters are being fixed up by the presidents of the roads involved, and when it comes time for action then the directors will vote upon it. One thing I do know, though, there will not be two lines through to Los Angeles, as such policy would be suicidal to both roads."

The first intimation that the deal has been definitely closed will come from some time when the pending right-of-way suits that have been postponed from time to time will finally be dismissed.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE G. A. R.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt today reviewed the Grand Army of the Republic in his carriage. He was carried down stairs from his room on the second floor of the temporary white house to an invalid chair and amid the cheers of a large crowd, was placed in the carriage. There was a band to escort him, and he was accompanied by Secy. Cortelyou and Chief of Staff, Mr. Clegg.

The carriage was escorted by a platoon of mounted police under command of Capt. Fryer, superintendent of the police. The carriage appeared on the reviewing stand for a short time, and the president, who was seated in the invalid chair, was greeted by the cheering throngs of the Grand Army of the Republic. The president, who was seated in the invalid chair, was greeted by the cheering throngs of the Grand Army of the Republic. The president, who was seated in the invalid chair, was greeted by the cheering throngs of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the previous examinations, which were conducted by Drs. A. C. Young and H. A. Anderson, the evidence went to show that his insanity was increasing. He labored under the hallucination that he had committed some unpardonable sin, and was dangerous to himself and others. He was at large at the time of the examination, and at that time described as acute melancholia and, at times, maniacal.

ATTENDING G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—William McHale, Filson, is in this city attending the Grand Army encampment. Marshall Breeden, Ernest Hill and Forest Walden, the three boys arrested for sending in a false alarm to the fire department, appeared in court this afternoon before Judge Tanner and pleaded guilty to the charge. The court imposed a fine of \$1 each. The boys were taken into custody by the police.

Arrived at Grand, Sherman, Thomas,

ed by Chief Marshal Gen. A. Noel Blakeman. It was preceded by mounted police and this was followed in turn by a drum corps composed of survivors of the civil war musicians. Then came a mounted escort of citizens of Washington among whom rode Gen. Blakeman. He was accompanied by the aides, riding in files of eight front, and these were followed by the marine band. Gen. Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief, occupied a carriage. He was preceded by his personal escort, consisting of John A. Rawlins, post of the department of Minnesota and accompanied by his personal staff and the executive committee of the grand army, immediately followed by the escort of the grand army, consisting of the first regiment of the sons of veterans of the civil war.

Among the departments in line were the following:

California and Nevada, Commander W. G. Hawley, Colorado and Wyoming, Commander J. W. Hart, Oregon, Commander M. L. Pratt, Washington and Alaska, Commander B. C. Bedell, Utah, Commander W. M. Bostaph, Montana, Commander A. N. Hall, Idaho, Commander George M. Parsons, Arizona, Commander C. F. Schumacher.

While on his way to take his position in the line of march this morning, Gen. W. W. Blackmer of Boston, department commander of Massachusetts, was thrown from his horse. He was at once conveyed to his hotel, and although he is now confined to his bed and has a physician attending him, it was announced that his injuries are not serious.

TEACHER RUNS AMUCK.

Became Suddenly Insane, Killed Three Pupils and Wounded Three.

London, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that a fearful tragedy was enacted at Droislag, Bohemia, on Monday. A village schoolmaster, 40 years of age, while talking to his class, suddenly became insane, ran to his desk, drew a revolver from it, and ran amuck, shooting right and left among the terrified children. Three pupils were killed and three were dangerously wounded. On hearing the shots and screams the villagers quickly arrived at the school and, infuriated at the sight which met them, lynched the schoolmaster.

STEAMER ROBERT INGHAM SUNK.

London, Oct. 8.—The North German Lloyd steamer, Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed from Southampton today for New York, ran into and sank the British steamer Robert Ingham, during a dense fog off Beachy Head this morning. The Robert Ingham went down about four minutes after the collision, but the Kronprinz Wilhelm saved all her crew of 13 men with the exception of the mate and the only passenger she had on board.

