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President Shot At Exposition

Two Bullets Take Effect and the Wounds Are Serious

FIRST REPORTED AS FATAL

The Assassin Arrested and Protected from Mob Violence

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT PREVAILS

Angry People Would Have Torn the Wretch Limb from Limb

The Bullet Removed, but the Other Not Found—After the Operation the Doctors Expressed the Hope That the President Would Recover—News of the Murderous Assault Received Everywhere with Expressions of Grief and Indignation

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6—4.30 p. m.—Special—This evening in the Temple of Music President McKinley was shot twice by an Armenian Anarchist during the reception. The man had a handkerchief wrapped around his hand in which a pistol was concealed. The first ball entered the President's chest and glanced; the second ball entered the abdomen and turned downward. The first has been extracted.

The President was instantly conveyed to the hospital, where he is now resting and is conscious. He called his secretary to his bedside and is now dictating instructions and his last wishes in case the wound should prove fatal. An immense throng ran after the assassin, who would have been lynched for the interference of police guards.

Resting Easy. Washington, Sept. 6.—1 a. m. Secretary Cortelyou has just telegraphed to the White House here that at 1 o'clock this morning the President was resting easy. His physicians pronounce his pulse and temperature as near normal as could be expected.

DEED OF AN ANARCHIST

Nieman Declared He Had Only Done His Duty

Buffalo, Sept. 6.—President McKinley was shot twice by an assassin as he stood in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The shots were fired by Fred Nieman, of Detroit, who said afterward that he was an anarchist and had only done his duty. The attempted assassination took place in the presence of 3,000 people who had crowded into the Temple of Music and while ten thousand others stood outside the temple waiting for a chance to enter and shake hands with the President.

at the Emergency Hospital on the exposition grounds at 6 o'clock by Dr. Matthew D. Mann, Dr. John Fassmutter and Dr. Herman Mynter. The President's stomach was opened, but the bullet was not found. Drainage tubes were inserted, the incision was sewed up, and at 7.45 o'clock the President was removed to the home of John G. Milburn at Delaware avenue and Ferry street. The doctors stated after the operation that they were hopeful, and that while the wound caused by the second shot was serious, it was not necessarily fatal.

The man who did the shooting was seized immediately by the detectives. He offered no resistance, at first refusing to give any information about himself. Later he said his name was Fred Nieman, that he was 28 years of age and had come to Buffalo from Detroit a week ago. He was living at No. 1025 Broadway. He gave his occupation as a blacksmith and said he was born in Detroit.

The reception to the President this afternoon was one to which the general public had been invited. President John G. Milburn of the exposition had introduced the President to the great crowd in the temple, and men, women and children came forward for a personal greeting. Among those in line was Nieman, whose left hand was wrapped in a handkerchief. Enfolded in the handkerchief was a 32-caliber Deringer. A little girl was led up by her father and the President shook hands with her. As she passed along to the right, the President looked after her smilingly and waved his hand in pleasant adieu.

How the Deed Was Done. Next in line came the assassin. As the President turned to the right again, bringing his right hand about in the characteristic manner with which he ex-

that of Nieman. He is of medium height, smooth-shaven, brown-haired, and was dressed in the ordinary clothes of a mechanic. He offered no explanation for the deed, except that he was an anarchist and had done his duty. A detail of exposition guards was sent for, and a company of soldiers. A carriage was summoned.

Rage Knows No Bounds

South of the temple a space had been roped off. The crowd tore into the iron stanchions holding the ropes and carried the ropes to a flag-pole standing near by on the esplanade. "Lynch him!" cried a hundred voices, and a start was made for one of the entrances of the temple. Soldiers and police beat back the mob. Guards and people were confused, shouting and fighting. In this confusion, Nieman, still bleeding, his clothes torn, and scarcely able to walk, was led out by Capt. James F. Valley, chief of the exposition detectives, Com. Robinson and a squad of secret service men. Nieman was thrown into a carriage and three detectives jumped in on him. Captain Valley jumped on the driver's seat and lashed the horses into a gallop. The crowd burst into a roar of rage. "Murderer, assassin; lynch him, hang him!" they yelled. Men sprang at the horses and clutched at the whirling wheels of the carriage. Nieman huddled back in the corner, concealed between the two detectives. "The rope! the rope!" yelled the crowd, and they started forward, all in one grand flight, the soldiers and secret service men taking a murderer's life.

