

SECOND

EXTRA

8:00 O'Clock A. M.

ASSASSIN PUT TO DEATH

Czolgoz Electrocuted in Auburn Penitentiary at 7:12 o'Clock This Morning

Strapped in the Dread Chair and Given Three Contacts of Electricity Before the Physicians and Warden Pronounced Him Dead.

AN ANARCHIST TO THE VERY END

Said He Was Not Sorry for Wantonly Shooting Down President McKinley.

Told the Witnesses the Martyred Statesman Was an "Enemy of the People, the Working People"—Regretted His Father Was Not Present.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At 7:12:30 o'clock this morning Leon Czolgoz, the murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this State, showing no particular sign of fear, but in fact doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair.

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair. A moment later, mumbering through the half adjusted face straps, he said: "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

Czolgoz retired last night at 10 o'clock and slept so soundly that when Warden Mead went to the cell shortly before 5 o'clock this morning the guard inside had to shake Czolgoz to awake him. He sat up on the edge of his cot and made no reply to the warden's greeting of "Good morning."

The prison official took from his pocket the death warrant and read it slowly and distinctly to the assassin, who hardly raised his eyes during the perfunctory ceremony.

Just as the warden stepped away from the cell door, Czolgoz called to him and said: "I would like to talk with the superintendent."

The warden responded: "He will be down presently."

Then the condemned man rolled over on his cot, apparently anxious to sleep again. At 5:15, however, the guard brought to him a pair of dark trousers with the left leg slit so as to allow the free application of the electrode, and a light gray outing shirt. He was told to get up and put these on, which he did.

Contrary to the usual custom, when dressed he laid down on the cot again, and in this attitude Superintendent Collins found him at 5:30 when he went down to visit him.

The superintendent stood in front of the steel bars, and when the guard had called Czolgoz's attention he said: "I want to make a statement before you kill me."

"What do you wish to say, Czolgoz?" asked the superintendent.

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

"Well, you cannot," said the superintendent.

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word, and he spoke perfect English. "I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber headrest and drew the straps across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound the jaws tightly 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, but a minute had elapsed, and he had just finished the last statement when the strapping was completed and the guards stepped back.

Warden Mead raised his hand, and at 7:12:30, Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 bolts of electricity into the living body.

The rush of the current threw the body 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 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. At 7:15 the current was turned off for good.

From the time Czolgoz 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 filed from the chamber, many of them visibly affected and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table.

THE DEATH CHAMBER.

Where the Murderer Was Taken from the Cell in Which He Slept.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The chamber in which the murderer of President McKinley was executed was not the same in which the first electrocution took place here. It is a comparatively new building, strikingly elaborate in comparison with the very old prison structures about it. It is built of gray stone and is situated about half way down the west wing of the prison.

From the time of his entry into the death house Czolgoz was confined in the cell nearest to the death chamber, so that when he entered the execution room this morning he had only to step a few feet through the stone arch, and as the great iron door swung behind him he was beside the electric chair. The execution room has seats for the witnesses and is lighted with several windows placed high in the walls. In one corner of the wall is the closet in which the keys to the condemned cells are kept. The iron door leading into the execution room was closed, but behind it the warden's assistants were preparing Czolgoz for death. The warden waited until the witnesses were seated, and then made the electrician ready to operate.

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. At a few minutes before 7 the witnesses were taken to the chamber, and the State superintendent of prisons, and after walking through the long corridor, took their places in the room. The iron door leading into the execution room was closed, but behind it the warden's assistants were preparing Czolgoz for death. The warden waited until the witnesses were seated, and then made the electrician ready to operate.

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the earlier hours, and a few newspaper men who were in front of the building, long without company. A couple of guards and city policemen watched the streets around the prison, but they had nothing in the line of duty for them to do.

Lights began showing in the main prison at 5 o'clock and within an hour the entire household was astir for the new day. The night had been clear but cold, and the morning was bright but chilly.

Czolgoz laid down again shortly after 5 o'clock, but did not sleep again. Shortly after 6 o'clock the clothing which he was executed was sent into his cell and he was after he had finished dressing a substantial breakfast was sent to his cell.

HAD NO ACCOMPICE.

Superintendent Collins's Interview with the Assassin.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Czolgoz was a carefully secluded prisoner in Auburn penitentiary and his confinement and execution were devoid of sensationalism. State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety and issued strict orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out and from the time the prisoner entered the prison until he was brought to the death chair he was practically out of public view.

