

CORMACK THE SLUGGER

Sergt. Shoop Violently Assaulted by the Acting Chief of Police.

Capt. Cormack Suspends Shoop Without Cause After Breaking His Nose.

The police department of this city is considerably wrought up over an outrageous assault committed by Captain Cormack, acting-chief of police, Wednesday evening last, about 7 o'clock p. m. on Sergeant W. H. Shoop of the night detail, without the slightest provocation that would in any way whatsoever warrant or justify such action by Cormack. It is generally admitted by all parties who are conversant with the case, that the assault was premeditated on the part of Captain Cormack and was not the result of a sudden display of temper. Everything goes to show that Captain Cormack, who is an ardent Roman Catholic, had been nursing up his spleen for a long time past against Sergeant Shoop, who is credited with being a member of the A. P. A. Be that as it may, the fact of Sergeant Shoop belonging to the A. P. A. would in no way justify a superior officer in using the vile language and epithets that Cormack did to Shoop before violently assaulting him. And instead of Shoop being suspended, it is very evident that Capt. Cormack should be instantly dismissed from the force, for such outrageous conduct as he was guilty of last Wednesday evening.

The following are the facts in the case:

When Sergeant Shoop recorded for duty Wednesday evening, Capt. Cormack who was talking to Sergt. Whalen, asked Shoop in a bullying tone why he had not remained on duty until relieved. Shoop replied that he had always done so and had never left till relieved by the officer in charge. To this Capt. Cormack said that he had not done so for the last three mornings. Shoop again stated that he had, and that Cormack had passed him on the stairway that very morning, and that he (Shoop) had saluted him as was his duty to a superior officer, but that Cormack had passed him without taking any notice of him. At this Cormack jumped up from his chair exclaiming in a loud voice, "Do you call me a liar?" Shoop replied, "No, I mean to say though that I have been here every morning until relieved by you." Cormack then said to Shoop, "Come up into my private office right away as I want to talk to you about this." Cormack went up the stairs leading to the private office followed by Shoop. As soon as they got into the room, Cormack again repeated the question to Shoop, if he meant to call him (Cormack) a liar, and before Shoop had time to answer, bit him a savage blow in the face breaking his nose, followed by another which cut his cheek and blackened his eyes. Saying at the same time, "Take that, you G—d—A. P. A. Son of a b—"

Shoop, who is crippled in the right hand, the result of a shot received while on duty called for help and several policemen ran up and prevented Cormack from again assaulting him. Shoop in endeavoring to get out of the room when assaulted, hurt his crippled wrist against the door. Shoop as soon as he was able after being so savagely assaulted went to Dr. Vance's office and had his nose straightened, which had been broken by the blow, his left eye and his face being also badly discolored.

It is claimed by eye witnesses to this disgraceful scene, that Cormack had every appearance of having indulged too freely in A. O. H. parade stimulants, and had been all day considerably wrought up and angry over the censure administered to him that morning in the district court by Judge Scott, in the trial of the gamblers, Captain Cormack, who was a witness for the prosecution, being rather roughly handled by the prosecuting attorneys, they coming to the conclusion that the evidence as given by him was intended more for the defense than for the prosecution.

Captain Cormack, according to the daily press, absolutely denies that he applied any unbecoming language to Shoop, and that he never laid his hands on the sergeant in any manner, but claims that Shoop seized an office chair in a threatening manner and that if Shoop was injured in any way it was Shoop's own fault, but does not explain, however, how Shoop managed to break his own nose, or blacken his own eyes, or cut his own cheek. The fact of



CAPTAIN CORMACK AS A SLUGGER.

Shoop seizing hold of a chair would hardly cause him the injuries he undoubtedly received. Cormack's statement that Shoop seized a chair in a threatening manner is false, as there was no chair near the door when he entered, neither was there time between his entry into the room and assault by Cormack for him to seize a chair. The policemen who ran up to his assistance deny that there was any chair near Shoop.

Cormack after perpetrating this unjustifiable and outrageous assault, suspended Sergeant Shoop from duty pending an investigation by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, on the charge of neglect of duty in failing to remain at police headquarters on duty until properly relieved by a superior officer. Sergeant Shoop, if he has not already done so, will file charges against Cormack before the board for conduct unbecoming a superior officer and for assault and battery.

Public sympathy is certainly with Shoop, who has always been a model officer, whereas on the other hand Cormack has the reputation of a bully in the force.

It is to be hoped but hardly expected that the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners will see that justice is done in this case, and that the perpetrator of such an outrageous assault shall receive the punishment he deserves.

THE U. S. CONGRESS.

