

# LATE BULLETINS SAY PATIENT IS RALLYING SATISFACTORILY

## MALIGN POWER OF ANARCHISTS A NEW DANGER

### Attempted Assassination of the President Shows a Defect in Method of Government.

**T**HE attempted assassination of President McKinley is the direct outcome of the toleration in the United States of European anarchy, inspired and stimulated by the New York Journal, the Chicago American and the San Francisco Examiner, the triple-headed monster of the press. The unbounded confidence which the President reposed in the American people was and is well founded, but he failed to realize the lawless and murderous spirit that smolders in the drags of population, recruited from abroad and encouraged by traitors to Americanism and to humanity at home.

The anarchists have kept their word. After the murder of Humbert by an anarchist domiciled in New Jersey they promised that their next victim should be the President of a republic. Whatever the result may be—though Mr. McKinley may be preserved by a merciful Providence and the American people saved from a great anguish—the act and the intent have combined to produce the greatest crime of the twentieth century. The Polish wretch who fired the shots is a mere tool and will suffer the ordinary consequence of imprisonment or death, as the result may legally warrant.

But the true responsibility will be concentrated upon the criminals behind the pistol, who have used literary skill and the resources of art to thwart the just and equal administration of the law, to bring all the administrators of government into disrepute, to insult coarsely, brutally and unremittently the highest representatives of the people, to caricature and vilify our wounded President in every low and contemptible manner that malignity could employ, to replace Americanism by the villainous theories of the worst classes of Europe, to excite lawlessly and wantonly to promote disorder and violence at a time of profound peace and unexampled prosperity.

When the President was in San Francisco he was constantly under the protection of the same police force that now endeavors by the performance of its duty to negate the efforts of the Examiner to incite personal assaults and even riots among the limited number of the dangerous class among the strikers who bow to its influence. But Mr. McKinley, notwithstanding the assassinations of Lincoln and Garfield and the anarchistic literature that disgraced journalism, could not be made to comprehend the existence of danger in a large and thriving American community devoted to American institutions and to the American flag.

#### Had No Fear of Assassins.

While he was unostentatiously exhibiting the depth of American statesmanship, the breadth of American patriotism and the simple fidelity to domestic obligations of an American gentleman, and attracting and receiving the gentle sympathy and the intelligent respect of untold thousands of his fellow citizens, without distinction of class, party or creed, he was unconscious that the criminal elements were and elsewhere throughout the Union had been gradually and persistently educated to the European conception of murder as a fine art. It is fortunate for California that the logic of this horrible training did not receive its culminating demonstration while he was on the Pacific Coast. It is still more fortunate that the climax was reached when he had found and to the uttermost used the greatest opportunity ever offered to man to exemplify to the world the true meaning of American civilization and of American progress.

Lincoln died when his pathetic announcement of "charity toward all and malice toward none," in the closing scenes of a bloody war, had touched the nobility of the North and sweetened the hearts of the South. Garfield, after his long struggle, yielded up the ghost when he was recognized at home and abroad as an illustration of the elevating force of our political system. Mr. McKinley, whether he lives or dies, stands as the foremost representative of consolidated Americanism, true to the sovereignty of man, within the restraints of the constitution and of the law, as it has been vindicated by the birth, the growth and the present altitude of the American republic.

There could be no better occasion briefly to recall and to impress upon American men and women, who believe in their country, a few of those sentences uttered by Mr. McKinley on the way to California, in which he condensed the lessons of our national history, and which constitute burning retorts to the pessimistic anarchists of the day. At Decatur, Tenn., on April 29 of the present year, he struck the keynote of his subsequent inspiration when he said:

"We have no North, no South, no East, no West, but are all Americans." On the same day at Tuscomba, Tenn., after depicting our restored national unity in terms that will live, he honored popular government by saying:

"We are your agents. The President and Congress are but the representatives of the public will, and so long as the people are united, so long as their homes are virtuous, so long as the public schools of our country continue to educate the children in the paths of patriotism and loyalty and intelligence and morality, so long will this great Government rest securely and advance triumphantly to its highest destiny."