Soldiers fought a way clear at the heads of the horses, and, pursued by the infuriated thousands, the carriage whirled across the esplanade, the horses at a full gallop across the triumphal causeway, and vanished through the Lincoln parkway gate, galloping down Delaware avenue until police headquarters was reached. "Thousands left the exposition grounds, and leaving the citizens to take a murderer's life."

Doctors Render Relief. While this crowd threatened the life of the murderer, every effort was being made to offer scientific aid to the President and to bring to him the best surgeons that could be secured. Dr. E. W. Lee, of St. Louis, Dr. Storer, of Chicago, and Dr. Van Peyma, of Buffalo, were on the grounds and joined the hospital staff. Dr. Matthew D. Mann, Dr. Herman Mynter and Dr. John Parmenter were summoned by telephone, and Doctors Harrington and Stockton were brought to the grounds in swift automobiles.

of the government board of exposition managers arrived with Dr. Rixey, Mrs. Rixey and Mrs. Cortelyou. They had come direct from the Albion home, where Mrs. McKinley was sleeping, all unconscious of what had happened. Officers of the army and navy, including Captain Hobson, and foreign diplomats who came here for President's Day, crowded the corridors of the hospital.

At 6 o'clock Captain Valley brought the news that he had delivered the prisoner safe at police headquarters, in the custody of the detectives who arrested him. As the six o'clock whistles were blowing Mr. Scattered and Harry Hamlin emerged from the hospital and asked that the crowd move still further back and preserve quiet. The request was obeyed instantly. It was announced at this time that the President was about to undergo the operation to find the second bullet. Dr. Mann performed the operation, assisted by Doctors Parmenter, Mynter and Rixey. The crowd waited patiently for twenty minutes, when the news was brought that the President had undergone the operation, that the bullet had not been found, that the drainage tube had been inserted, the incision had been sewed up and the surgeons were hopeful of the outcome.

Two telegrams were sent to Vice-President Roosevelt at this time, one notifying him of the shooting, and the other informing him that the President had regained consciousness after the operation. Dr. Roosevelt Park, whose residence is at Niagara Falls, the New York Central brought him to the scene on a special train and he arrived in time to be consulted in regard to the operation. Arrangements were made to remove the President to the Milburn house before any reaction might set in.

At 6.50 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Cortelyou and Webb C. Hayes, a

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FIRST TO APPEAR

Admiral Barker Comes at Request of Schley

ARRIVAL OF DEWEY

Civilians Cannot Be Summoned Before the Court Assembles—Newspaper Men to Be Called as Witnesses

Washington, Sept. 6.—Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, reached Washington early this morning in response to a summons to appear before the Schley court of inquiry and at once reported to the Navy Department where he is registered. Rear Admiral Barker was the first of the witnesses away from Washington to respond to the summons of the department, and he is called at the request of Rear Admiral Schley.

Admiral Barker spent a few moments at the department and then went to the apartments of Admiral Schley, where he held a consultation with the victor of Santiago and his counsel. Admiral Barker was requested by the Navy Department yesterday to report in Washington. He obeyed the summons immediately.

Admiral Dewey, president of the court, who has been spending the summer at Portsmouth, N. H., reached Washington this evening, and it is expected that preparation for the assembly of the court will be pushed.

Commander J. M. Miller, who had command of the collier Merrimack before she was sunk in Santiago harbor and who is a witness for the Navy Department, also called at the department this morning. Commander Miller is now in command of the Ajax. He was closeted for some time with Captain Lemly, judge advocate of the court. It is understood that Commander Miller discussed the character of his testimony before the court with the judge advocate.

Admiral Schley today asked the Navy Department to summon to Washington for consultation with his counsel several civilians who will be put on the stand in his behalf. The department notified Admiral Schley that it had no power to ask civilian witnesses to appear before the court assembled, but had summoned those named by Admiral Schley to be in Washington on the first day of the investigation. Civilian witnesses are not obliged to obey a summons from the Navy Department or a naval court. Each is entitled to mileage and \$1.50 a day for expenses.