Appropriations to Build Romish Churches, and to Defray the Expenses of Making Priests and Nuns.

A fierce contention is now on in the United States senate appropriation committee concerning the appropriations to be made for the ensuing year for charitable uses in the District of Columbia.

Heretofore, large amounts have been given to Roman Catholic institutions. There is here a large asylum called St. Ann's Infant Asylum, which takes all the children it can get from birth to 7 years old. At the age of 7 the boys are transferred—all who survive to that age—to St. Joseph's Male Asylum on G street, near 10 N. W.; and the girls to St. Vincent Female Orphan, corner Tenth and G.

In these two last institutions they remain till the age of 14; and then the boys are again transferred to St. Mary's Industrial school near Baltimore, Md.; and the girls are again transferred to St. Rose's Industrial school in Washington, D. C.

In these last institutions they remain until the age of 19 or 20 years, when many, perhaps the most of them, become members of some of the various Romish orders where, as priests, monks, parochial teachers, nuns, sisters, etc., they faithfully serve the pope to the end of their lives.

In July, 1892, an act was passed by congress and approved by the president creating a Board of Children's Guardians for the District of Columbia with power to receive and distribute "all children, both white and colored, under 16 years of age, who become dependent upon the public for support and protection."

"Examinations for commitment of children to the board are secured through the Assistant United States District Attorney upon recommendation of the officers of the Washington

Humane Society, the Metropolitan Police, the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, or other responsible agencies. The facts necessary to show to the court upon the examination are such as will satisfy the court that the child sought to be committed is actually dependent upon the public, and has no parent or guardian against whom its support can be enforced, or that for other reasons it has become necessary for the safety of the child and the welfare of the community that it be taken up as a ward of the district and supported at public expense or provided with a home through a government agency.

The action of the court giving the board the legal guardianship of every child committed is supposed to be final and any prior claim or authority of parents and relatives to be cancelled absolutely.

The children coming under the guardianship of the board, as described above, may be placed in a charitable institution, or in an industrial or reformatory school, at the expense of the board, or may be placed with private families upon such arrangements as are found by experience to be good and mutually satisfactory."

One-half the amount appropriated for the support of this institution is paid out of the district treasury.

It will be seen that the Board of Children's Guardians has been organized for the purpose of preparing a home for the homeless little ones where they can be reared decently and taught good morals and a fair common schooling without being Romanized.

The Romish institutions are now contending fiercely for the same appropriations as heretofore, but if the pope is determined to paganize all the children he can get, let him foot the bills.

These Romish institutions are really supported by begging from Protestants any how, so the money given them by congress would be used to build churches and support their priests.

Probably a similar system exists in every large city, the money being drawn from the treasury of the municipality.

It is time this matter of paganizing our American children should be looked into sharply.

CHASE ROYS,
Washington, D. C.

Army Changes Demanded.

Who is the commanding officer at Fort Omaha, Neb.? Is it Pat Ford or one of the fathers at the Jesuit college on the hill? By whose authority was the regular uniform of the United States troops changed from blue to blue and green? Are Americans compelled hereafter to recognize Uncle Sam's boys when wearing the uniform of a foreign society? If Paddy Ford, or any Jesuit priest is commanding officer at Fort Omaha, and is responsible for this outrage on the uniform of the United States troops, we call for an immediate change at our local army headquarters. Americans cannot and will not recognize United States troops in foreign uniform.

One more question. Who authorized United States troops to march under the green rag on Wednesday? Will the commanding officer reply, these columns are open to him.

Edward Baumley, for livery, 17th and St. Marys Ave

A. P. A. CONVENTION.

Supreme Council Meets at Des Moines and Declares its Principles.

Radical Change in the Naturalization Laws is Urged—List of Officers Elected.

The Supreme Council of the American Protective Association completed its labors last Saturday after a four day's session. The delegates worked hard to transact the business of the order, having been in session almost continuously, except during necessary sleeping hours.

Men of every state and territory who stand high in the American Protective Association were there for looking into everything which has any interest for the organization and this country.

The meeting was international in character, for representatives of the Protestant Protective Association, in Canada, Scotland, Australia and other countries were present. The central middle states sent the largest delegations, and Canada, which has 378 councils of the Protestant Protective Association, had a strong representation.

The Supreme Executive committee is the condensed power of over 2,000,000 members of the A. P. A., for the report shows that the organization has that membership. According to the reports the roll is growing at the rate of 1,000 daily. The Protestant Protective Association has a membership of 150,000.

This enormous growth is the result of a meeting of seven men in a Clinton, Iowa, lawyer's rear office six years ago, and the order, though the youngest of the seventy patriotic associations of America, is now the largest and most aggressive.

