

Morgan Shot by Fanatic on Subject of Peace. Financier is Seriously Wounded

J. P. MORGAN IS SHOT BY CRANK AT HOME

FINANCIER DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY WAR-CRAZED INTRUDER

J. P. Morgan a Replica Of His Famous Father

Upon Death Three Years Ago of Great Financier, Son, Then 46, Became Head of Banking House and Master of Millions.

(Continued from Page One.)

Justice Luyster detailed his talk with the prisoner as follows:

"When I first asked him about the shooting, he replied: 'I am too dignified to discuss the matter.'

"I asked him if he had any accomplices and he replied: 'No one was in this but me and God Almighty. I had no other accomplice.'

"The prisoner is about thirty years old and spoke with a distinct German accent. He is tall, very thin, and dark. He wore dark clothes and was very well dressed.

"The statement that he looks like a tramp is incorrect. I do not think he was a tramp at all.

"I asked him if he was a Jew and he replied: 'No, I am a Christian gentleman! I am insulted at your remarks. You have no right to assume such an attitude toward a prisoner.'

The prisoner had two suit cases containing a miscellaneous quantity of clothes and personal effects. The justice stated that when he was searched two sticks of dynamite were taken from the inside pockets of his vest.

Justice Luster said that the man also had a bottle which he believed contained nitroglycerine, besides the two revolvers with which he forced his way into the Morgan home.

The would-be assassin arrived at Glen Cove this morning and hired an automobile driven by Matt Kramer, who took him to "East Island," the Morgan estate.

DISMISSES DRIVER, ENTERS ALONE.

At the gateway of the estate he dismissed the driver and said that he would walk in. Kramer said he saw the man go up the steps and ring the bell, but did not wait any longer.

In court Kramer told Justice Luyster that he identified the prisoner as a man who came to Glen Cove two days ago and hired him to drive him about. Kramer said he asked to be driven around the Morgan place several times and was openly interested in it, remarking: 'I don't believe I will get out today. I will come back another time.'

When the servants at the Morgan home had overpowered the man he was taken in charge by Constable Frank McCahill, who filed a charge of felonious assault against him before Justice Luyster.

The judge said that all efforts to get any definite statements from the man as to his identity were futile. In the pockets of the prisoner, however, were found several local railroad tickets from Texas and Northwestern points.

Justice Luyster summoned Dr. J. S. Connolly who examined the prisoner and said there was no doubt that he was mentally unbalanced.

Shortly after noon Mr. Morgan called his office over a telephone located at his bedside and in a talk with W. H. Porter, one of the members of his firm, assured the latter that the wound was a trifling one and that no concern need be felt by his partners.

It was only the quick action of Morgan in attacking his assailant that saved his life. As soon as the shot was fired he sprang upon the man and grappled with him while the butler, calling for help, assembled the excited household.

Morgan, who is a powerfully built man, was more than a match physically for the slender intruder, and overpowered him after a struggle, during which the man fired two more shots. Several servants rushed to the aid of the financier, and closed in on the would-be assassin. The man was badly bruised and cut about the head, so that when Constable McCahill arrived he was smeared with blood and his clothes were torn.

EXHAUSTED BY STRUGGLE.