Among the civilian witnesses called by the Navy Department in behalf of Admiral Schley is one Nunez, a Cuban pilot residing at Santiago, who was with the flying squadron off the south coast of Cuba. It is said that he told Admiral Schley that Cervera's fleet could not enter Santiago harbor without tugs and that tugs were not available. Admiral Schley became suspicious of the man and dispensed with his services.

Some newspaper men who were in the West Indian naval campaign have been summoned by the department for Admiral Schley. Their names were not contained in the list of witnesses made public by Admiral Schley's counsel, and the Navy Department declines to tell who they are, leaving that to Schley's representatives.

TIN MILL STARTS

Managers Win a Victory Over the Strikers

WORKED A NEAT RUSE

One Hundred Men Slipped Into the Mill Without Opposition --- Pickets Taken Off Their Guard

McKeesport, Sept. 6.—The Demmeler Tin Plate mill was started this morning and the strikers made no attempt to interfere. One hundred workmen got into the mill in an hour and only twenty strikers were there to see them enter. Instead of three, eight mills were started today and the managers won a complete victory.

In order to avoid a demonstration strategy was resorted to by the managers. The early morning at Demmeler was cold and foggy. There were hardly a dozen pickets in sight. They were sitting on the railroad tracks and walking around to keep warm. In the shadow of the mill fence the deputies walked up and down muffled in overcoats. There was no sign of life in the mill until 5.30 o'clock when the electric light plant was started and the laborers and firemen inside of the enclosure began to feed the fires in the heating furnaces. From the railroad track the pickets watched the operations and laughed, saying that the "bluff" was a good one, and that they knew that the mill could not start today.

At 6 o'clock the mill engineer blew the whistle, indicating that the hour for the shift to change had come. No one was at the mill gates to get in, and the pickets jeered at the deputies. By that time the heavy fog that hung over the river began to lift a little. There was enough light for the pickets on the railroad to see an old river steambot moored to the levee at Duquesne, just across the river, but they thought nothing of that. Then came six-thirty o'clock, and with it a long freight train on the Pittsburgh and McKeesport railroad that runs between the mill and the river. The train stopped opposite the mill and then the old river steambot, with 21 mill men bound for Demmeler, cut loose from the Duquesne shore and started across the river.

The fog was impenetrable and the pickets on the Baltimore and Ohio tracks could not see the steambot. The pilot steered to a point on the Demmeler shore where a six foot culvert opens from the mill yard, making a big round hole in the river bank. It was just 6.50 o'clock when the boat touched there and still the pickets were unconscious of it all. They were watching a thin stream of men that kept coming out of the fog to the main gate of the mill with dinner pails and disappearing behind the gate. The gang-planks of the steambot were run out and the 21 men made a run up the slope of the shore into the culvert and then into the mill yard. In the meantime 33 other men had come into the mill at the three gates.

George Crawford had been in charge of the boat, and the general superintendent, Mr. Lauck, who had received the men, walked in and rounded up the men and found that they numbered 54, or enough to start eight furnaces. The number was all that they needed, so at 7 o'clock the mill gates were thrown open and the whistle sounded that the mill was in operation. The fog began to lift just then, and for the first time the pickets saw the stacks of the steambot. The freight train, which had been stopped as a part of the general plan, had gone on, and the strikers knew that they had been fooled. They were angry, but all they did was to jeer the deputies and retreat past the "dead line."

It was not until 8 o'clock that the men manned the furnaces. The fires could not be got hot enough until then. By that time 25 more men had come in and the steambot had crossed to Duquesne for another load of men. She returned at 9 o'clock with fifteen men from Duquesne and then six men had walked in, swelling the number to 100. All of these men were old hands and a great many of them told the bosses that they had come to the mill today in the face of threats.

Mr. Lauck said that he expected just as many men to report for the night trick and that he thought that all thirteen heating mills will be going by tomorrow. The order that was issued by Mr. Schwab last night to start all of the mills at once was discussed here with much interest this morning. It was taken to mean that the National Tube mill would attempt to resume, but it is not thought that more than 1,400 men can get employment in the mill before three weeks, as it will take that long to rebuild the furnaces.