**Famous Words to Tories.**

At Wesson, Miss., as afterward at San Francisco, he addressed himself to wage-earners:

"The happiest people in the world are those who are best employed. Work means wages; wages mean contentment, and bring to the home opportunities of education."

And the next day, at Austin, Tex., he held his countrymen to this ideal: "We must not be unfaithful to our high mission or falter before its high responsibilities, nor must we permit might or pride to taint our motives and lead us from the plain paths of duty or divert us from the sacred principles of liberty." Within three days, in the same State, after



SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN HAY.

## SECRETARY HAY MAY NOW BE THE VICE PRESIDENT

### Interesting Career of the Diplomat Who Is in the Line of Succession.

**S**ECRETARY JOHN HAY, who in the event of a fatal outcome of President McKinley's wounds and the succession to the Presidency by act of Congress will become Vice President, was born at Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. He graduated at Brown University in 1858, and studied law at Springfield, Ill., where he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in the early part of 1861.

He went to Washington with Mr. Lincoln as assistant secretary when the latter was inaugurated, and remained with him until his death. He also acted as his adjutant and aid-de-camp, and on the occasion of Early's threatening of Washington, in 1864, he took the field on the staff of General David Hunter, and later was with General Gilmore.

In March, 1865, he was appointed secretary of the legation to France, which position he held until March, 1867, when he retired. In May following he was appointed secretary of the legation to Austria-Hungary, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires until August, 1868. In June, 1869, he was made secretary of the legation to Spain, but retired in October, 1870. He then became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, where he remained five years, the latter part of which time he was editor in chief.

In 1875 he removed to Cleveland and devoted himself to writing and private business, but at the same time taking an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1876, 1880 and 1884. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of State November 1, 1879, and served until May 3, 1881, when he retired. In that year he represented the United States at the International Sanitary Congress, which sat at Washington, and was elected president of that body. On March 19, 1897, Mr. Hay was appointed by President McKinley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, which high office he resigned September 19, 1898, to become Secretary of State, a position he has ably filled ever since.

It is to be noted that Mr. Hay in his public career has been closely associated with the three Presidents who have been made objects of assassins' bullets—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

Mr. Hay enjoys considerable reputation as a writer. His "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads" and "Abraham Lincoln: A History," written in conjunction with John G. Nicolay, are widely and favorably known.

## HAY NOT AT HOME WHEN NEWS ARRIVES

### Message Is Conveyed to the Home of the Secretary of State.

**NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 6.**—A message containing the information from Buffalo was received here early this evening and forwarded by messenger to the home of Secretary Hay. No reply came to it, and up to a late hour Secretary Hay had not been reached.

## SAYS ANARCHISTS ARE NOT GUILTY

### Paterson Man Declares That They Respect the President.

**PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.**—The anarchists of this city are greatly excited over the attempted assassination of McKinley. The general feeling is against the deed and the man who tried to commit the murder. They would all readily sympathize with any one who would kill a European monarch, but protest against being represented as sympathizing with Nieman.

"I do not believe he is an anarchist," said Pedro Esteve, editor of La Questions, to-night.

"I think he is a German lunatic who has some personal grievance. The group of anarchists in this city is composed almost entirely of Italians. Nieman is not known to any of them. I never heard of the man. We have often discussed President McKinley at our meetings, and the general opinion always was that he was a good, broad minded man who would not persecute us. We never plot the death of rulers, but we sympathize with any one who removes a monarch, but I don't believe that any of the anarchists of this city will applaud this deed."

There were some of the anarchists at Bartholdi Hall, however, who were not displeased at Nieman's act.

## OMAHA SOCIALISTS ARE TAKEN TO JAIL

**OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 6.**—Police to-night dispersed a meeting of socialists at Jefferson Square because of public utterances of two speakers, who denounced the administration. Two men, George Baird and C. McCaffery, were arrested and hustled off to a police station on a charge of obstructing the street. Several hundred persons were gathered in the crowd and it was feared for a time that they would do violence to the two speakers. It required a squad of ten policemen to disperse the crowd.