The most important work was the preparation of the declaration of the principles of the order which were officially made public for the first time. The declaration of principles will be found on page 3 of this issue and should be carefully read by every citizen of this country.

The statement that Supreme President Traynor had recommended twenty-one years' residence for naturalization is an error. His recommendation was ten years, and the Supreme Council finally decided that seven years should elapse before an alien's declaration of intention and naturalization. The council passed a resolution asking this correction to be made by the press.

The report of Secretary Beatty showed a remarkable growth, 1,400 new charters having been issued since March, 1893.

The council tabled every motion attempting to commit the order to any distinct line of policy on the money, labor, suffrage, temperance, or other party questions, and also adopted a resolution declaring that no committee or other authority in the order could bind the members to any political action beyond their negative obligation, as any such action would be entirely outside of the aims, object and scope of the organization.

The council approved of the drafting of a bill for the restriction of immigration, and this bill when drafted will be laid before congress and every effort possible made to secure its passage and enactment.

It was resolved that Washington, D. C., be the permanent meeting place after 1896, and that all meetings be held with open doors, the public to be invited to witness and listen to all resolutions.

The next meeting will be held in Milwaukee. The convention was the most harmonious in the history of the order, good feeling and friendship being the prevailing spirit at all the sessions, both general and executive.

The personnel of the delegates attending this convention was undoubtedly the best ever seen at any convention comprising as it did, the best element of the citizens of this grand country.

The order is now recognized as a cleansing force in politics. While not dictating elections or nominations, it does, through the personal work of members, exact great influence over men of all classes.

The address of the Supreme President W. J. H. Traynor, was a perfect masterpiece, dealing in a thoroughly exhaustive manner of the progress and work performed by the order during the last year; referring in a modest way to his share in the good work. The fact that he was re-elected supreme president shows how thoroughly the supreme council appreciated his devotion to and efforts in behalf of the

order. The following is a list of the officers elected:

- Supreme president, W. J. H. Traynor, Detroit.
- Vice president, Adam Pawcet, Ohio.
- Secretary of state, O. B. Jackman, Boone, Ia.
- Chaplain, J. J. Gosper, San Francisco.
- Secretary, C. T. Beatty, Saginaw, Mich.
- Treasurer, H. M. Stark, Milwaukee.
- Sergeant-at-arms, E. H. Dunbar, Dorchester, Mass.
- Guard, J. S. Wood, Peoria, Ill.
- Sentinel, D. C. Mosker, Louisville, Kentucky.
- Troopers, F. C. Campbell, Minneapolis; N. D. McDonald, Cheyenne, Wyo.; W. O. Nicolls, Braddock, Pa.

A. O. H. Convention.

The city of Omaha, Neb., has been given over, body and soul, to the sons of Erin this week, nearly all the prominent citizens tumbling over each other in their frantic endeavor to do homage to this portion of the pope's military organization. A parade, that beat any circus show, was held Wednesday. Of course the stars and stripes were plentiful, and so were the green rags. The Romans are adepts in the art of deceiving the people. If it was not that they are somewhat careful just at present of running up against public sentiment and opinion they would never, out of choice, carry any flag except the green one or the papal rag. They do not love the stars and stripes, say what they may; their actions belie their words. Nearly all the countenances of the rank and file bore the unmistakable mark of their birthplace, i. e., the map of "old Ireland." The fact that the regular soldiers from Fort Omaha, wearing the uniform and carrying the arms of this government, participated in the parade, shows plainly what a strong hold Romanism has got on this country and its government. This parade should indeed be an object lesson for every American citizen to ponder and think over. Actions speak louder than words. Notwithstanding the general cry of bad times and depression of trade, the merchants of this city managed to subscribe something over \$3,000 to entertain and banquet the pope's soldiers. The merchants of Omaha who are responsible for this lavish display of subservency to Rome and her followers, everyone of whom are sworn enemies to the institutions of this country, will ultimately realize that this mode of advertising will militate against rather than improve the material prosperity of their city. Americans all over the country are beginning to wake up and insist that America shall be for Americans and not for foreign organizations which are not in sympathy with the country they have chosen as a place of residence. Such a parade as was witnessed in the city of Omaha this week proves beyond question that the Roman Catholic church has at her command thousands upon thousands of well drilled, and in all probability well armed soldiers, who would, if the pope so commanded, prove a terrible menace to the welfare of this country and the liberties of her citizens. Americans, take warning, and govern yourselves accordingly.

Another Hopeless Victim.

CHICAGO, April 27, 1894.—Editor THE AMERICAN: I have another story for you if you want to make use of it. I know of the parties, but have never until last night, found anybody to give me the particulars.

