

McKinley, Mr. Percy Montgomery, Mr. John J. Kennedy, Mr. George Barber, Mr. T. W. Tallmadge, Gen. T. H. Anderson, and Mr. Piester.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE

The second section was the funeral train proper. It contained the body of the President and the following: Mrs. McKinley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. A. C. Barber, Miss Barber, Mr. John Barber, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Baer and maid, Lieut. James F. McKinley, Miss Sara Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, Mr. William Duncan, Mr. J. S. J. Dunbar, Mr. Frank O. Stafford, Mr. Edward Bowman, Mrs. M. A. Stafford, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Dawes, Col. C. F. Meek, Col. W. C. Brown, Major Charles R. Miller, Mr. Burt Miller, Miss McKenzie and Miss Hunt, nurses; Mrs. Henry Mathews, Mr. P. C. Schell and wife, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. J. A. Porter, President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General and Mrs. Hitchcock, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Hill, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Col. B. F. Montgomery, Mr. M. C. Latta, N. P. Webster, the committee representing the city of Buffalo and the Pan-American Exposition, Mr. John G. Milburn, Mr. John S. Schermer, Mr. Conrad Diehl, Major Thomas W. Symons, Mr. C. A. Senator Hanna and Secretary Dover, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Burrows, Senator Keam, Representative Alexander, Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, Col. T. A. Bingham, Capt. J. T. Dean, Capt. Henry Leonard, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, Mr. A. N. H. Ron, the Hon. F. R. McFarland, Eli Torrance, Commander-in-Chief, consisting of 60 officers and sixteen men, the special guard of honor Gen. Brooks, Gen. Otis, Gen. Gillespie, Admiral Dewey and three others.

SECRETARY HAY STAYS IN WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt arrived shortly before the departure of the first section and was escorted down the platform by Commander Cowles, U. S. N., and Secretary Cortelyou. President Roosevelt walked with a firm, rapid step. Once he halted and asked: "Is this the car?" He was told that it was, and then he hurried forward again until the Edgemoor was reached. He started to get in at the rear platform, but was told that he would have to go to the other entrance. The car was brightly lighted and President Roosevelt seated himself with his back to the crowd of detectives, newspaper reporters and officials standing on the platform. He picked up a book and began reading, but was interrupted by the entrance of Secretary of State Hay and Mrs. Hay. President Roosevelt turned and greeted them for a few moments. As Secretary Hay is not going to Canton, but remains in Washington for official reasons, he bade President Roosevelt good-bye and stepped toward the platform. The President followed them to the steps and gallantly assisted Mrs. Hay from the train.

Further down the platform Secretary and Mrs. Hay encountered Senator Hanna, who, leaning on his cane, seemed very tired and whose sorrow-stricken face told the suffering he has undergone in the past ten days. Secretary of War Root and Col. Sanger, the Assistant Secretary of War, conversed for a few minutes and then shaking hands, Secretary Root entered his car.

MRS. MCKINLEY ARRIVES

During these moments of waiting taking Secretary Cortelyou and some of the other officials were anxiously waiting for the arrival of Mrs. McKinley. She was expected at any moment and an invalid's chair was provided for her and wheeled to the curb. About ten minutes after 5 o'clock Mrs. McKinley's carriage reached the station. She was accompanied by Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey. They waved the chair aside and Mrs. McKinley, supported on either side, stepped from the carriage and walked toward the train. She leaned heavily upon the arms of her escort and at times wavered as though about to fall. She held a handkerchief to her face, and as the people heard her family sobbing tears came to every eye. It was a long walk down the platform to the car which she was to occupy, but she stood the exertion remarkably well and when the car was reached she bravely endeavored to walk up the steps but willing hands practically lifted her to the door. In her walk down the platform she passed President Roosevelt's car, but so quiet was the crowd outside that the President was unaware until for the time being she had become the center of interest and he read his book undisturbed.

A few minutes before leaving the White House Mrs. McKinley sent for Capt. Charles Loeffler, the veteran doorkeeper who served President McKinley during his four years in the White House. She wished to bid him good-bye and thank him for his faithful services to her husband. She descended from the private part of the White House to the north porch supported by Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey. Mrs. McKinley seemed somewhat affected at leaving the mansion for the last time, but she was not greatly fatigued by her return in Washington and seems likely to endure the journey to Canton very well.

FINAL SCENE IN WASHINGTON

Almost immediately after the arrival of Mrs. McKinley the second section of the train pulled out, leaving the third section in which were the military officers, the special guard of honor and the naval officers accompanying the funeral party. In a few minutes this section also departed and Washington saw the end of the official funeral of the late President. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives who did not accompany the funeral party will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon at 10 o'clock, arriving at Canton in time for the funeral on Thursday. President pro tem Frye has appointed as a committee to attend the funeral at the Soldiers' Home in Washington to arrive tomorrow, and has designated Senator Allison of Iowa, to act as chairman of the committee. Speaker Henderson will lead the committee on the part of the House.