During his imprisonment the post brought more than 1,500 letters, papers and packages to the prisoner, but none of these was ever delivered to him. They came from the army of letter-writing cranks and were of every character. From here and there the prison officials felt that the delivery of such a quantity of mail would not only seriously disturb him, but would have given him false ideas as to his importance and prominence. The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him, and the guards who sent the death squad watched in unbroken silence. The seclusion of the prisoner operated both ways, for if the world went on in ignorance of the life of the prisoner from day to day, the prisoner lived in ignorance of what went forward in the world, even as to the great question affecting the rule of silence as to the prisoner was broken that he might have opportunity to prepare himself for the final effort to secure a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others plotted with him to carry out the murderous plan that he carried out at Buffalo.

CZOLGOZ INTERVIEWED.

Early in October Superintendent Collins had a lengthy interview with him. Night was chosen for the inquiry, and at 9 o'clock the superintendent called on Czolgoz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison where there was no one to overhear the conversation. For the first few minutes Czolgoz sat in silence and the superintendent began to despair of getting any information. Finally just as he was about to leave Czolgoz answered one of his questions. From that time on he spoke freely, but in a guarded way, and no enlightenment as to the cause for his crime or a possible conspiracy. The most important fact which he mentioned was which he absolutely denied he had a handkerchief tied about his hand or that the pistol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket. The superintendent said:

"Now, Czolgoz, I want you to talk to me. I'm the only one that can do you good, and if you tell me anything I may help you to get out of here."

"I do not care where you take me, they'd kill me outside," was the reply.

"Who'd kill you?"

"Why the people."

"You mean the men who told you to kill the President?"

"No, nobody told me to kill the President, I mean the people."

"Who gave you the money to get to Buffalo?"

"No one. A man in Chicago wanted to see me, and he gave me the money."

"Who was the man?" pursued the superintendent.

"I don't remember his name."

"Do you remember where he lived?"

"No, I don't know the names of the streets."

"How did you get to Buffalo from Chicago?"

"I did not pay for my fare."

"I don't care what you say. He did not tell me how he got into the city."

"What did you kill the President for?"

"He would not give me any work."

"Did you ever get into any work?"

"Yes, I did. I worked for a man named McKinley."

"Why didn't you shoot the people who refused you?"

SCHLEY WAS CALM

WITHSTOOD LEMLY'S CROSSFIRE WITHOUT FLINCHING.

Incidents of the Santiago Campaign Threshed over at the Naval Court of Inquiry.

WITNESS PROMPT IN REPLY

AND DID NOT GET TANGLED OR VARY FROM FIRST TESTIMONY.

Admitted, However, that He Could Not Remember Minor Details After Three Years.

HIS SHIP BATTLE SCARRED

BORE THE BRUNT OF THE FIGHT WITH THE SPANISH FLEET.

Received 70 Per Cent. of the Hits and Gave 26 Per Cent.—Cross-Examination to Conclude To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley began to-day before the court of inquiry, and hardly before the court adjourned at 4 o'clock. After Admiral Schley concludes to-morrow two other witnesses will be called in his behalf—Admiral Barker and Capt. Thomas Borden. The latter was an officer of the marine corps aboard the Brooklyn. The judge-advocate then will call his witnesses in rebuttal, of whom there are understood to be more than fifteen, and it is probable that Admiral Schley's counsel will call witnesses in sur-rebuttal.

The crowd present to-day, while hardly so large as on Friday last, when Admiral Schley told the story of the battle off Santiago, showed unabated interest in the proceedings. Nothing sensational developed, and the only outburst in the court occurred when Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley's counsel, objected to a line of inquiry of the judge-advocate designed to criticize Admiral Schley's alleged failure to formulate a plan of battle, with the result that the judge-advocate was in command, his junior had no right to plan an order of battle.

Admiral Schley concluded his direct examination, which continued only about ten minutes after the court convened this morning, with a statement of the effect of the fire of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, showing that 85 per cent. of the hits suffered by the enemy were scored by the Brooklyn's five-inch guns, while his ship received 70 per cent. of the hits from the Spanish ships. Captain Lemly's cross-examination was very searching. Admiral Schley, however, appeared to be unflinched throughout the examination, frankly admitting on several occasions that he could not remember little details after the lapse of three years. One line of inquiry which the judge-advocate tried to press to show that Admiral Schley did not proceed "with dispatch" from Key West to Cienfuegos by attempting to contrast the speed made between Charleston and Key West with that which was made by the Brooklyn, which was curtailed by a decision of the court, which confined the question to the time between Key West and Cienfuegos, the flying squadron left Key West.

SCHLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The judge-advocate in his cross-examination dwelt upon the interview between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West before the departure of the flying squadron, at which the latter testified that Admiral Sampson instructed him not to expose his ships to shore batteries until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, on the fact that Admiral Schley issued no written order of battle, on the question of coating off Cienfuegos and the steps Schley took there to ascertain the presence of the Spanish fleet. He was cross-examining the witness upon matters connected with the other day's testimony, as testified to by Admiral Schley when the court adjourned. The retrograde movement, the firing upon the steamer, the capture of the steamer, and the capture of the steamer, constitute the main features of the direct testimony, were not touched upon to-day.

"Do you remember the conversation at 11:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. Rayner's first questions related to an incident testified to by Lieut. Philpott, a member of the flying squadron, who was with Admiral Schley when the court adjourned. The retrograde movement, the firing upon the steamer, the capture of the steamer, and the capture of the steamer, constitute the main features of the direct testimony, were not touched upon to-day.

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instructions from the secretary of the navy. After a series of questions on immaterial points Captain Lemly read a number of articles of the regulations, in each case asking the witness if he had complied with the terms of the paragraph.

The first regulation was No. 27, and requires the commander-in-chief when he is preparing his fleet or squadron to meet the enemy to communicate his general orders, instructions, private signals and such other information as will enable each so far as possible to understand his duty when in action and at all other times.

"I think I complied with that," replied the witness.

"How, and in what manner?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"By issuing general orders for the organization of the squadron, their instructions and their private signals."

The next article was as follows: "Article 28.—He shall, if possible, before going into action, communicate to the juniors in command, his chief of staff and the captains in his secret orders, private signals and other information which will materially assist them if called upon to exercise command."

"I do not remember to have complied with that," said the witness.

PLAN OF BATTLE.

Captain Lemly then read Article 27, which provides that the commander-in-chief shall, if possible, before going into action, supply every captain with a plan of battle, showing thereon the position each shall occupy.

"Yes," replied the witness, in reply to Captain Lemly's question if he had complied with that article. "I do not understand that that order is sufficiently carried out when a commander-in-chief decides to place his crews in the order of battle and inform each what he proposes to do."

"Do you think, admiral, that you can supply every captain with a plan of battle, and do that at an oral conference?" asked Captain Lemly.

"I do not think that is absolutely necessary," replied the witness. "There are instances where battles have been fought without doing that. Any plan of battle that might be originated is subject to change. I have never known a battle plan to be changed after it was once issued."

Continuing his examination, Captain Lemly asked: "When at 9:45 a. m. May 20 you sighted a man-of-war, as shown by the Brooklyn's log, and cleared for action, what orders had been issued in conformity with the provisions of the regulations?"

"I should not think any instructions would be necessary for a fleet meeting a single man-of-war. I do not think that there was any specification which called for it. The matter was discussed by counsel. Then the court rendered its decision: 'The court decides that all questions to be asked of the witness shall be answered.'"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 6.)

WANT TO LYNCH A NEGRO

CITIZENS OF CARBONVILLE, ILL., AND NEIGHBORHOOD ENRAGED.

Determined, if Possible, to Summarily Kill the Black Assailant of a Little Girl.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 28.—This has been one of the most exciting nights in the history of this city. This morning Grace Short, the thirteen-year-old daughter of George W. Short, a trackman employed on the Illinois Central Railroad, came to this city on a shopping tour. On returning she sought a ride with a stranger, and in the wagon was Thomas Moberly, a colored man aged thirty-five years. Near her home, which is less than two miles from the city, she alighted and was soon followed by the negro, who overtook her and brutally attacked her. Though the girl escaped, she received two ugly wounds.

The negro came to Carbondale and was attempting to leave the city on a freight train when caught. He was arraigned before Justice Clayton and a robbery away from the city. The negro is still in town, however, and he is being held in the city jail.

At a late hour it was reported that a large number of men were coming from Carbondale, intent upon lynching the negro.

SIX SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

Captain and Five Privates Hurt by Explosion of a Shell.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 28.—By an explosion of a Colt's automatic firing gun at Fort Leavenworth to-day Capt. Charles T. Mencher and five men of the Twenty-eighth Battery of field artillery were wounded, three severely. The gun, a new one, was being tested, and was allowed to become too hot, and when a shell came to the breach after firing the shell exploded, tearing out the breech fragments, of which struck and injured the men. These are the injured:

PRIVATE SNYDER, leg, severe.

PRIVATE MERIPOLT, arm, severe.

PRIVATE BIEDER, arm, severe.

PRIVATE HAYES, leg, slight.

CAPTAIN MENCHER, hand, burned, wrist injured.

PRIVATE J