General Strike of French Miners.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The national committee of the French Miners Federation has decided to declare a general strike to begin tomorrow. It is estimated that 2,000 men have already struck in the northern coal fields and that 5,000 men have struck around St. Etienne.

Schooner Wrecked, Three Drowned.

Kincardine, Ont., Oct. 8.—The schooner, Anna Marie, of Alphen, Michigan, loaded with coal for the Kincardine wharves, was wrecked here today. Capt. Gordon and three of the crew with a Mr. Ferguson of a rescue party were drowned.

SHOT HIS SISTER.

Careless Lad With a Pistol Almost Causes a Fatal Accident.

(Special to the "News.")

Riverton, Oct. 8.—What might have been a fatal case of a small boy and a didn't-know-it-was-loaded gun, occurred in our little burg yesterday. Thomas Densley, the 13-year-old son of Daniel Densley, Jr., was playing with a 22-caliber pistol and pointing it toward a number of children, pulled the trigger and shot his sister, aged 11, the bullet penetrating the elbow joint of the right arm. The unfortunate child was taken to St. Luke's hospital and was summoned, but the physician was unable to locate the bullet and it is thought he will have to resort to the X-rays. The little girl is now resting easily as could be expected.

This place has taken on new life since the installation of the pumps, and the people feel that the water problem is now well on the way to settlement. Inasmuch as the government seems favorable to the Utah lake reservoir scheme.

Bishop Thomas P. Page, nominee for state representative, who was elected last year, says that if elected he will introduce a number of measures that will be of incalculable benefit to the people of this state.

AS TO HIS SANITY.

Alfred Lochelt Will Undergo Second Examination.

Alfred R. Lochelt, of Sugar House ward, who has been held in the county jail for several days past, will be examined tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock as to his sanity. This will be the third time that Lochelt has been examined for insanity. He was first committed to the asylum by Judge Hiles on April 16, 1900, and on the 23rd of the same month he was released. He then went to Germany, his native land, on missionary work, but returned after being abandoned there three months, and was recommitted to the asylum, where he remained until Aug. 26 last, when he was released upon the application of his wife who furnished bonds for his safekeeping.

On the previous examinations, which were conducted by Drs. A. C. Young and H. A. Anderson, the evidence went to show that his insanity was increasing. He labored under the hallucination that he had committed some unpardonable sin, and was dangerous to himself and others. He was at large at the time of the examination, and at that time described as acute melancholia and, at times, maniacal.

ATTENDING G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—William McHale, Filson, is in this city attending the Grand Army encampment.

TAMPERED WITH ALARM BOX.

Marshall Breeden, Ernest Hill and Forest Walden, the three boys arrested for sending in a false alarm to the fire department, appeared in court this afternoon before Judge Tanner and pleaded guilty to the charge. The court imposed a fine of \$1 each. The boys were taken into custody by the police.

Arrived at Grand, Sherman, Thomas,

Miners Will Continue Strike

Fifty Mass Meetings in Anthracite Coal Regions Voted Unanimously in Favor of It—Mitchell Says Will Not Return to Work Until Demands Are Granted.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—The following official statement was issued from strike headquarters at 1 o'clock today:

"At 12:30 noon, 50 telegrams had been received from as many mass meetings in various sections of the anthracite coal regions, conveying the information that by unanimous vote of the men on strike all of whom attended such meetings, it was resolved that the presence of the entire United States army in the anthracite coal regions would not induce the men to return to work until the demands of the Shamokin convention had been conceded, the strike declared off by a delegates convention of mine workers or by the district and national officers."

Thus far the returns emphasize and substantiate the declarations of the official of the miners' union, made at the Washington conference, that the strikers are not deterred from going to work through fear of bodily harm. At 7 o'clock tonight all telegrams will be submitted to the representatives of the press for their examination.

President Mitchell has written his answer to President Roosevelt, but he declines to state what its nature is. The letter was dictated before noon and is now in the mails on its way to Washington. Mr. Mitchell will not give out the text of the letter because it would be discourteous to the president, and whatever the communication contains must come from Washington. In view of the statement published by President Mitchell at noon today it is hardly likely that the proposition of the president for the men to go to work and have the condition in the coal regions investigated afterward was accepted.