Gov. Nash, of Ohio, has telegraphed that he will join the funeral train at Pittsburg and accompany it to Canton. Former President Cleveland returned to his home at Princeton tonight.

Business Suspended in Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 17. In accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor there was a general suspension of business here to-day during the progress of the funeral of President McKinley. The hotels all over the city were full for two hours, and all the Federal, State and municipal offices were closed. On Thursday, the day of the funeral, the business will be practically a total suspension of business. A great mass meeting will be held and the constitutional convention will substitute memorial services for its regular business session.

MANY HURT IN THE CRUSH.

POOR HANDLING OF CROWD AT THE CAPITOL STEPS.

Men, Women and Children Trampled On in the Rush to Get Into the Rotunda to View the Dead President's Body. City Police Say They Were Handicapped by National Control of Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Before the body of the dead President was exposed to public view in the rotunda of the Capitol there broke out a stampede in the dense crowd that had gathered on the East Capitol steps for a few moments threatened terrible consequences. As it was, thirty-five or forty persons were more or less injured, while the number of women and children who were rescued from the crush in a fainting or semi-conscious condition was even greater. That the arrangements to control the crowd were greatly inadequate was obvious from the start. There seemed to be not only an insufficient force, but a lamentable lack of lead and unity of direction. The New York police have a good deal to be desired, but they can control a crowd admirably, and the sight of that untrained throng massing at the barrier rope at the foot of the Capitol steps made one wish for ten minutes of New York bluecoats to head off what was inevitable if nothing was done.

TERRIBLE CRUSH

Nothing was done and the inevitable came. It began to develop even before the doors leading to the rotunda were thrown open. There had been a radical error in the arrangements at the foot of the steps. Instead of roping off a wide space there and keeping it clear with a firm line of men, the police permitted to mass into this space, which included and entirely absorbed the three columns in which those who were to file past the coffin were converging to the foot of the Capitol steps. What the object was in forming three columns instead of one is hard to guess. Certain it is that it added to the confusion. The situation was that three streams of people were flowing into the great swaying denser area of human beings as into a reservoir, that already was filled to overflowing. The three columns entered but their identity and became part of one dense disorganized crush.

THE PRESSURE UPON THOSE IN FRONT BECAME TERRIBLE.

The pressure upon those in front became terrible. The weather was oppressive with heat and humidity and a slight drizzle of rain was falling. The suffering of those wedged in up toward the front became unbearable. The line of men, which was stretched across the Capitol steps, against which the crowd pressed, was pressed until they nearly bent double across it. They begged the police and soldiers to drop the rope and let them through. This could not be done. It was strictly against orders. One of those who were being pressed against the line solved the problem. He was a big negro and he carried a rifle. By an effort he got to the implement from his pocket, passed the blade through the rope as though it had been a mere piece of twine.

With this restraining barrier relieved

the crowd in one grand wave surged up the Capitol steps between the line of blue-jackets and artillerymen, sweeping the soldiers and sailors back. One woman at the start got a savage kick in the body which made her shriek and sob. She was ultimately safe and was rescued and removed to a hospital. Her condition is critical.

WOMAN HYSTERICAL

The scene on the steps and down in the plaza in front of them was now something awful to look upon. It seemed that scores, if not hundreds, must be trampled to death. As has been the case in all the public demonstrations since the President's death, a large proportion of those in the thick of the swaying, screaming, cursing mob were women and children. Many women became hysterical and the frantic cries for mercy and "help," with every other and then a piercing shriek of sheer delirium, filled the air. In several places men were fighting, pounding each other with clenched fists as best they could, wedged in as they were.

POLICE ADD TO THE CONFUSION.

To add to the terror of those who still were down on the ground in front of the steps, mounted policemen began to push their way in among them, apparently in some worse than foolish hope of disintegrating the crowd. They might as well have tried to disintegrate a stone wall. The crowd surged in around them and absorbed them as an integral part of it. The trampling of the horses only added a new terror to the situation. One policeman and his horse were thrown to the ground.

Meantime the scenes that were taking

place on the open space in front of the steps were being reenacted upon the steps themselves. The cutting of the rope had only extended but not relieved the crush. The doors through which the public were to pass to the rotunda were so narrow that only three or four could get through at a time. Virtually there was another barrier and on the steps was a dense mass surging up against it. It was not for two or three minutes that the police inside of the building knew what was going on outside. Then the screams and shouts of those on the steps reached their ears. For a moment they lost their heads and made a grave error. Somebody shouted to close the doors and after a sharp struggle they were closed. This made the barrier complete, with absolutely no relief to the unfortunate who were pressing up against it. The doors bent with the weight and the glass in the top was smashed, but they did not give way.