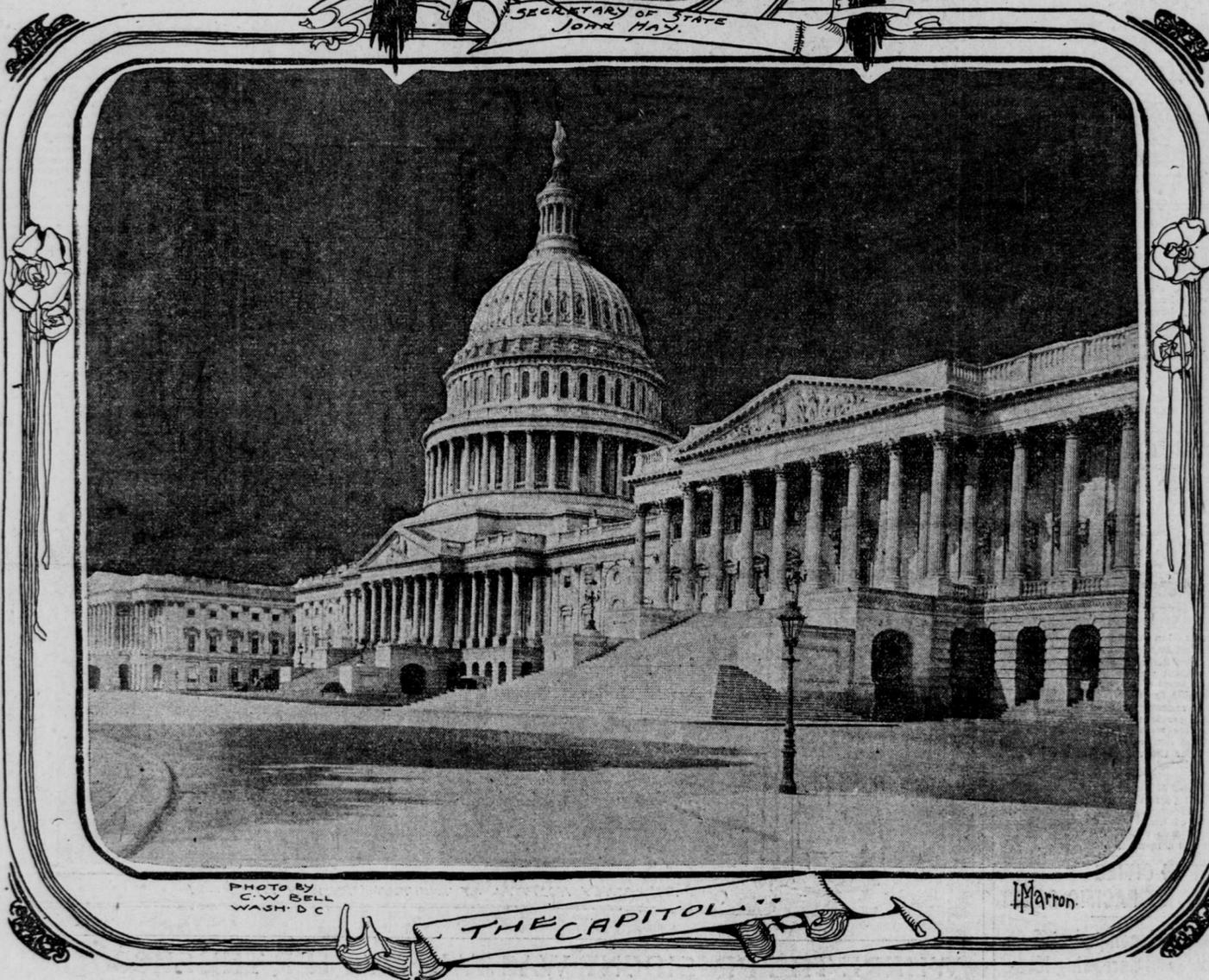


PHOTO BY C. W. BELL WASH. D. C.