WHAT MITCHELL SAYS.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 8.—National President Mitchell of the miners' union, and the three anthracite district presidents returned to this city from Buffalo this morning. The chief of the miners had nothing to say regarding yesterday's trip and also declined to discuss President Roosevelt's proposition for ending the strike. He will not even indicate when he will give his answer to the president, but it is not probable he will do so until after he has received the reports of all the local unions which will meet today in accordance with his instructions and take action on the question of whether the members desire to remain on strike.

At 11 a. m. President Mitchell made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"Up to this hour at least 50 telegraphic reports have been received from local unions giving the action taken by them last night and this morning. These reports are substantially as follows:

"The mine workers resolved not to return to work until the demands as formulated at the Shamokin convention are granted or until the strike is called off by a convention of the mine workers or President Mitchell, and if all the troops in the United States are brought back to work, the reports are still coming in rapidly and among them there is not one dissenting voice. The vote in all the local unions was in favor of the strike. There are more than 300 local unions. There have been heard from by tonight."

All mail matter received at strike headquarters is increasing as the thermometer goes down. Scores of letters are from eccentric persons giving advice as to what to do and what not to do. Some of the letters are from persons who want the strike ended so that they can get coal. One postal reached headquarters from Canada on the subject of the strike.

"Place the advice in third chapter, 14th verse, St. Luke gospel and let us have some coal."

A Sabbath-like stillness reigned throughout the Wyoming valley this morning.

OUTBREAK OF DISORDER.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 8.—The first

outbreak of disorder since the march and arrests of two weeks ago occurred at Wilkesbarre last night when an attempt was made to move 32 cars of coal from the siding of the Lykens Valley coal company. Coupling pins were drawn five times and some stones were thrown. Finally the strike was called off by a delegates convention of mine workers or by the district and national officers."

When the cars were taken through Wilkesbarre the train was jammed. Soon after the train passed a mob marched about the town and threw stones at the houses of men who had been working. No damage was done.

PROTECTED BY TROOPS.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 8.—Two companies of the Fourth regiment were on duty at the Royal Oak colliery today. The strikers bent on mischief away from the mine. The Llewellyn Coal company intended to start up the colliery today but failed. The strikers refused to go to work under armed protection.

Six companies of the Sixteenth regiment arrived here today and camped on the outskirts of town.

MILITIA STONED.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—The first regiment of Philadelphia arrived here this morning. The only incident of the trip was the stoning of the second section near Bethlehem. Several car windows were shattered.

The regiment will be concentrated at central points and details will be sent by railroad or trolley to collieries where their services may be required. Everything is quiet in the Hazleton district.

TO CONFER WITH BAER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—The committee representing the National Association of Manufacturers, appointed at the Buffalo conference to come to this city and wait upon Pres. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading railway and other operators to be named by Pres. Baer reached here today.

The committee consists of David A. Parry, of Indianapolis; John Maxwell, of Indianapolis; George H. Barbour, Detroit; Richard Young, New York, and Frank Teake of this city.

Mr. Teake said the committee had an appointment with Mr. Baer but Mr. Baer denied all knowledge of a conference.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Second regiment of Philadelphia arrived here this morning and the Sixth regiment from Chester will arrive this afternoon.

No threats are made against the guardsmen and little trouble is anticipated. The general feeling is one of apathy. Business is at a standstill. Reports from this region indicate that the operators will not slight gain in their working force today.

COMMITTEE'S TELEGRAM TO BAER.

New York, Oct. 8.—The presidents of the anthracite coal roads and John Markle have received the following telegram from the committee of the National Manufacturers' association, which met yesterday with Mr. Mitchell and the district president of the United Mine Workers at Buffalo:

"The N. Y. Oct. 8.—Our committee of conference here desire to meet you tomorrow at 10 a. m., manufacturers' club, Philadelphia. This is very urgent."

D. M. PARRY, RICHARD YOUNG, GEORGE H. BARBOUR, FRANK TEAKE.

Two of the operators named have announced their intention to decline the invitation.

