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KING OF ITALY SHOT DEAD BY AN ASSASSIN

Bullet From an Anarchist's Revolver Pierces Humbert's Heart and He Expires Almost Instantly.

MONZA, Italy, July 30.—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here last evening by a man named Angelo Bressi and died in a few minutes.

The King had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aid-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three bullets fired from a revolver in quick succession. One pierced the heart of his Majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes. The murder took place shortly after 10 o'clock.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Premier Saracco Summons a Cabinet Meeting and Starts at Once for the Scene of Assassination.

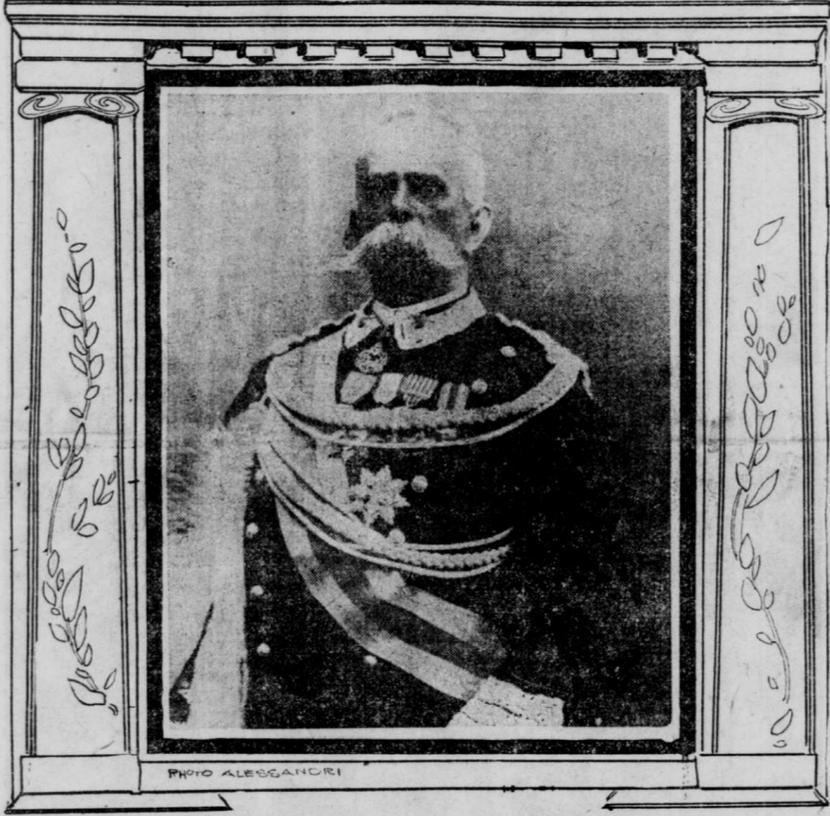
ROME, July 30, 5 a. m.—The news of the assassination of King Humbert did not arrive here until after midnight. Signor S. Saracco, the Premier, immediately summoned a meeting of the Cabinet and the Ministers will start at the earliest possible moment

pared with 40 returned on the former election, yet they are at heart loyal to the King, and his assassination will raise in them as bitter a feeling against the anarchists, who are no doubt responsible for this, as that felt by the Royalist party. The Prime Minister, Senator Saracco, is an ardent Royalist, and he has

Italian Nation Bereft by the Assassin's Bullet of One Who Planned to Benefit the Masses.

ROME, July 29.—King Humbert's death leaves this country bereft of one man to whom many Italians looked for national salvation. "Vogliamo Re Umberto Assassinate" was an expression not infrequently heard in the country, arising out of gen-

and Signor Giuseppe Saracco was entrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet. Upon opening Parliament, on June 18 last, King Humbert explained the reasons for the appeal made to the electors, and said he had confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the new Parliament would furnish him with the necessary



THE LATE KING HUMBERT.



VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

The assassination of King Humbert clears the way to the throne for Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Marie Januarius, Prince of Naples and Duke of Savoy, the namesake of his grandfather, Victor Emmanuel II. This Prince was born at Naples, November 11, 1869, and was married at Rome, October 24, 1896, to Princess Helene of Montenegro. There is no issue of this marriage.



