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"GREATEST CRIME OF THE CENTURY," CRIED THE BEREAVED QUEEN MARGHERITA

"It Is Nothing," Replied Humbert After Being Mortally Wounded. "I Must Take My Chances, for That Is the Trade of a King"

It is the greatest crime of the century," cried Queen Margherita in her outburst of tears over the tragedy at Monza.

"It is nothing," exclaimed the King when he received his mortal wound. "I must take my chances, for that is the trade of a King."

"Tell them that I came from America on purpose to kill Umberto," hissed out Assassin Bressi in an interview at Monza in which he denied that he had any accomplice, and said that his motive was "simply my anarchistic principles."

Pope Leo, divining the worst, while the news was being gently broken to him, was overcome with grief and at once expressed a desire to celebrate mass for the King's soul, and sent a dispatch of condolence to Princess Clotilde. Deep grief is shown throughout Italy, and profound calm prevails, while the authorities are prepared to quell any disorder that may arise. Should the absence of King Victor Emmanuel III extend beyond forty-eight hours a brief regency, it is said in some quarters, will be established in accordance with the constitution.

It is asserted in Paris that on June 20 last the Italian Government was warned of an anarchist plot against the lives of King Humbert and four other monarchs.

While nations expressed their sympathy with Italy and her Queen in their bereavement, the police of New York took steps to ascertain, if possible, whether Bressi's crime was an independent act of an individual or the outcome of a conspiracy. So far it has been ascertained that the assassin sailed from New York on the Werra for Genoa June 23, and he was known as an anarchist. His name is said to be unknown in the list of dangerous anarchists held by the Italian police. He has an American wife living in West Hoboken.

MONZA, July 30.—After the shooting of King Humbert last night, as soon as his Majesty's attendant could realize what had happened, he was placed in his carriage and driven as rapidly as possible to the palace. He was, however, beyond human aid. The assassin's name is variously given as Angelo and Gaetano Bressi. He was born in Prato, November 10, 1869, and is a weaver by trade. He said that he had no accomplices and that he committed the deed because of his hatred of monarchical institutions. He reached Monza July 27 from Milan, where he stayed a few days.

It appears that when King Humbert was wounded he exclaimed, "It is nothing."

The royal carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic

Society clubhouse, where the crime was committed, and the royal villa at full speed, requiring but three minutes.

The King expired on the way, and, although placed on a bed, was dead when the doctors arrived.

Bressi is young, tall and swarthy. It appears he remained four days at Prato and two days at Bologna, after which he came here. When Queen Margherita arrived at the villa it was still hoped that the King would survive, and when the truth was broken to her a heartrending scene ensued.

Bursting into tears she exclaimed: "It is the greatest crime of the century. Humbert was good and faithful. No person could have loved his people more. He was one who bore ill

will to none."

When the Queen's mother arrived there was another affecting scene.

The assassin is strictly guarded in prison. He continues to preserve absolute indifference and took his meals to-day without any sign of being affected by his position. A second revolver was found on the public street and in the gymnasium grounds.

The room where the embalming is proceeding is already filled with flowers. The Queen herself placed a wreath on the bier and knelt and prayed beside the body, and in spite of the entreaties of the Princes and Princesses she refused to quit the death chamber, which is in charge of Count Jourri, the late King's aid-de-camp.

Few additional details of the

Bressi Confesses That He Went From America on Purpose to Kill the King.

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LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from its special correspondent: MONZA, July 30.—I have been able to have an interview with Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, in the guard room of the Carabinieri barracks, where he was taken immediately after his capture. Bressi was in a pitiable condition, his hands and arms being lacerated and covered with blood as the result of his struggle with the crowd, who showed every disposition to lynch him. He was stretched out on a bench, wrapped in a coat, as we entered the guard room. With glaring eyes he regarded his visitors with a wild look, and to my questions, he came through his clenched teeth: "Tell them I came from America, where I was a silk weaver, on purpose to kill Humbert." "What motive had you for killing him?" "Simply my anarchistic principles."

It has been thought Bressi had an accomplice, for the revolver has been found in a field near where the crime was committed. Moreover Bressi had been seen in the park at Monza in company with a young man near where the King was in the habit of riding. But when he was asked whether he had any accomplices, Bressi replied: "I know no one. I confess the crime. I have only just come from America. I spent a day at Boulogne, and then came on to Milan."

Search at Bressi's home at Prato has resulted in finding several compromising letters from New York. One is signed with a lady's name and dated New York, June 25. In this letter the writer asks if all is ready and expresses a hope that he will soon return.

shots were fired in quick succession. Some witnesses assert that Bressi was seen just previously waving his hands and cheering. The first shot wounded the King in the neck, the second—the fatal one—pierced his heart, and the third broke the arm of the already dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unexpected scene, but speedily a rush was made toward the assassin. He did not attempt to escape and was roughly treated until the carabinieri formed a cordon and secured him from the fury of the people.