THE CAPITOL

## OFFICIAL WHO BECOMES VICE PRESIDENT IN EVENT OF PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

enlarging the arts of peace, he added: "We know no imperialism in the United States except the imperialism of a sovereign people. Hardly had his foot pressed the soil of California when, at Redlands, May 8, he again upheld that freedom which some demagogues now assert for themselves and deny to their fellow citizens." \* \* \* "Thank God! in the United States there are no class distinctions, and the poor boy can rise as well as the rich one."

These are the radiating suggestions, given to his fellow citizens and to the world, and touching not merely the present but the future advancement of the human race, of the President of the United States, who has served his country in war and in peace, who slowly wrought his way upwards from obscurity, and whose avowed purpose in life is the diffusion and maintenance of individual liberty, under constitutional guarantees, and the promotion of the arts of peace.

"Our triumphs are those of a free, self-governing people, looking to the development and upbuilding and extension of liberty to the human race." At the town of Monterey, May 12, rapidly approaching this metropolis, he scented a danger, which we are now experiencing, when he exclaimed:

"Thank God! we have no classes in the United States, and we have no platform except our country and our constitution."

In this city, on May 19, at the launching of the Ohio, he splendidly apostrophized free labor and recognized its dignity and its influence:

"All my public life has been devoted in effort to give the workmen the best opportunity for good wages and steady employment. When labor is well employed the country is safe; and when labor is well employed there is contentment and happiness in the houses of the laboring men."

To the Knights Templar at the Mechanics' Pavilion, May 22, he defined American brotherhood as "devoted to human rights and the development of the best there is in man," and added: "Liberty, freedom of conscience, equality and opportunity are its passwords. What a noble conception it was of the fathers! the founding of this Government, not upon the will and judgment of the few, but upon the will and judgment and conscience of the many; a Government in which all the people of every State participate in a citizenship that is equal everywhere; equal citizenship in equal States in a Union that has never been equalled."

**His Plea for Citizenship.**

As a crowning extract, after they had been eloquently addressed by Archbishop Riordan, on behalf of the cadets of the League of the Cross, he impeded upon the youthful citizens of Christianity the duties of citizenship, in this fervent appeal: "Young gentlemen, there is no higher duty for the citizen than to be devoted to his country and to its civil institutions, and these young men and the young men like you from every State and

territory in the Union will stand by the Republic and the wish expressed by the archbishop that its splendid institutions shall be permanent." \* \* \* "Thank God! in the United States there are no class distinctions, and the poor boy can rise as well as the rich one."

These are the radiating suggestions, given to his fellow citizens and to the world, and touching not merely the present but the future advancement of the human race, of the President of the United States, who has served his country in war and in peace, who slowly wrought his way upwards from obscurity, and whose avowed purpose in life is the diffusion and maintenance of individual liberty, under constitutional guarantees, and the promotion of the arts of peace.

"Our triumphs are those of a free, self-governing people, looking to the development and upbuilding and extension of liberty to the human race." At the town of Monterey, May 12, rapidly approaching this metropolis, he scented a danger, which we are now experiencing, when he exclaimed:

"Thank God! we have no classes in the United States, and we have no platform except our country and our constitution."

In this city, on May 19, at the launching of the Ohio, he splendidly apostrophized free labor and recognized its dignity and its influence:

"All my public life has been devoted in effort to give the workmen the best opportunity for good wages and steady employment. When labor is well employed the country is safe; and when labor is well employed there is contentment and happiness in the houses of the laboring men."

To the Knights Templar at the Mechanics' Pavilion, May 22, he defined American brotherhood as "devoted to human rights and the development of the best there is in man," and added: "Liberty, freedom of conscience, equality and opportunity are its passwords. What a noble conception it was of the fathers! the founding of this Government, not upon the will and judgment of the few, but upon the will and judgment and conscience of the many; a Government in which all the people of every State participate in a citizenship that is equal everywhere; equal citizenship in equal States in a Union that has never been equalled."

