



MYSTERY OF THE BROKEN CROSSES

Capture of Insane Vandal Reveals Tragic Love Story.

BLAMED CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR HIS TROUBLES

Jilted by Sweetheart His Mind Gives Way—Takes Revenge by Wrecking Gravestones in Cemeteries of Northern Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Chicago.—Residents of the cities and villages of northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan can once more rest in peace. The fear that for months has been haunting them that they might awake to find the tombstones erected to the memory of their departed loved one buried in their local cemeteries wrecked, has vanished, for the mysterious cross-smasher has been captured.

The arrest of the vandal has brought to light a tragic story of Kazo Kazimir, whose love for a girl in Hungary took him from the priesthood and of his loss of the girl through his desertion of the church she loved more than him.

Two months ago a little cemetery at Pound, Marinette county, on the northern tier of the counties of Wis-

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Crosses on tombstones had been hammered off, apparently by some stonemason's tool, for the work was done cleanly, and the several crosses lay on the ground beside the tombstones. On one stone the cross cut on the face of the stone had been hacked out.

In a corner of the little cemetery a wooden cross erected over the grave of a homesteader who had left too little

captured. The night after the Oconto Falls visitation, D. G. Classon, a lawyer, of Oconto, found a note under his door, reading:

"You will soon be called upon to defend one who has revenged the political activity of the Catholic church upon that church."

The note contained a series of Scriptural allusions about overthrowing the mammon of unrighteousness. Lawyer Classon, who was formerly secretary of state of Wisconsin, paid no attention to the note beyond announcing in the news-

papers that he did not take up cases presented to him in that way.

Secret Society Suspected.
The authorities of all the northern counties began to watch for mysterious strangers in carriages, also for religious cranks. It was finally believed that the cross-smashing was the work of some new mysterious secret society, working among the citizens, for in no other way could the country police explain the midnight visits of the cross-smasher and the failure to find any trace of a stranger in the vicinity.

The country districts were aroused, but it was not thought that the fanatics would dare to visit a city graveyard. Oconto, however, was the next victim, and two cemeteries were smashed, damage of more than \$2,000 being caused. The same night a cemetery in the western part of the county a considerable distance from a railroad, was visited. This seemed to destroy the theory that one fanatic was doing the work.

Reward Offered for Capture.
After the Oconto visit the number of cemeteries ravaged increased rapidly. In two weeks a dozen had been left wrecked. The cross-smashing epidemic spread north into Michigan. One night at Escanaba the cross-smasher, not satisfied with wrecking the stone monuments, piled all the wooden crosses into a pile, and 22 graves were left with no mark at all, no record to show who was interred there. The Catholic societies offered rewards, but in vain.

Bishop Fox, of the Catholic diocese of Green Bay, declared the feeling of his people was such that there would certainly be a lynching when the fanatic should be captured. In all this time no Protestant cemetery was touched.

Suspect Taken.
Some days after the Escanaba episode, Gladstone, to the north, was visited. The same night a suspect was captured at Escanaba, and though his patched shoes fitted the impression left in the Escanaba cemetery, he was able to show that he had reached Escanaba from the south the day of his arrest.

He talked rationally and was released. Three hours after his release a cemetery to the west of the city was raided. If the suspect did the work he had just been able to catch a train to get to the country graveyard to smash the crosses and return, with only a few minutes to spare. The Escanaba police thought this was evidence that two or more were at work.

Caught in the Act.
The next night the Ishpeming cemetery was visited. The following night at Negaunee men on guard saw a man lurking among the tombstones and watched him lift a stone and with a well-directed blow knock the cross off a monument as cleanly as though it had been done with a chisel.

The man was the one who had been arrested and released at Escanaba. Every graveyard in northern Michigan and Wisconsin had been under guard, but some had been ravaged so quietly that the guards had heard nothing.