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western said that there was nothing new in the situation so far as his road was concerned.

"This is not the time to talk," said President Fowler. "It is the time for action. We are in a position to do what we wish and we will do it."

There was an informal conference of the leading interests today but nothing of interest developed.

TO MERGE OR NOT TO MERGE?

Amalgamation of Irrigation and Transmississippi Congresses Absorbing Topic at Colorado Springs—Hon. F. J. Keisel Leads Opposition—Hon. John Henry Smith, Leader of Mergers.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 8.—The all absorbing topic among the delegates to the National Irrigation congress today was the question of the proposed merger with the Transmississippi commercial congress. The tendency on the part of delegates to favor the merger is constantly growing and there is little doubt in the minds of most observers as to the movement proving successful. It is being strenuously opposed by a strong faction headed by F. J. Keisel of Ogden, Utah, on the ground that irrigation should be maintained on an isolated basis while the old leaders of the irrigation congress headed by George Maxwell of Chicago and John Henry Smith of Salt Lake are as strongly in favor of the merger as the delegates to the irrigation congress in securing the passage of the irrigation act have accomplished its mission and should leave further matters to the development of the irrigation theory to the hands of the government officials to whom it now naturally falls. An effort was made at the opening of the congress this morning by the opposi-

tion to the merger to force the question to a vote by shutting off further speech making until the reports of the committee on resolutions and permanent organization had been heard, neither of which has yet been submitted. The sense of the convention was to some extent determined by the voting down of this resolution. It is a fact that the merger proposition is new to most of the delegates and the friends of the resolution affirm now that their motive was not understood. The reports of both these committees will probably be received this evening although they are being delayed as much as possible by the friends of the merger in order that the growing inclination on the part of delegates in their favor may have a chance to crystallize.

At this morning's session addresses on the great benefits to accrue to the people as a result of irrigation legislation were made by Congressman Tawney, Stevens, Morris and Heatwole of Minnesota.

This afternoon will be taken up with the addresses of the numerous state engineers and Chief Hydrographer Newell of Washington on the practical phases of the problem.

AMBASSADOR SURPRISED.

Had No Intimation of Change in Italian Mission.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Ambassador Meyer here this morning and showed him the Washington dispatch announcing that Secy. White of the United States embassy in London, was to succeed Mr. Meyer in Rome. He said: "I saw President Roosevelt during the summer, stayed a day with him at Oyster Bay, and he gave me no intimation of any change in the Italian mission. I have not sent in my resignation. I leave Paris next Sunday in order to be at my post Oct. 12, the date my leave of absence expires."

WEBER COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Enthusiastic Convention Held in Ogden Today.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Will Settle Down to Business This Afternoon—Say They Will Name Winning Ticket.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Oct. 8.—The Weber county Democratic convention convened this morning in the district court room of the county court house. At 10 o'clock, the appointed hour for the convening of the convention, there were only about thirty delegates present, out of the 200 appointed from the city and county, but by 11 the convention hall was well filled, and at 11:15 Democratic County Chairman Daniel Hamer called the convention to order and named as temporary chairman Judge W. L. Maginnis, temporary secretary, E. S. Rolapp, temporary sergeant-at-arms, A. G. Harris. Judge Maginnis, on assuming the chair, delivered a short but forcible speech, touching on some of the issues of the campaign, and urging the party to put forth every energy for the success of the ticket nominated by the convention. He was interrupted a number of times during the delivery of his speech by loud applause. The delegates appear to be very enthusiastic and declare that they are going to put a winning ticket in the field. Judge Maginnis asked the further pleasure of the convention. Hon. Daniel Hamer moved that three committees be appointed, one on credentials, one on permanent organization and order of business, and one on platform and resolutions. The committees to consist of one member from each ward in the city and one member from each precinct in the county outside the city. The motion was amended by T. C. Gerson, providing that the committees consist of one delegate from each of the city wards and four from the county at large; delegates from the county to be named by the chairman. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Hamer, and the original motion carried by unanimous vote. Following are the committees appointed:

On organization—Joseph Hall, First ward; Second ward, A. G. Harris; Third ward, Samuel Thomas; Fourth ward, Hyrum Belnap; Fifth ward, Charles Stout.