**His Plea for Citizenship.**

As a crowning extract, after they had been eloquently addressed by Archbishop Riordan, on behalf of the cadets of the League of the Cross, he impeded upon the youthful citizens of Christianity the duties of citizenship, in this fervent appeal: "Young gentlemen, there is no higher duty for the citizen than to be devoted to his country and to its civil institutions, and these young men and the young men like you from every State and

anarchist. In the midst of righteous indignation, Americans will preserve their balance, but they have learned their lesson and will sternly administer the remedy. It is now hoped and believed that Mr. McKinley will survive his injuries, but, whether he lives or dies, the republic will endure.

**HENRY E. HIGHTON.**

### MAY BELONG TO HAYMARKET GANG

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.**—It is the opinion of secret service officials in this city

vice Bureau had the Paterson (N. J.) group very thoroughly under surveillance and is confident the assassin has no association with them. Three secret service operatives were in Buffalo about the President at the time of the shooting and another was on the way to Cleveland.

While the theory of the secret service here is as stated, at the same time no facts concerning the matter are known to the Secret Service Bureau, so it is conceded to be but a surmise at present that the assassin belongs to the Haymarket gang.

**PITTSBURG, Kans., Sept. 6.**—When the Italian anarchists at Chicago, near here, heard of the attempted assassination of President McKinley they held a big jubilation to-night. A mob went out from Pittsburg and drove the anarchists out of town. A number of shots were fired.

### ARTILLERYMEN MAKE ASSASSIN A CAPTIVE

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.**—The War Department to-night received the following

telegram from Captain John B. Wiser, commanding the Seventy-third Company of Coast Artillery at Buffalo:

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: The President was shot at a reception in the Temple of Music about 4 p. m. Corporal Bertschey and a detail of men of my company caught the assassin at once and held him down till the secret service men overpowered him and took the prisoner out of our hands, my men being unarmed. The condition of the President is not known. The revolver is in my possession."

**"WISER, Commanding."**

### BRYAN DEPLORES ANARCHIST'S ACT

#### Hopes the Tragedy Will Be Found to Have Been the Act of a Maniac.

**LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.**—Following the receipt of the news of the attempt on President McKinley's life William J. Bryan sent a brief message to the President expressing his concern. Mr. Bryan to-night gave out the following statement:

"The attempted assassination of the President is a shock to the entire country and he and his wife are the recipients of universal sympathy. The papers say the shot was fired by an insane man, and it is hoped this is true, for while it is a terrible thing for a President to be the victim of a maniac it is even worse for him to be fired upon by a sane person prompted by malice or revenge. In a republic, where the people elect their officials and can remove them, there can be no excuse for a resort to violence. If our President were in constant fear of plots and conspiracies we would soon sink to the level of those nations in which force is the only weapon of the Government and the only weapon of the Government's enemies."

Society snapshots at Del Monte and San Rafael. To-day's Wasp.

## BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER POINTS OUT RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME

**BERKELEY, Sept. 6.**—The following signed statement concerning the shooting of the President was prepared by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California:

"Every American heart is filled to-night with pain and distress. The hand of violence has been raised against one of the kindest and wisest friends of man and men that in all the records of time ever sat in the chair of authority. But this is not all, nor even the beginning of the whole. That hand was raised against the Chief Magistrate of the land, against the father of his people, against the embodiment of the supreme law, against the representative of that system of order we call the state, through which society, our lives, our homes, our well-being are secured."

"The pistol shots in Buffalo sent through the land a fearful warning against license disguised as liberty, against lawlessness, masquerading in the cloak of freedom. They are a call to every loyal man that he lay aside the easy sloth of indifference and enroll himself with the vigilance-men against disorder, lawlessness, and every form and guise of anarchy. The miserable wretch who fired the shots is not of his own making. Every encouragement of disorder, every wanton criticism of men in public office has helped to make him what he is. If the vigilance-men will cope with anarchy they must kill these seeds of anarchy—and it is high time for them to be up and doing."

**"BENJ. IDE WHEELER."**

that the shooting of the President is the outcropping, in some obscure way, of the man, true to God, true to mankind, true to his country and true to his home, who yesterday, at an exposition of the bounties of nature, the products of peaceful industry and the intellectual achievements of man, and as the result of desecrating assaults upon every phase of genuine Americanism, was shot down, almost in the presence of his wife, by a Polish