The prisoner was taken to Marquette, where he gave his name as Kazo Kazimir. He said he was a stonemason, and his behavior indicated that he was insane. The authorities had been so puzzled by the manner in which he had appeared, as though by magic, at widely distant points, that it was thought impossible he had done the work alone. Two months have passed, however, and there has been no more cross-smashing.

Reveals Story While Hypnotized.
During this two months the police have vainly endeavored to learn something of his former life. Their efforts were in vain until a specialist hypnotized the man, and he dug up from a big old pipe which he continually carried a time-worn scrap of a letter, dated Nadudjar, Hungary, which revealed the story of a shattered romance.

Kazo Kazimir was the son of a peasant, but had determined to become a priest. His lowly condition proved no bar to his ambition. He passed his novitiate and was soon to be ordained. One day he saw a girl, Maria Kakosvakacz. His dreams of eminence in the church faded, and the young priest-to-be made desperate love to the girl. She repulsed him, saying he was a disgrace to the church. Thereupon he renounced his vows, declared his intention of becoming a doctor and again sought the girl. She avoided him, and he wrote a note asking her to meet him. The letter found in his pipe was her reply, of which this is a translation:

Renounced by Loved One.
"Thou renegade priest, sooner would I die than be the woman of a false man to his church. Jan Snoviske will be my man."

According to letters from Hungary, received after an investigation of this note, Kazo became silent after his dismissal by his sweetheart.

Shunned by churchmen, barred from his father's house for his desertion of the church, he became despondent and secured work as a stonemason. He seldom spoke to his associates, by whom he was little liked, and finally came to America.

He worked in the Pennsylvania mining districts, but his taciturnity prevented him from making friends. He learned little English, but what he did say was in denunciation of the church, which he had come to blame for his troubles.

His insanity finally took the form of an attack on the crosses in cemeteries, and with the entire loss of his sanity came the devilish shrewdness by which he calculated to a nicety how to dodge on a freight train, hide under the cars, on the bumpers, anywhere; reach a village at night, smash the crosses in the cemetery and escape without having been seen by a soul.

His case is believed to be incurable, and he will probably spend the rest of his days in an asylum, while a trail of broken tombstones marks the gruesome path of his insanity.

Why New York Need Not Fear a Hostile Fleet

City Too Well Defended to Suffer from Attack of Most Powerful Foreign Foe.

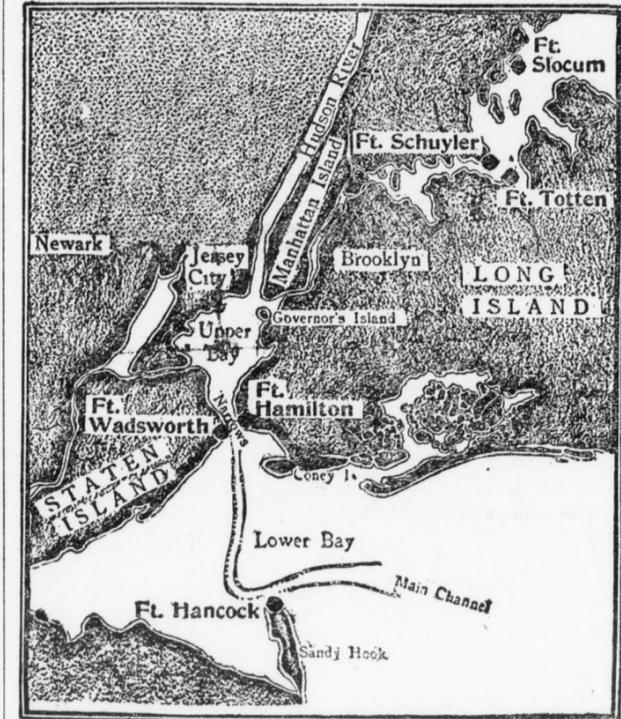
The visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to this country is now but a memory—pleasant and picturesque—but the question which the British admiral raised as to the helplessness of New York before a fleet of the most modern and powerful battleships is still a living issue. In fact, like Banquo's ghost, it will not go down, at least not until it is downed by the array of formidable facts as to the defenses of the great eastern metropolis.

