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CZOLGOSZ IS ELECTROCUTED.

Murderer of President McKinley Pays the Penalty For His Crime.

REMAINS OBSTINATE TO THE END.

Prisoner Went to His Death Without Confession — His Final Interview With His Brother.

Auburn, Prison, Special.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the anarchist who killed President McKinley, was electrocuted Tuesday morning at 7:12:30.

The prisoner made a brief speech in the chair. He said he was not sorry for what he had done, but expressed regret that he had not seen his father. Czolgosz was given three contacts of electricity before he was finally pronounced dead.

Half an hour before the execution the prisoner sent for the superintendent and warden and said: "I want to make a statement before you kill me."

"What do you wish to say, Czolgosz?" asked the warden.

"I want to make it when there are a lot of people present. I want them to hear me," said the prisoner.

He was informed that this request could not be granted.



LEON F. CZOLGOSZ.

"Then I won't talk at all," said the prisoner sullenly.

He changed his resolution, however, and did break the rule of silence in the death chamber.

The assassin did not break down. Shortly after 6 o'clock the clothing in which he was executed was sent into the condemned man's cell and he got up and dressed himself. A few minutes after he had finished dressing a substantial breakfast was sent to his cell.

The preliminaries were exactly like those of every other execution. The witnesses gathered in the office of the warden on the second floor of the prison at a quarter of 7. A few minutes before 7 the witnesses were told to quickly follow the warden and State superintendent of prisons and after walking through the long corridor took their places silently beside the death chair in the execution room. The iron door leading to the condemned cells was closed, but behind it the wardens and assistants were preparing Czolgosz for death. The warden waited until the witnesses were seated, and then made the usual formal declaration, declaring that those present in the room were merely there as witnesses to a legal execution of a murderer, and that under no circumstances and no matter what the provocation, no one was to leave his seat or make any disturbance.

Electrician Davis then put upon the arms of the chair a bank of 22 incandescent electric lamps and attaching the electrical wires, passed the current through them so that the lights glowed out brilliantly. An assistant in the meantime put the two electrodes, which were lined with sponges, into pails of salt water so as to get them wet enough to prevent the current from burning the victim's flesh.

After the superintendent had left the guards brought Czolgosz breakfast, consisting of coffee, toast, eggs and bacon, and he ate with quite a good deal of relish. While he was partaking of this the witnesses were gathering in the office of Warden Meade and at 7:06 o'clock the procession passed to the death chamber, going through the long south corridor.

FINAL TEST OF THE APPARATUS.

In the chamber Electrician Davis and Former Warden Thayer, of Danemora, had arranged the chair test, placing a bank of 22 incandescent lights across the arms and connecting the electrode with wires at either end. The witnesses were ordered seated and then Warden Meade briefly addressed them, saying: "You are here to witness the legal death of Leon Czolgosz. I desire that you keep your seats and preserve absolute silence in the death chamber, no matter what may transpire. There are plenty of guards and prison officials to preserve order and to attend to the proper details." The prison physician, Dr. Gerin, and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of New York, took a position to the left of the chair, Warden Meade stood directly in front and Electrician Davis retired to the little room containing the electrical switches. The signal was given and the current was turned through the electric lights, flooding the chamber with brilliant light and dramatically showing the power that was used to kill the prisoner.

CZOLGOSZ ENTERS THE DEATH CHAMBER.

Warden Meade gave the signal to have the prisoner brought in, and at 7:10½ o'clock, Chief Keeper Tupper swung open the big steel door leading to the condemned man's cell, and as the steel bars behind which Czolgosz had been kept were swung aside two guards marched the prisoner out into the corridor, two others following and the chief keeper walking in front. The guards on either side of Czolgosz had hold of his arms as if either to support him, or to keep him from making a demonstration. As he stepped over the threshold he stumbled, but they held him up, as they urged him forward toward the chair he stumbled again on the little rubber covered platform upon which the chair rests. His head was erect and with his gray flannel shirt turned back at the neck, he looked quite boyish. He was intensely pale and as he tried to throw his head back and carry himself erect, his chin quivered very perceptibly. As he was being seated, he looked about at the assembled witnesses with quite a steady stare, and said:

NOT SORRY FOR HIS CRIME.

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the working people." His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word and as he spoke it, was perfect English. "I am not sorry for my crime." He said this loudly just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber head rest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound the jaw slightly, he mumbled: "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father." It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold, and a minute had elapsed and he had just finished the last statement when the strapping was completed and the guards stepped back.

THE CURRENT TURNED ON.

Warden Meade raised his hand, and at 7:12:30 Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body. The rush of the current through the body was so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tenseness. For forty-five seconds the full current was kept on and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back reducing the current volt by volt until it was cut off entirely. Then, just as it had reached that point he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again, Dr. McDonald stepped up to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid. From the time Czolgosz had left his cell until the full penalty was paid, less than four minutes had elapsed. The physicians present used the stethoscope and other tests to determine if any life remained, and at 7:17 the warden, raising his hand, announced: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead," the witnesses fled from the chamber, many of them visibly affected, and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table.