An eye-witness says that immediately after the shots were fired the King felt back pressing his hand to his heart. He was instantly supported by General Ponzio Baglia, who told the coachman to drive with all speed to the castle. After his exclamation, "It is nothing," he did not utter a sound. Blood gushed from his mouth.

POPE LEO MUCH MOVED BY NEWS

BRUSSELS, July 30.—A special dispatch from Rome says: Mgr. Angelo di Pietro, prefect of the Congregation of the Council, has just been informed of the Pope of the assassination of King Humbert. He entered the chamber of the Pope at an early hour. The latter was already awake.

The Cardinal cautiously first stated that an attempt had been made upon the life of the King, whereupon the Pope immediately asked if the wound was dangerous. The prelate replied, "Very dangerous." But his anxious air was noticed by the Pope, who at once divined the truth. His emotion was such that he was unable to speak for some time. When his distress had passed he wished to leave his bed and to celebrate mass for the repose of the King's soul.

Later he summoned Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, whom he requested to send a dispatch of condolence to the Princess Clotilde, sister of the Queen. The audiences fixed for to-day were suspended.

Emotion in Switzerland.

BERNE, July 30.—The news of the assassination caused emotion at the Federal palace and throughout Switzerland. The Federal Council this afternoon sent a telegram of condolence to Queen Margherita at Monza.

DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA IS DEAD

Heart Disease Ends the Life of Prince Alfred Ernest Albert.

COBURG, July 31.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died at 10 o'clock last evening at Roseau Castle, from paralysis of the heart. He was born in 1844.

Universal Sorrow Over the Assassination of King Humbert—Italian Government Had Been Warned of the Plot of Anarchists.



QUEEN HELENE



THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

work for the good of the country." President Loubet and M. Delcasse called at the Italian embassy this afternoon.

ASSASSIN'S CAREER WHILE IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, July 30.—Angelo Bressi lived in Paterson, N. J., for over a year. He appeared to have had various names. The one he gave last night when taken into custody for the murder of the King of Italy was one. Another was Angelus Bressi, and still another, the one by which he was known to those who knew him in Paterson, was Gaetano Bressi. He was employed in Hamill & Booth's silk mills. His close friend there was Cariboni Sperandio, the man who a few weeks ago shot down his foreman and then killed himself, leaving behind a letter telling how he had been selected by lot to kill King Humbert, and having his choice, owing to his living so far away from Italy, killed the foreman instead.

A few months ago a man, said to be Count Meleteski, the head of the Italian anarchists, was in Paterson and during his stay Sperandio and Bressi were his companions, and they showed him about the city and introduced him to others in the city, who were his mentors there. It would seem that his friend, having failed at regicide, Bressi took up his burden



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL

ROME, July 30.—Thousands of telegrams have been received from all parts of the country indicative of the deep sorrow felt by the whole nation. Everywhere work was suspended to-day and the houses and theaters were closed. In the principal cities the municipal authorities are ordering pikes to honor the memory of the murdered monarch. At Messina a procession marched through the streets cheering for the house of Savoy and the young King. At Palermo an imposing demonstration proceeded in solemn silence to the municipal offices to express the sorrow and indignation of the population, after which a vast crowd cheered the new King. There were similar demonstrations in other towns.

The Conservator of the Quirinal has sealed up all the private apartments of King Humbert and all the floors of the palace except one. The members of the diplomatic corps all went this morning to the Foreign Office to tender their condolences. The visitors' books at the Quirinal have already been filled with the names of callers.

Profound calm prevails throughout the entire country. Such members of the Chamber of Deputies as are in Rome met this morning and adopted a resolution exonerating the crime and expressing unbounded sorrow.

All the Country Mourns.

Telegrams from all the towns and villages of Italy show that all the country deeply mourns the death of the King. Everywhere flags are half-masted and shops are closed. All garrison towns at noon saluted with 100 guns, while at the ports minute guns were fired. The municipality of Milan half-masted its flag and published a manifesto obituary of the horrible tragedy. The bourse at Rome has closed and not a store is open. Signs of mourning rapidly appeared throughout the city. Grief is displayed upon many residences and public buildings. Portraits of the murdered monarch at points of vantage, draped in black, and flags are flying at half-mast everywhere. King Humbert's remains will be brought to Rome and laid to rest in the Pantheon.

It is stated that the name of the assassin does not appear in the list of dangerous anarchists known to the police.

Sympathy of the French.

PARIS, July 30.—The account of the assassination of King Humbert has created profound sorrow in official circles here. All official fetes have been abandoned until after the obsequies. The flags of all public buildings are draped. The Italian embassy and the Italian building at the exposition are in heavy mourning. Only one morning paper, l'Esclair, had the news, and this very briefly. Its sale was tremendous and every one on the boulevards this morning was eagerly scanning the insular news.

