

mental communication to the State Department.

Judge Rogers did not care to discuss the significance of the recall of Baron Fava, or the likelihood of hostilities.

An Associated Press reporter called at the residence of Governor Nichols, but was informed that the governor was ill and could see no one.

BERLIN, April 1.—The reported mysterious warnings sent by the Mafia have been conveyed to King Humbert of Italy. The Mafia is said to have demanded protection for the Italian residents in foreign countries. It is further believed according to this story, that the recall of the Italian minister at Washington was largely owing to the fears of the Italian ministers, aroused by the Mafia threats.

Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, arrived here from Florence late last night, having been summoned by telegraph. The Italian cabinet will meet today and will resolve upon what further steps are to be taken in the New Orleans matter. In course of an interview today with an Associated Press correspondent, Marquis di Rudini said that, personally, he was most kindly disposed towards the United States government and expressed the hope that the civil authorities of the United States would not fail in their duties towards society, justice, morality and law. Public opinion, however, he added, demands a more energetic course of action. If the United States government, he continued, does not perceive that it is in the wrong, a diplomatic rupture is inevitable. Continuing, the premier said:

"The report that Americans have been insulted and arrested in Italy as an outcome of the present negotiations are ridiculous and false. Americans will always be received here with the best and kindest hospitality, both upon the part of the Italian government and Italian people, both knowing perfectly the duties of a civilized country."

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported that a prominent Italian has warned the Americans against the danger of touring in Italy this year, in view of the excitement and feeling caused in that country by the New Orleans affair and Fava's recall.

ROME, April 1.—Senor Baron Fava's note to Blaine is to the effect that what Italy asked, and still asks, is the Federal government to guarantee that regular, legal proceedings be taken against the culprits in the New Orleans lynching, and that the Federal government will admit in principle its obligation to pay indemnity to the families of the victims. The note adds: Italy cannot and is not called upon to discuss the American institutions, but she must urge upon the Federal Government the observation of the principles of international law. Italy hopes that the Federal Government will accept the obligation incumbent upon it as a government of a civilized country, to accede to Italy's just demands. If this should not be the case, the King's minister must, by order of his government, declare that he quits the post where his legitimate action as the King's representative has proved inefficacious. It is believed that unless Fava receives a favorable reply within

a week, he will leave Washington for this city.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The *Post* says: There was some talk last night among those skeptical as to the serious import of Baron Fava's action to the effect that the Italian government had simply taken this occasion to recall the Minister, and allowed him to plead dissatisfaction with the United States as the reason for his withdrawal. Quite a number of men in public life think the incident is largely a personal matter with the Minister.

ROME, April 1.—The *Associated Press* correspondent here perused the dispatches exchanged between the Government of Italy and the Government of the United States in regard to the New Orleans lynching. The substance of them is that Italy asked in the main that a fair legal process should be instituted against the culprits, regarding them as common assassins. Italy likewise asked for an indemnity for the families of the men killed in New Orleans by the mob. To these requests the United States authorities at Washington answered that the consideration of the United States gave but limited powers to the federal Government in regard to interference with the various States of the Union, but the United States Government affirmed its good intentions in the matter. The answer from Washington being regarded as unsatisfactory, Italy instructed Baron Fava, March 27, to press the two original demands made upon the United States Government, and in the event of his failing to obtain satisfaction, to leave Washington, after consigning the care of the legation at Washington to the first secretary.

Baron Fava reported that his instructions had been carried out, and he declared that as the Government at Washington had not fulfilled its duties as a civil government, his presence would be unnecessary at Washington. This action on the part of Fava and his government is not regarded as a diplomatic rupture but it is surely the first step towards such rupture. United States minister Porter, yesterday, called to see the Italian premier, Di Rudini, who, however, was absent from his office. Porter saw the under-secretary of the foreign office, and expressed his regret at the action taken. Porter admitted that there was reason and fairness in the demands of the Italian government, and promised that they should be urged upon the United States Government. Porter finally asked the Italian government to wait until tomorrow, hoping that a satisfactory answer would be received from Washington in reply to his, the United States minister's, representations. Later in the day Baron Fava cabled to his government that the latter's note to the United States government had been presented and that he was ready to leave Washington if within a reasonable time no satisfactory answer was received from the United States government.

Political circles here fully endorse the action of the Italian government. The newspapers of this city pronounce themselves strongly against the actions of the United States government. Influential Italians advised the Italian government to send a circular note to the friendly powers denouncing

the United States as being confessedly unable to insure justice in the States and as impotent to fulfill the duties of a civil government. Other prominent Italians suggest that the Italian government should draw off all negotiations with the Government at Washington, and that it should in the future, so far as the New Orleans lynchings are concerned, deal directly with the State of Louisiana, and that the latter's government should be called to account for the killing of the Italian prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The army and navy officers talked considerably this morning about the action of the Italian government yesterday. They did not apprehend any trouble, but nevertheless, the chance of an unfavorable turn in the negotiations, which might lead to an uninvited appearance of the Italian fleet in our harbors, should not be lost sight of.

Commodore Ramsey, in charge of the navigation bureau of the navy, was asked this morning in what condition our naval defenses are. Said he: "How many battle ships do you suppose we have? Just one double-turreted monitor, *Mintontonomah*, now at the New York Navy Yard, and she is not completed. However, by pressing forward we might finish her in a month. We are building two battle ships, but many months are required in which to complete them, and many more to arm and plate them with armor. It is idle to talk of building a navy in a few months. Our new cruisers, about a dozen in number, would be of service, but they were never intended to stand before an armored battle ship, or against anything else than their own class. They would, however, be useful to destroy the lines of water communication by which a foreign naval force on our coast must receive their coal and supplies." In conclusion, Commodore Ramsey said he did not feel that New York is in imminent danger even in the event of war. The heavy Italian war ships could not successfully bombard the city without entering the harbor, and they would not be likely to enter because, aside from the perils of navigation, certain preparations could and would speedily be made to render the water untenable for them. Submarine mines could be arranged and torpedoes planted. These devices supplemented by other defensive measures that could be adopted would probably make New York City tolerably safe from any naval attack.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava is made public by the Department of State:

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY,  
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1891.

Mr. Secretary of State:

By my two notes of the 15th and 18th instant, I had the honor to call your Excellency's serious attention to occurrences of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 14th, whereby four subjects of the King of Italy, who were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by a crowd, under the leadership of two American citizens. After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of the local authorities, who were evidently recreant to all