Prince Louis is reported to have said—either in jest or in earnest—that the 18 battleships and cruisers which sailed into New York harbor under the command of Admiral Evans and himself could reduce the city to a heap of ruins in less time than the chef on the prince's flagship, the Drake, could prepare an omelet, and naturally the remark created no little sensation, and Father Knickerbocker nearly had cold chills, notwithstanding the warmth of the reception given to the royal guest.

Are the defenses of New York city incomplete and insufficient?
Could such a fleet of fighting ships as Britain might muster, or France,

the city by way of Long Island sound the invading fleet would have to run a gauntlet of forts, beginning with Fort Rodman, near New Bedford, to Fort Trumbull, at New London, and on down the chain to Forts Wright and Terry, standing on islands that divide the fairway of the sound into narrow channels. But should the enemy get into the sound, a feat by the way which the North Atlantic squadron failed to accomplish during the naval maneuvers two years ago, he would still have to silence the powerful batteries of Forts Slocum, Schuyler and Totten. By reference to the map it will be seen that Fort Slocum stands off New Rochelle, while Schuyler and Totten stand sternly vigilant five miles nearer the city, and would be sure to bring down any ships which might possibly get by the guns of Fort Slocum. In these two forts there are 16 great guns, and no battleship or company of them could hope to survive their raking fire.

Every device and agency known to modern warfare has been mustered to render these defenses of New York impregnable. At the present time



MAP OF NEW YORK HARBOR, SHOWING SIX OF THE GREAT FORTS THAT GUARD ITS NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN APPROACHES.

or Germany, get within striking distance of the city and pour in such thunderbolts of fire and steel as to reduce the city to a heap of ruins?

These are questions that are being asked these days not only in New York city, but throughout the whole country, for no such calamity as was hinted at by Prince Louis could befall the eastern metropolis without affecting the entire nation. Perhaps these questions have been answered before, but just now people want them answered again, if for no other reason than to prove that our royal guest did not know what he was talking about.

The 15 forts and batteries in and about New York harbor answer an emphatic no to the questions propounded. There are nearly 200 massive, powerful guns mounted in those forts and batteries, ready at an instant's notice to thunder forth such a mighty denial of the charges of weakness and inefficiency as to make a veritable sieve out of every armored battleship that would have the temerity to poke its nose within speaking distance of the American shore and New York harbor. Nearly 6,000 soldiers are on the alert day and night and drilling constantly. Every day the big guns are oiled and polished and made ready for the time when they may be needed.

A hostile fleet approaching New York would be greeted by the shot and shell from Forts Hancock, Hamilton, Wadsworth, Rodman, Trumbull, Wright, Terry, Slocum, Schuyler, Totten, Jay and other powerful batteries, long before they could come to and get into action. At Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, the most powerful guns in commission are mounted, and admitting that an attacking squadron would be able to safely run the gauntlet of mines with which the outer harbor would be filled, it would have to reckon with them. One of the guns is a 16-inch giant, capable of hurling a 2,400-pound projectile 21 miles at the rate of 2,300 feet per second. While this gun is not mounted, it being inexpedient to keep it in training in time of peace, it could be quickly placed in position and sweep the harbor approaches with its terrific fire. And even granting its ineffectiveness at the 20-mile range, there is no question that it would be a formidable weapon at the 10 or 12-mile range.

Should the attempt be made to reach Fort Hamilton is being rapidly strengthened, and in a short time will be the finest fort owned by Uncle Sam. Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 have been asked for to make this possible.

The map shows how the deep water channel runs directly under the guns of Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, and then, bending abruptly northward, races through the narrow gateway between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. Military experts declare that owing to the narrowness of the channel, it is doubtful whether any ships of war could be brought so near the city save by American pilots, and when the hostile ships had to deal with the deadly mines strung between Rorer shoals and the Narrows, the case would be quite hopeless.