ORDER RESTORED AT LAST.

The relief by this time saw the mistake they had made and after another hard struggle managed to get the doors opened again. As the congested mass of humanity appeared on the other side of the doors, men, women and children indiscriminately and fairly flung them along in the line. This was only a partial relief, however. It was not until some time later, continued that got sufficient possession of their heads to send out a force of police to disintegrate the crowd from its outer edges that the strain was relieved.

Many of the women as they were

huddled in the doors were hatless, their garments nearly torn from their bodies, and their hair hanging about their white faces. Chairs were brought and a dozen or more got out of the crowd and by the aid of them, were drawn from the line and seated in them. Temporary hospitals were set up and chairs a dozen or more women were rescued by more or less advanced stages of collapse. In one instance a woman lying upon a lounge with a ghastly white face was so long unconscious that it was feared she was dead. There was no medical attendance and all the help that was offered

came from those who were standing by and who did what they could.

The effect of the work of the police upon the outer edge of the crowd, however, began to be felt in something like twenty minutes or half an hour after the first rush, and then in a short time the procession was moving on past the tier in a quiet, orderly manner, while the confusion outside on the steps was partially over.

WOMEN THE FIRST TO PASS THE COFFIN.

The first persons to go by the tier were two women, one passing on each side of the coffin. Following them were several men. The first impression was that apparently the great majority of those who had been so long in line was made up of women.

The longest line outside reached away around the Capitol down the hill to Pennsylvania avenue and far away around the horticultural gardens. After two hours its length had not visibly diminished and there was every indication that it would continue right on until 6 o'clock, the hour for closing the doors.

In the first three minutes after opening the doors people passed the coffin at the rate of about 110 a minute. Then came the rush, until they hustled by in sheer droves with hardly time for a glimpse at the face in the coffin. When order had been restored the crowd was kept moving at the rate of 140 or 150 a minute. It was estimated at 3 o'clock that 18,000 had passed the tier.

THE INJURED.

Those most seriously injured were taken to the Eastern Casualty Hospital, a block from the Capitol and to Providence Hospital, two blocks away. Some others were taken to the Emergency Hospital in the center of the city. A list of the more serious casualties follows: Miss Marie T. Wood, aged 18, Washington, three ribs broken, injured internally and in a critical condition. Miss Wood is the young woman who is said to have been kicked in the side by the negro who cut the rope at the foot of the steps to relieve the pressure.

Mrs. H. Boelter, Washington, internal

injuries. Mrs. Boelter fainted in the crowd and was trampled on.

George Thomas, Washington, two ribs

broken.

Policeman Wheeler, assaulted by frenzied

mob, knocked down and trampled on. He was carried to his home unconscious and afterward recovered.

Elijah C. Dean, 73 years old, Binghamton,

N. Y., suffering from partial strangulation. Richard Dandridge, Washington, colored, 28 years old, leg broken and suffering from shock.

Private Wilcox, District of Columbia

militia, bent over backward and taken to the hospital.

Among others taken to the hospitals

were Minnie Shaw, Brookland, D. C., bruised and suffering from shock; Alice Queen, Washington, 14 years, bruised and crushed; W. A. Taylor, Washington, 42 years, shock; Frida Umar, Washington, 25 years, shock; Stella Dale, Washington, 15 years, bruised, shock; Mrs. D. A. Livingston, Washington, 36 years, exhaustion. Mollie Brasler, Washington, 32 years, W. W. Braagard, Washington, 32 years, contusion; Miss Harvey, Washington, 20 years, shock; Eva Cowell, May A. Adams, Emma Greenwell, Florence Gillen, Kate Knighton, exhaustion.

The above only includes those who were

taken to a hospital. Those who were received into the Capitol and revived sufficiently to go to their homes were not reported.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

From explanations made to-night it appears probable that a division of authority and misunderstanding of the duties assigned to the various contingents who were at the Capitol to preserve order were responsible for the trouble. Major Sylvester, the Superintendent of Police, said to-night that his men were heavily handicapped by the fact that they had no authority on the Capitol grounds, and were merely to render such assistance as might be asked by those who did have authority.

He said that the metropolitan police had

no jurisdiction at the Capitol reservation, which was exclusively under the control of Congress, with immediate control in the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

His men, he explained, could make no arrests

and were unable to prosecute if they placed their hands upon any person in the grounds. They were entitled only to reason with the people. When he learned of the panic he had sent for the various station patrols and all the extra policemen he could gather from the streets. These had undertaken to restore order and had done so. Major Sylvester said that he had seen the panic if he had been permitted to do so in the first place, but that he had been handicapped for the reasons stated.