THE BODY IN THE HANDS OF THE DOCTORS.

When the body of Czolgosz had been removed from the room where he was killed to the autopsy table, Auburn prison work was resumed at once. There was no excitement among the convicts. Barely a hundred people had gathered outside the prison gate to watch the witnesses enter and wait until they re-appeared. The witnesses dispersed quickly, some of them leaving for their homes as early as 9 o'clock. Naturally almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed towards discovering, if possible, whether the assassin was in any way mentally irresponsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Charles F. MacDonald, E. A. Spitzka, and Prison Physician Gerin. The top of the head was sawed off through the thickest part of the skull, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous agreement from the microscopical examination that the brain was normal or slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosz's mental condition, except as it might have been perverted, responsible for the crime.

CZOLGOSZ WAS NOT CRAZY.

The autopsy was completed shortly before noon when the surgeons issued the following statement: "The autopsy was made by Mr. Edward A. Spitzka, of New York, under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of New York, and Dr. John Gerin, physician at the prison. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain.

"All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy and all concurred in the findings of the examiners.

"(Signed) John Gerin, M. D.; Carlos F. MacDonald, M. D.; E. A. Spitzka."

The surgeons' reports was of a highly technical character. After scientifically describing to the minutest detail the brain of the dead murderer, the report concludes as follows: "No anomalies found. The brain in general is well developed, sufficiently marked with fissures and the lobes are in a normal proportion." The surgeons have not yet drawn a report on what the autopsy disclosed as to the other organs.

THE BODY DESTROYED WITH ACID.

The body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being placed under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Meade. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery, and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A few days ago, under the warden's order, an experiment was made to determine the power of quick lime in the destruction of flesh and bone, which was not satisfactory. Warden Meade at once conferred with some of the physicians present and determined, in conjunction with Superintendent Collins, that the purpose of the law was the destruction of the body and that it was not necessary to use quick lime for that end. Accordingly a carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin, after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form. It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within 12 hours. During that time and as long as deemed necessary a guard will be kept over the unmarked grave.

History of the Crime.

History's blackest page shows white when compared with the atrocious crime for which Leon F. Czolgosz was executed today. Inspired by anarchistic idea, Czolgosz went to Buffalo where President McKinley was a visitor to the Pan-American exposition, determined to murder the executive. Late on the afternoon of September 6th the president was receiving the people in the Temple of Music in the exposition grounds. In the line of people who were passing the President was Czolgosz.

As the President turned to receive him, he extended his right hand in a friendly manner. Czolgosz thrust the extended hand aside and raised a revolver which he carried concealed in a handkerchief, fired two shots at the President. The assassin made no attempt to escape and was speedily disarmed and hurried away. His only words were that he "had done his duty."

The wounded President was taken to the emergency hospital on the grounds, where an operation was performed. One bullet struck President McKinley in the chest and the second entered the abdomen. Only one bullet was found. After the operation the President was removed to the

home of President Milburn of the Pan-American Exposition and the best medical attendance sought. For several days the President gave every promise of recovering, but early on the following Friday morning a relapse occurred. For twenty-four hours President McKinley remained at death's door. Early Saturday morning, Sept. 14th, he breathed his last with the words: "God's will be done, not ours," on his lips.

Vice President Roosevelt was quickly sworn into the office of President that afternoon in Buffalo, the cabinet being present. The observances were begun in Buffalo on Sunday when the body lay in state in the city hall. All the nation mourned and everywhere there were outward manifestation of the national grief. The body was taken to Washington to the White House, and on Tuesday services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol. The Cabinet and both branches of Congress were present. That evening the body was taken to Canton, O., the home of the McKinleys. The day of the interment, Thursday, Sept. 20, was observed throughout the nation as a day of mourning.

Leon F. Czolgosz was indicted and arraigned in court in Buffalo Sept. 16th, and as the feeling was so bitter against him, attorneys refused to take the case. The bar association finally made the appointments in the interest of justice.

Eight days later the trial began. It lasted but only a little over eight hours actual time. No defense was made. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty." Two days later he was sentenced to die in the week beginning Oct. 28th. He was removed to Auburn on Sept. 26th.

Czolgosz was born in Detroit, Mich., about 26 years ago. He received a common school education and later took up his studies in a church school. He never learned a trade but hired out as a laborer. He showed a moody disposition and was interested in anarchistic writings. On confession he stated that the crime was one of his own doing and that no one conspired with him. His parents and brothers live in Cleveland, O.

Wanted No Priest.

Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley was interviewed in his cell at Auburn prison late Monday night with the result that he refused all efforts on the part of the priests to confess or ask divine favor.