QUEEN MARGHERITA.

The Princess Margherita Marie Therese Jeanne of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel II, was married April 22, 1896, at Turin to the Prince, who became King of Italy upon the death of his father. She was then one of the most beautiful women in Europe. The Prince of Naples was the sole issue of the marriage.

for Monza. The Premier left for Monza at 5 o'clock this morning.

The Prince and Princess of Naples are on board the Yela, yachting in the Levant.

Angelo Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, is an anarchist.

King Humbert was shot at 10:45 o'clock and died at 11:20 in the evening. The murderer cynically avowed his guilt of the crime.

WILL STRENGTHEN ROYALIST PARTY

Editor of L'Italia Says the Crime Will React Upon Anarchists.

"This lamentable affair will strengthen the Royalist party in Italy," said Editor Patrial of L'Italia last night. "King Humbert was much beloved by his people in all classes in Italy and there will be no doubt in the minds of those who know the country and the conditions existing there that his son, Victor Emmanuel, will ascend the throne almost immediately without opposition. While the Republican and Socialist parties are growing daily in power (at the last general election they sent 120 members to Parliament, as com-

at his back in the Parliament about 400 of its members.

"The anarchists of Italy are a peculiar sect. They are far fewer in number than in France or England, yet their daring amounts to fanaticism, and when they have marked a man for death it behoves him to watch carefully, for they exercise great ingenuity to execute their designs.

"King Humbert was fearless. Although his life had been twice attempted he took no particular precautions. He has paid the price.

"The young Prince is a negative sort of a man. He is about 30 years old, and neither very bad or very good. Colorless, I should call him. Still, this outrage will so shock the people of Italy that it is certain they will declare for him en masse."

VICE-CONSUL FEDELI GREATLY SHOCKED

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—Jerome Fedeli, Italian Vice-Consul in Kansas City, was greatly shocked when he learned of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy. "King Humbert was greatly beloved by his people," said Mr. Fedeli. "and I cannot conceive why any one but a crank or anarchist should wish to take his life. He was good and kind and charitable. I knew him well. He will be succeeded, in all probability, by his eldest son, the Prince of Naples, who is a young man not yet thirty years of age."

HUMBERT THE IDOL OF ITALY'S PEOPLE

Courageous, Honest and Upright, He Ruled the Nation With Kindly Firmness and Fostered Its Welfare.

A FEW days after ascending the throne, on January 10, 1878, King Humbert issued a proclamation to his new subjects, in which he told them he should be mindful of the grand example his father had set him of devotion to Italy, love of progress and faith in liberal institutions. "My sole ambition," he concluded, "will be to deserve the love of my people."

And Humbert, dead, will be mourned sincerely by the nation that witnessed the carrying out of his pledges.

Humbert I, King of Italy, was born at Turin March 14, 1844, on the anniversary of the day that had given birth to his father, Victor Emmanuel. His mother was Maria Adelaide, daughter of Archduke Ranieri, then Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice. Thus in the veins of Italy's King runs some of the hated Austrian blood—the blood of that cruel oppressor of Italian soil of whom, happily, all vestige has vanished from the fair peninsula. The Princess was a very sweet woman

and an excellent wife and mother, who watched with tender care over the education of her children. In educating them she followed the principles of the house of Savoy, which requires its sons to be robust and courageous. Ancestry worship is a family characteristic of the Savoy family, and its children have always been nourished upon the traditions of its ancestral heroes and taught that they ought to endeavor to resemble them to the best of their ability. Their family motto runs, "Fear and Savoy have never met."

Early in 1855, when Humbert was but 11 years old, he and his brothers and sisters were deprived of their mother's guiding hand. Queen Adelaide was carried off by an early death.

Youthful Ambitions. While Humbert and his brother Amedeo prosecuted their literary and scientific studies they longed for the hour to strike—when they could consecrate their youthful fire and love of country to their coun-

try's cause. They had early been inspired by their father with enthusiasm for Italy's liberation, and as lads he had initiated them into military and political life.