About six years ago there lived on Larrabee street, in this city, a family by the name of Jackland, the family consisted of father, mother, two sons and an only daughter, the daughter was noted for her beauty, in fact, she was considered one of the prettiest girls in the neighborhood, the father was a Romanist, the mother a Protestant, although she attended church with her husband. Everything went on lovely until the mother was taken down sick and then the peace of the family was a thing of the past. The daughter commenced to attend mass every morning and before two months had passed the priest had persuaded her that her life work lay in the church. The mother fought the notion with all the power she had but the father favored it and after being told by the priest that the wife's illness was a judgment of God called down on the mother for opposing his daughters holy vocation, he gave his consent and the daughter was shipped to the mother house of the sisters of the Sacred Heart at St. Louis. A year passed. The grieving mother had sent letter after letter to her daughter without ever getting a satisfactory answer. She begged her husband to let her go and see her child, but on advice from the priest he refused her request. She finally disguised herself and went to St. Louis and after many difficulties managed to see her daughter, but Oh! what a

change! The beautiful young girl that had left her home, blooming and happy in the supposition that she was carrying out the Savior's commands to "Follow Him," had vanished. In her place sat a hollow eyed woman all her beautiful hair clipped, too heavy eyed to look at the mother who bore her, looking as if a life-time of sorrow had been crowded into a few months. The sight proved too much for the mother, even the presence of the stern-faced Mother Superior could not prevent her from going down on her knees and begging her daughter to come home, but no, the Mother Superior removed the daughter from the room and then returned to the hapless "worldly mother" (as the God given mother, is called by those perverters of Christ) and tried to quiet her, she finally promised her that after her daughter had taken the last veil she should be sent to Chicago to teach in the convent of the Sacred Heart on State street, between Chicago avenue and Superior street, but one year passed into two, but no word from the daughter then the grieving heart of the mother broke and she was laid to rest in St. Boniface cemetery. The daughter is where? How long O Lord, how long?

A WOMAN.

Should Identify With the A. P. A.

Editor of THE AMERICAN: Have the brethren who denounce the A. P. A., pondered the fact that the Roman Catholic society is the greatest secret society in the world; that it requires its votaries to divulge all the thoughts and imaginations of their hearts, as well as all the words of their lips and all the actions of their lives at the confessional. And this is doubtless the reason why professed Roman Catholics joining other secret societies are excommunicated. Having pledged their honor never to divulge the secrets of the societies with which they identified, they cannot and divulge them at the confessional.

Have the brethren who denounce the A. P. A., pondered the fact (it is a fact) that none of the priests, reported from foreign lands, while remaining loyal to the pope, ever become citizens of the United States, any, more than "Lord" Satoll, the pope's so-called, ablegate; and is it not a fact that in our large cities, like Chicago for instance, these non-citizens, bring all their influence to bear on the voting portion of their charges, to induce them to cast their ballots for Roman Catholic candidates for office.

Have the brethren who denounce the A. P. A., pondered the fact, that one may be a firm believer in, and advocate of the soul-liberty for which our fathers died—granting to all men, whatever their country or creed, or color, or occupation—even Atheists and Polytheists as well as Romanists—the right to proclaim their views without molestation, provided they do so in a peaceable manner, without incurring punishment, either by fines or imprisonment, and yet pledge himself to assist in preventing men from filling any office in this country who are tools or accredited agents of one who claims infallibility, and teaches that the church is above the state, and favors not a state-church, but a church-state.

For one I cannot see why Baptists should not identify themselves with the A. P. A. CHAS. W. KEMP, Vinton, Iowa, Baptist Minister.

Duluth Items.

The Northwestern (papal) Witness contains the official announcement of the bishop of Duluth whoever he is. No election has taken place in that line since the city was incorporated.

The same Witness publishes nearly a column on what Stead has to say regarding the A. P. A. It quotes nothing said reflecting discreetly upon "the church," however.

The state Militia has been called out again this year to guard citizens from strikers and mob violence. The miners on the strike are nearly all Italian, Austrian, or Polish Romanists as usual.

The recent church scandals, viz: Englebrecht, Luverne, Mina; Connolly, Duluth, Angelus, Milwaukee; Bonacum; Lincoln, Neb. and the dastardly, O'Grady affair at Cincinnati are causing much uneasiness to some of the faithful. They wonder where the lightning will strike next. The crimes are coming to light too thick and fast to please the natives.

An A. P. A. lecturer is soon to visit Ft. Scott, and the stone quarries are working extra time to prepare for the event.—Topeka Journal.