Capt. Ellis of the regular coast artillery,

who was in command of the detachment of men from Fort M-Henry guarding the steps, said that his detachment and the names and sailors had orders only to keep the steps clear. Notwithstanding this, however, Capt. Ellis said that he had sent ten men into the crowd in an endeavor to preserve order.

The police authorities say that they had

seventeen mounted officers stationed to the left of the main entrance, where the panic broke out. They say that just as the carriage containing members of the McKinley family and the official party were being driven to the steps, the police and the crowd to the police and told them to move away, as they were obstructing the space near the steps. The police did as they were told.

Shortly after the services were over

some soldiers came down the steps, the police say, and called out, "Let them come on," pointing to the great crowd of people that had been held back by the police. The crowd then pressed forward. The police say that the trouble was started by a gang of toughs who endeavored to rush past the rope across the bottom of the flight of steps.

According to an army officer who was

there on duty, a citizen named Reid did good work in preventing the panic from spreading so far as it turned out. He held up the crowd and by the aid of a good sense and judgment managed to get the maddened people to press away from the center, thus relieving the terrible crush on those who were in the midst of the throng. Seeing the good work Mr. Reid was doing, Capt. Ellis of the artillery sent a detail of ten men to help him and these succeeded in relieving the pressure considerably.

HOLLAND PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Senate Adopts Resolution on the Death

of President McKinley.

See also our column in the Sun.

THE HOUSE, Sept. 17.—Queen Wilhelmina

opened Parliament to-day. She made no reference to South Africa. Extra automobiles were placed along the route to the President's House to guard the Queen.

The President of the Senate, in his address,

referred to the assassination of President McKinley, and had dignified language to say that the resolution of condolence was adopted.

CZOLGOSZ AGAIN IN COURT.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY ENTERED FOR THE ASSASSIN.

He Still Refuses to Talk in Court or to the Attorneys Assigned Him, and It Is Not Certain That They Will Serve Former Justice Lewis Appeals for Him Informally—Hisses for Assassins.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A second trip to court was made to-day by Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, while former Justice Lewis appeals for him informally—Hisses for Assassins.

It was added to bitterness against the local yellow journals is the fact that for weeks it has urged strikers here to violence and has abused the police for protecting non-violent strikers. It also printed an article Saturday, glowing over the fact that the strikers had boycotted the Emporium, the largest department store here. The Emporium retaliated by withdrawing its advertisement.

To make the position of the Examiner more humiliating, it is including in its next issue a sensational article, though the very morning he was shot it printed a scurrilous cartoon libeling McKinley.

On Saturday, Sept. 17, the clerk of the court of this city has all denounced the yellow journals which they blame for the assassination of President McKinley. There is in every community material for this vile literature to work on, men and women, and it is in every way to be set on fire of hell to blow out into all sorts of vicious, villainy and crime. These words, separated and scattered, are a bitter pill to the pride, selfishness and wickedness that is naturally in the human heart.

Partly to learn the attitude of the prisoner and partly in the hope that Czolgosz might be induced to employ personal counsel Justice Lewis called on him at the jail this morning. Czolgosz was told that Justice Lewis had been assigned to defend him and the attorney, who had been assigned to defend him, had been assigned to defend him. He was anything but pleased with their selection. Former Justice Titus was in Milwaukee attending a Masonic convocation, and said he would not serve unless ordered by the Court to do so. Justice Lewis said the task was a most displeasing one to him and he could not give his decision until Justice Titus arrived home and they had a chance to confer.

Czolgosz agreed to act as counsel for the assassin to-day and to appear in court for him when arraigned.

There is a kind of journalism in this country most reprehensible. It has on it the mark of the beast. It vilifies public men and attacks against class. It is called yellow because it is so full of hate and "red" because it reeks in blood. Hate and blood. One looks to the effect of the assassin to-day and to appear in court for him when arraigned.

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YELLOW JOURNAL'S WORK.

Feeling Strong Against Pacific Coast Representative.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Feeling here against yellow journalism, which is held directly responsible for President McKinley's death, is so strong that many prominent men are urging united action to suppress the local newspaper that has been the cause of so much trouble.

The Merchants' Club, the leading organization of business men, a paper has been signed by many members, pledging them not to subscribe to or advertise in it. To-day an excerpt was printed from the Examiner's Washington correspondence by Ambassador Brough, date, Feb. 4, 1900, in which these lines occurred:

"The bullies that paraded Gombel's chest cannot be found in all the West, good reason. It is spreading here to stretch McKinley on the pier."

What was added to bitterness against the local yellow journals is the fact that for weeks it has urged strikers here to violence and has abused the police for protecting non-violent strikers. It also printed an article Saturday, glowing over the fact that the strikers had boycotted the Emporium, the largest department store here. The Emporium retaliated by withdrawing its advertisement.

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