From the County—James Johnson, Joseph Bidwell, J. B. Carver, Joseph Wangsard.

On Credentials—First ward, Bessie Oakley; Second ward, John Taylor; Third ward, James Taylor; Fourth ward, P. D. Johnson; Fifth ward, S. P. Smith.

County—R. D. Brown, A. B. Jensen, Thomas Gibson, Robert Gale.

On resolutions and platform—First ward, Moroni Brown; Second ward, Martin Cullen; Third ward, Thomas D. Lee; Fourth ward, John Seaman; Fifth ward, G. Isiah.

County—M. Montgomery, G. W. Bramwell, T. C. Gerson, George C. Hunter.

After the naming of the committees the convention adjourned until 2 this afternoon.

ESCAPED PRISONER CAPTURED.

A man arrested at Cheyenne, Wyo., by the sheriff at that place, is Clarence Castle, the man who was arrested here and was being held awaiting trial on the charge of robbery, but escaped from jail about two weeks ago. Sheriff Layne of Ogden left for Cheyenne Monday night, and this morning Deputy Sheriff Cave received the following head line from Cheyenne: "Will leave Cheyenne on No. 3 with mail."

No. 3 will arrive in Ogden about midnight.

TO BREAK THE WILL.

Son Asks That His Late Father's Property be Declared His.

William C. Staines of Reno, Nev., has filed an action in the federal court in an effort to break the will of his father, William Carter Staines, who died in August, 1881, and left property to the value of \$21,524, the bulk of which was bequeathed to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The instrument was executed in March, 1872. In January, 1881, a codicil was added in which T. Burton and James T. Lyle were named as trustees of the property. The bulk of the property was bequeathed to the church. The will was admitted to probate in September, 1881, and Burton and Lyle were appointed by the probate court as executors.

The property was converted into cash and when Mr. Lyle died, in January, 1900, it left Mr. Burton the sole executor of the will. In the action filed by Mr. Staines, he claims that the church is not entitled to the property and that the will is invalid. He claims that the church is not entitled to the property and that the will is invalid. He claims that the church is not entitled to the property and that the will is invalid.

The will states that the money is to be used for the members of the church. The property was converted into cash and when Mr. Lyle died, in January, 1900, it left Mr. Burton the sole executor of the will. In the action filed by Mr. Staines, he claims that the church is not entitled to the property and that the will is invalid. He claims that the church is not entitled to the property and that the will is invalid. He claims that the church is not entitled to the property and that the will is invalid.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Shortage of Pedagogues in the Schools Throughout the State.

There is an unusual shortage of teachers in the schools throughout the state, and teachers looking for positions will probably be able to find one to suit them by calling at State Superintendent's office in the City and County building tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Porto Ricans Not Citizens.

Judge Lacombe of the U. S. Circuit Court So Holds—Cannot Land Without Interference From Immigration Authorities—Are Aliens Within Meaning of the Law—Political Status to be Determined by Congress.

New York, Oct. 8.—A decision has been handed down in the United States circuit court by Judge Lacombe in which he holds that a citizen of Porto Rico is not a citizen of the United States, and as such entitled to land here without interference from the immigration laws, but is, the insider decisions notwithstanding, an alien within the meaning of the law.

The matter came before Judge Lacombe on the application for a writ of habeas corpus sworn out on behalf of Isabella Gonzalez, a native Porto Rican woman, who arrived in New York, Aug. 24 last. She was detained by the immigration authorities on the ground that, being an unmarried woman, her condition was such that she was an undesirable alien. She was ordered deported but a well-to-do aunt and uncle living on Staten Island secured attorneys to get her released through habeas corpus.

"The only question for discussion," reads the opinion, "is whether petitioner is an alien. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States. The petitioner was by birth an alien, and unless she has since in some appropriate way been naturalized she is still an alien. There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories coming to the United States should be determined by Congress."

There is no suggestion that she was ever naturalized under the general laws regulating the admission of