When notified of the death of King Humbert, President Loubet sent a military officer of his household to express his condolence to the Italian Ambassador, Count Tornelli-Brusati di Vergano. Later in the afternoon the Ambassador visited the Palace of the Elysee and officially announced the death of his sovereign. President Loubet sent to the new King of Italy the following:

"I place before your Majesty the expression of unanimous indignation of my country against the odious attempt which has taken from Italy its generous chief. I beg your Majesty to accept this expression of my deep sympathy, and I place at the feet of her Majesty, Queen Margherita, my respectful homage and my sincere condolences."

It was rumored this afternoon that an attempt had been made against the life of the Shah of Persia, but investigation proved that while the Shah was visiting the exposition this morning a number of his suite noticed near a rough looking person carrying a dagger in his belt. On account of his suspicious actions this individual was arrested.

Italian Government Warned.

The Temps says the Italian Government

was warned June 30 that secret anarchist societies had decided on the death of King Humbert and four other sovereigns. As a matter of fact an anarchist was arrested July 24 at Pontafa, on the Austro-Italian frontier, who declared he had been selected to assassinate King Humbert. Increased guards were attached to King Humbert, who, however, ordered them withdrawn.

The Temps adds that the Pope was the first to convey condolences to the widow and Queen.

Many Italian deputies and journalists are in Paris at this time. The deputies are participating in the inter-Parliamentary Congress on Arbitration and the journalists are here to attend the International Press Congress.

Signor Villa, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was interviewed to-day regarding the assassination of King Humbert and said: "I am unable at this time to predict the result to Italy. I will leave Paris to-night to preside over the extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies which has been called."

Causes Cruel Sadness.

Deputy de Nava said: "My colleagues and myself are sorely afflicted. The news of the assassination will cause a cruel sadness throughout Italy. King Humbert was beloved by all our countrymen. He was more a father to us than a sovereign. As to the future, Italy is very conservative. The new King will be well received. He is a young man of fine character, who has studied conscientiously. He has never taken any part in public affairs, but thanks to the thorough education he has received, he will soon be in a position to

where Sperandio refused it and went across the ocean to carry out the decree that Humbert should die. In manners Bressi was quiet. Men who worked beside him in Hamill & Booth's mill, say he was the last one they would select as an assassin. He spoke little and volunteered nothing about himself. When there was a shop call and the men went on one of their numerous strikes, Bressi left his looms obediently, but was never one of the first. Each Saturday night he left the mill and hurried away. He went to Hoboken, where his wife and little girl are said to live. He never brought them to Paterson. He remained away until Monday morning. He roomed in the center of the anarchist section. His meals were taken at the Hotel Bartholdi. The proprietor of the hotel says he knows the man well. Bressi, according to the proprietor, came into his place three times a day for six days a week. He was never there on Sundays.

Beyond bidding the time of day to the proprietor and the waiter he spoke to no one. He was tall and dark and had stooping shoulders. To some it was known that his ideas were extreme and that he was of the inner circle of the anarchists.

William J. Orr, the foreman of the silk mill, said to-day that had Bressi asked him for a letter recommending him to silk manufacturers he would have written him a strong one. He was a good workman on broad goods, he said, and never raised any trouble. At the boarding-house it was the same story. He came and went regularly and never gave any trouble.

Bressi entered the employ of Hamill &

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THE VILLA REAL, MONZA, WHERE KING HUMBERT WAS RESIDING AND WHERE HIS BODY WAS TAKEN.

The Villa Real, or Royal Palace, was built in 1719 by Archduke Ferdinand of Austria after designs by Piermarini. Several additions have been made since, and only a few years ago a smoking and "relaxation" building was added on the right (not shown in the picture) by King Humbert. The villa stands in a large and beautiful park, which lies to the right of the part of the city of Monza shown in the accompanying picture.



THE CITY OF MONZA, WHERE KING HUMBERT MET HIS DEATH.

Monza is situated in Lombardy, ten miles north of Milan, and has for a long time been the summer residence of the Kings of Sardinia and Italy. King Humbert and his family generally spent some eight months of the year at the Villa Real, within the confines of the city. Monza has a population of about 18,500. It was the capital of the Lombard Kingdom of Italy, and boasts of a number of ancient historic buildings, among which is the cathedral, founded A. D. 595, by Queen Theodelinda, where is kept since ages back the iron crown and regalia of Lombardy. The tall tower of the cathedral is shown on the left of the picture, while on the right, near the foreground, is seen the front of the municipal building, in the rear of which lies the Athletic Park, where the assassination of King Humbert was accomplished.

terrible tragedy are available. It happened so quickly and unexpectedly that the King was dead almost before the spectators realized what had occurred. No special precautions had been taken. Very few police were in attendance, and only a small guard of soldiers was keeping the way clear for the carriage. The King, amid the cheers of the crowd, came out smiling, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, General Ponzio Baglia. He had entered the carriage and was just driving off when the revolver