Major Grant's Card

Washington, Sept. 6.—Special—Major Grant's card in a Charlotte paper last Sunday is the subject of much comment among North Carolinians here. Its severe arraignment of the present Democratic management in the State is likely to call forth a reply from some of the members of the State committee

who, it is stated, take exception to certain statements and insinuations made in the article.

SIMMONS IN WASHINGTON

He Says Politics is Dull Down This Way

Washington, Sept. 6.—Special—Senator Simmons, who arrived here this morning from New York, left this afternoon by the Norfolk boat for the south and will reach home tomorrow. The Senator reported North Carolina as being very busy just now with its crops and mills, and said politics was extremely dull. What little there was centered around the election of a Senator to succeed Senator Pritchard. Mr. Simmons considered it highly probable that the Democrats would elect the next Senator, but still it could not be won without a hot fight. There are, he said, a number of candidates in the field, including Lee S. Overman, R. B. Glenn and ex-Governor Jarvis. Mr. Simmons expressed the opinion that the silver question would not find lodgment in the next Democratic platform.

REACHED HIS LIMIT

Herreschoff Did His Best in Building the Constitution

Newport, Sept. 6.—The selection of the old cup champion Columbia as the boat to meet the Shamrock II in the races for the America's cup continues to excite comment in yachting circles in Newport.

A well known yachtsman said this morning that there was no question that the Constitution's lines were far superior to those of the Columbia, and he could not understand what was the matter. Another said: "Herreschoff has reached his limit and the future yachtsmen will have to look elsewhere for cup defenders."

Captain Barr went to Bristol last evening on business connected with the Columbia, returning this morning. He is very much pleased with the selection of his boat, and feels confident that he can for a second time successfully defend the cup. The Columbia will remain here for a few days and then go westward.

FREIGHT TRAIN DITCHED

Escape of Engineer from Death Almost Miraculous

Winston, Salem, N. C., Sept. 6.—Special—The outgoing freight train from Winston to North Wilkesboro was wrecked near Rural Hall this afternoon. Engineer Swift Hooper, Conductor Edward Holding and Flagman Crews sustained slight injuries. The engineer's escape from death is considered almost miraculous. The accident was caused by some unknown party breaking the lock and throwing over a switch. The engine, of course, left the track and ran into an embankment. The passenger train from North Wilkesboro and an excursion train were unable to pass the wreck. They ran on the other C. F. & Y. V. track at Rural Hall and went to Greensboro, reaching here tonight.

The first news regarding the shooting of President McKinley was received here at 5:10 this afternoon. Genuine regret was expressed by every citizen.

BURNING THE WIND

Australian Mail Trying to Catch an Atlantic Steamer

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The most important mail that has left Australia for years passed through Chicago this morning five hours later than usual, but with the efforts of a hundred railroad men and the fastest engine on the Lake Shore road combined, it was hoped to rush it through to New York in time to catch the steamer which sails at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for Southampton.

There is a carload of it, and for the past thirty-six hours the wires have been hot with messages about accelerating its speed. The Southern Railway and the Oriental Steamship Company brought the mail to San Francisco from Sydney. At best it would have arrived in Chicago at 9:30 o'clock this morning, an hour too late to catch the steamer.

So J. D. Speckles decided to send a special train out of Chicago in order to overtake the regular train at Cleveland. If the mail misses the Southampton steamer the British government will not get its Australian colonial mail for two weeks.

ABDUCTED MISSIONARY

Minister to Turkey Undertakes to Have Her Released

Washington, Sept. 6.—John G. Leishman, the American minister to Turkey, has taken steps to secure the release of Miss Stone, an American missionary who was recently captured and abducted by brigands in the Vilayet at Salonica, Turkey.

The news of the abduction of Miss Stone was received today at the State Department from the American minister at Constantinople. No particulars are given beyond the fact that the American legation has taken up the matter and hopes to secure the young woman's release.

According to the dispatch from Constantinople Miss Stone, accompanied by a lady traveling companion, was seized in the district of Salonica and carried on by brigands. It is inferred that both Miss Stone and her companion were abducted.

It is not known whether the other woman mentioned in the cablegram is an American.