Prior to the late evening interviews, Czolgosz reluctantly received Fathers Fudzinski and Hickey. It was late in the afternoon and occurred after he had once refused to meet them. After they reached the prison, Superintendent Collins conveyed the request for an interview to the prisoner. Czolgosz sent back word that he did not care to see them, but the priests asked to be allowed to go to him, despite his refusal. Superintendent Collins consented and personally escorted them to the cell. The priests remained with Czolgosz for three-quarters of an hour and earnestly pleaded with the prisoner to repent and pray for divine forgiveness. He rejected all their advices, however, and they regretfully withdrew. They told the prisoner they would hold themselves in readiness to answer a call from him at any hour of the night. It was 7 o'clock when Superintendent Collins went into the death house and tried to get the prisoner to talk to him. Although he remained in the cell sometime, he was apparently not successful in getting anything from him. At eight p. m., his brother and brother-in-law arrived, and Superintendent Collins took them down to the condemned man's cell. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said: "Hello!" The brother ventured the remark, "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape?"

The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating manner: "No one; nobody had anything to do with it but me."

"That is not how you were brought up," said the brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now."

"I have nothing to tell," he answered in a surly manner.

"Do you want to see the priests again?" asked his brother. And he answered with more vehemence than he had previously shown; "No; damn them. 'Don't send them here again. I don't want them.'" The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, Leon."

The body of Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will not be removed from Auburn. Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins and Warden J. Warren Meade, after hours of controversy with Czolgosz's brother, succeeded in obtaining from him the following relinquishment of the family's claims to the remains, when the executioner shall have finished his work:

"Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 28.
"To Warren J. Mead, agent and Warden, Auburn Prison:

"I hereby authorize you as warden of Auburn prison to dispose of the body of my brother, Leon F. Czolgosz, by burying it in the cemetery attached to the prison, as provided by the law of the State of New York. This request is made upon the express understanding that no part of the remains will be given to any person or society, but that the entire body will be buried in accordance with the law in the cemetery attached to the prison.

"WALDECK CZOLGOSZ."
Witnesses: John A. Sleichner, George E. Graham.

The resolution of Superintendent Collins to prevent sensation in the transportation and burial or cremation of the body of Czolgosz took new zest from two offers that were submitted by men of questionable enterprise. A museum keeper in one of the larger Eastern cities telegraphed him an offer of \$5,000, spot cash, for either the body or the garments of the murderer, and the owner of a kinoscope wired Warden Meade that he would pay \$2,000 for permission to take a moving picture of Czolgosz entering the death chamber. The superintendent also had suspicions aroused as to the motives of some of the relatives of Czolgosz in securing the body in view of their poverty and the trouble and danger possible in connection with its removal and disposal. The superintendent chanced to meet Waldeck Czolgosz as he was being escorted to the death cell shortly after his arrival, and at once took the matter up with him. He asked Czolgosz if he wanted the body. He said he did. Collins then told him that he did not believe it could be removed without serious trouble and strongly advised him against the attempt. The plan to take it to Buffalo, where Czolgosz had assassinated the President, he regarded as particularly dangerous. Collins discussed the matter from the standpoint of the Czolgosz family and said they would surely avoid serious annoyance and possibly violence by consenting to burial here. He assured Waldeck Czolgosz that he and the family could attend, that they would be protected and that the body would be given decent burial. Czolgosz was obdurate, however, and Collins finally told him that, if there was a well grounded suspicion as to the motive in claiming the body, he would refuse to surrender it, law or no law.

Farmer and Daughter Shot.

Paris, Tenn., Special.—A special from Meridian, Miss., reports the shooting of A. A. Crenshaw, a Newton county farmer, and his 18-year-old daughter, by a lawyer named Foy, who had called to serve a writ of attachment. The farmer and his daughter opened fire on the lawyer and he returned the fire. Crenshaw is thought to be fatally hurt, but the girl will recover. Foy escaped injury.

Kills a Tormentor.

Pittsburg, Special.—While indulging in preliminary Halow'en pranks Fred Bradley, aged 15 years, was shot and almost instantly killed by Mrs. Margaret Cameron. A crowd of boys gathered around the grocery store of Mrs. Cameron, on Kaecher street, frightened her ten-year-old son by playing ghost. Mrs. Cameron secured a revolver, after having warned the boys away, and fired four shots into the crowd, one of the bullets entering Bradley's abdomen. He died within an hour.

Bourke Cockran Hurt.

New York, Special.—Bourke Cockran was severely injured by being thrown from his horse, while riding about his place at Sand's Point, L. I. There was no witness to the accident. When he was found Mr. Cockran was unconscious on the ground and was suffering from bruises and a cut on the head from which there was a considerable flow of blood. The attending physicians say Mr. Cockran suffered a severe concussion of the brain, but they have found no fracture of the skull. At the house this evening it was said that no serious result was looked for.

Woman Suffragist.

Oswego, N. Y., Special.—Advocates of equal suffrage from all parts of the state are gathered in Oswego for the thirty-third annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage association, which will be in session here during the next three days. Mrs. Noah Chapman, state president, will preside, and among the prominent participants will be the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Harriet May Mills and the venerable leader of the movement, Miss Susan B. Anthony.