In 1859, while still but a boy, Humbert was beside his father on those battlefields which decided the future of Italy. He was also sent later on political missions of the greatest consequence. It was he who took part in the reorganization of the two Sicilies, and July, 1862, saw him in Naples and Palermo, where the people were celebrating with fetes and joy their reconquered liberty.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war with Austria the Prince of Piedmont went to Paris to sound the Government as to its sentiments concerning the alliance then actually concluded between Italy and Prussia. Action soon followed upon negotiations.

On the Battlefield. The moment came in 1866, when, on one

Continued on Third Page.

THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

The young King whom the tragic death of his father places on the throne of Italy comes on both sides from the ancient house of Savoy, one of the oldest of the reigning houses of Europe, his father and his mother having been first cousins and grandchildren on the male side of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. The house is descended from Humbert, the white-handed Count of Savoy, who died in 1048.

In 1418 Amadeus VIII, who became Count of Savoy in 1391, took the title of Duke of Savoy and Prince of Piedmont. He abdicated in 1434 and was elected Pope in 1459, and reigned as Felix V (1440-49). In 1720 Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy, by treaty with Austria exchanged Sicily, which he had acquired from Spain in 1718, for Sardinia, with the title of King, which title, with the lesser ones, has since remained with the house.

Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia, the grandfather of the new King, succeeded to the throne by the abdication of his father, Charles Albert, on the evening of the disastrous battle of Novara, March 23, 1849. He took part with France and Great Britain in the Crimean war, and with France against Austria in 1859, in which year he annexed Lombardy and the following year Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna and the kingdom of Naples. In the same year he ceded Savoy and Nice to France, and in 1861 assumed the title of "King of Italy."

eral disgust with the barren discussions of the frequently wrangling Parliament. It was only last month that something like order was evolved out of what may be described as political chaos.

At the beginning of April, as the result of an obstruction that puts the tactics of the Irish members in the House of Commons in the shade, the Italian Government prorogued the Chamber of Deputies, after first securing the passage of regulations which would enable the president to enforce order by the simple expedient of calling the military force into play.

On May 15 the Chamber reassembled, and a scene which baffled description was the immediate outcome. At the objectionable word "regulations" the extreme Left arose in a body, some sixty-nine of them, and under the leadership of Signor Prampolini sang with all their might such songs as "Garibaldi's Hymn," "Carmagnole" and "Marseillaise," at the same time using their desks as big drums and their fists as drumsticks. Nay, more than that, secure in their parliamentary immunity, they also sang the Socialist "Inne Dei Lavoratori," a song forbidden by law.

General Pelloux, the Premier, hesitated to apply the regulations for which he had made such a hard fight, and again prorogued the Chamber. Dissolution was the inevitable consequence, and King Humbert issued a decree dissolving the twentieth Italian Legislature on May 18.

June 3 was the date fixed for the general election, which resulted in the return of the ministerial majority. At the same time, however, the Socialist and Republican group, far from being crushed, was increased from sixty deputies to ninety. General Pelloux resigned shortly after the results of the elections became known,

means for fulfilling his important duties. Italy, he pointed out, owed the great progress she had made during the second half of the century to her free institutions, but it was necessary to do much more before she attained the high position she ought to hold among the most civilized nations.

The new Parliament, the King added, intended to devote its attention to a betterment of the condition of the working classes; to the protection of manufacturers, agriculturists and immigrants; to the reduction of the tributary taxes within the limits agreed upon by the budget; to education, and to legal and administrative reforms.

Hopeful words were these, but in view of the character of the opposition and the strength of the Republican and Socialist elements, observers of Italian politics expressed little confidence in the hopes finding fruition. It has been argued that a remodeling of the constitution by the constituent assembly is a necessity of the situation. The fact that the constituent assembly would be a new feature might bring some 70 per cent of the electors to the polls, instead of the inadequate percentage which now records its vote for deputies.

BARON DE FAVA WILL MAKE NO STATEMENT

NEW YORK, July 29.—Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the news of the assassination of King Humbert was received in this city it was impossible to see either Consul General Branchi or Vice Consul Alberti and Burdese. Baron de Fava, the Italian Ambassador, was at Seabright, N. J. He was very much distressed at receiving the news, but said that he could not give out any statement until he had been officially notified by his Government.