But another factor must be reckoned with in considering the forces against which a hostile fleet would have to contend, and that is the fighting ships, big and little—from the great battleships down to the submarine destroyers and torpedo boats—of Uncle Sam's growing navy. What would this force amount to? There are five 16,000-ton battleships, which entered the water in 1904-1905, while there are others yet to be launched, 15 in all, namely: the Connecticut, Kansas, Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, South Carolina and Michigan. The Connecticut and Louisiana were launched a year ago and both are under contract to be delivered next year. The Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Nebraska are also a hand, and the contract for the New Hampshire has been closed, a step yet to be taken with the South Carolina and Michigan.

In addition to the above the armored cruisers California, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington are all 85 per cent. completed, as are the protected cruisers St. Louis and Milwaukee, while the Charleston can be put in full war trim on slight notice. And to these must of course be added the Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, Iowa, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Kearny and Maryland, the ships which comprised Admiral Evans' squadron when he played host to Prince Henry.

Washington. — Simultaneous announcement was made at the state department the other day that Herbert G. Squiers, of New York, since May, 1902, the minister of the United States to Cuba, had tendered his resignation and that it had been accepted, and that Edwin V. Morgan, also of New York, and United States minister to Korea, had been designated as Mr. Squiers' successor.

The resignation of Mr. Squiers is said to be a result of the recent troubles growing out of the Isle of Pines incident. The relations between Mr. Squiers and the Cuban government have been strained for some time. It is charged that the minister afforded much encouragement to American colonists on the Isle of Pines in their efforts to have the island annexed to the United States after their declaration of independence. In this he acted in opposition to the administration, which advised the islanders to submit themselves to Cuban government. The acceptance of Mr. Squiers' resignation, it is said, was necessary to maintain cordial relations between Cuba and the United States, the Cuban government having cabled a complaint, according to reports to the state department, relative to Mr. Squiers' action.

The career of the retiring diplomat is an interesting one. He entered the service first in 1894, when he was made second secretary of the American embassy in Berlin. He retained that place for three years, when he retired for a few months. He became secretary of the legation at Peking in January, 1898, and went through the Boxer troubles there. Prior to his entry into the diplomatic service Mr. Squiers was in the regular army. His knowledge

MINISTER TO CUBA.

H. G. SQUIERS RESIGNS, E. V. MORGAN APPOINTED.

Change in Diplomats Grows Out of Recent Isle of Pines Incident —Interesting Careers of Both Men.

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EDWIN V. MORGAN. (Former Minister to Korea. Appointed to Cuban Post.)

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HERBERT G. SQUIERS. (Recent Minister to Cuba Who Has Just Signed His Position.)

of military affairs gave him a high position in the defense of the relations, and he was soon made chief staff to Sir Claude Macdonald, who was placed in command. Mrs. Squiers was within the legation compound during the siege. From China Mr. Squiers went to Havana as United States minister. His salary there was \$12,000 year.

The career of Mr. Morgan is a more interesting than that of Squiers, and he has risen rapidly in the diplomatic service of the United States. His first service was secret to the United States commissioner the Samoan Islands in 1899. Polito that he was appointed secretary of legation at Seoul. He remained there until March, 1901, when he was pointed second secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg. He returned to this country from Russia with Peirce, then secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, and who was appointed to be third assistant secretary of state. Mr. Morgan was Secretary Peirce's confidential adviser. He retained that position for years, and in January, 1904, he made consul at Dalny. He was awaiting an opportunity to go to Dalny he was made minister to Korea. Until a few days before his appointment as minister to Cuba he held this position. It was then decided the state department to abolish mission to Korea, in view of the fact that Japan had taken over all the diplomatic business of Korea and protectorate. Mr. Morgan was expected to come to Washington as a possible after settling the affairs of his legation. Mr. Morgan's salary increased from \$7,500 to \$12,000.

Poor Consolation.
It does not reconcile a person who is injured in a railroad wreck know that the train on which he was riding was obeying orders and that the train wasn't.