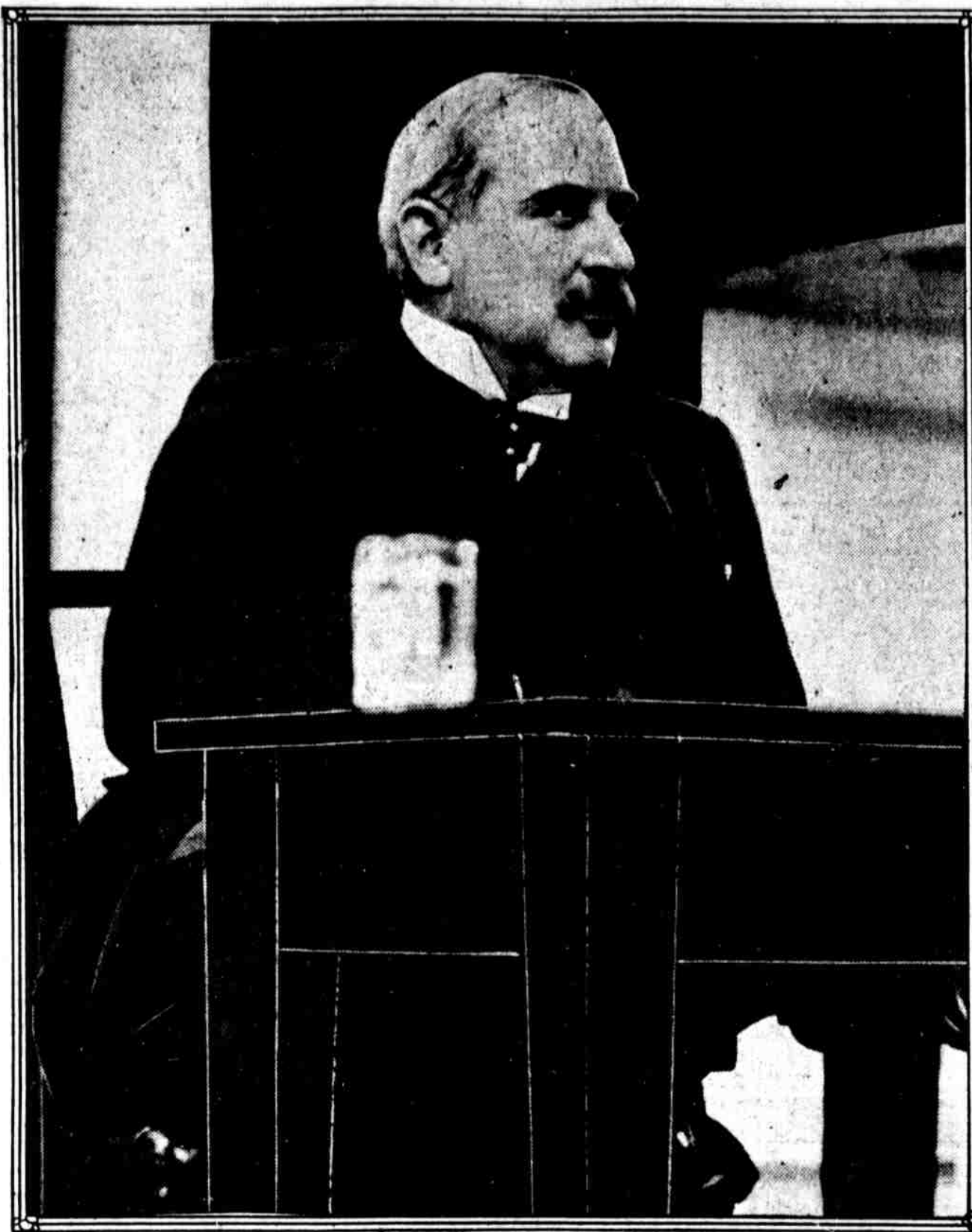
Morgan had scarcely felt the wound made by the first bullet when he sprang upon the man, but after the struggle he sank in a chair evidently exhausted from the sudden exertion and the pain from the injury. The constable had been summoned by telephone and soon arrived on the scene.

A hurry call was sent for Dr. W. H. Zabriski, a local physician, who rushed to East Island and dressed Morgan's wound.

Another telephone message was sent to New York for Dr. J. W. Markee, a specialist, who came to Glen Cove, accompanied by some of Morgan's business associates in a high powered automobile that made better than sixty miles an hour whenever the road permitted.

After examining the injury Dr. Markee said that it was not serious and there was no danger except from infection.

Careful precautions were taken to prevent infection. "I was directed to do this by God Almighty, and he was my only accomplice," said the prisoner when arraigned before Justice Luyster. "The war must be stopped, and I am an American citizen, and I acted in the direction of God."



JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN. (Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

John Pierpont Morgan is a son of the famous head of the house of Morgan who died on March 31, 1913. Since the younger Morgan became head of the great banking firm, he has shown a wonderful inheritance of his father's genius as a banker. He was born in New York in 1867 and was graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. in 1888, entering the services of Morgan and Company immediately upon graduating. Morgan maintains mansions at 22 Madison avenue, New York, and at 21 Grosvenor square, London, besides his summer place at Glen Cove. He is a member of many leading New York clubs and a number of organizations in England. Among these are the following: The Metropolitan Club, the University Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Tennis and Tennis Club, the New York Club, and the White's, St. James, and City of London clubs, of London.

Heads London Firm.

Besides heading the great New York firm, Morgan is the head of the London firm of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., the English banking corporation affiliated with the Morgan interests here. Among other positions he holds are those of trustee of the New York Trade School and governor of the Peabody fund in London.

Morgan, like his father, the first J. P. Morgan, was an international financier. He has all his father's aversion to publicity, and has consistently avoided newspaper interviews. The physical appearance, the dominating facial features, and heavy eyebrows of the late J. P. Morgan are expected to be seen in the younger Morgan as he grows up. The younger Morgan has become noted for the brusqueness of his speech. "Jack" Morgan, as he is called by his intimates, never has been known to flinch or to flatter away his time or opportunity. He has very few intimates. It is said they can be counted on the fingers of one hand. So closely has Mr. Morgan confined himself to business ever since he entered his father's bank, he has not had time, it is inclined to cultivate close companionship outside of his family.

Seldom At His Clubs.

"Although he belongs to a half dozen or more of the large clubs to which I belong, I don't recall ever seeing him in more than one or two of them, and then very seldom indeed. He is a home man. He seems to prefer the society of his wife and growing family to all diversions after the hard day's work is over."

After his graduation from Harvard in 1888, "Jack" Morgan married Jan Norton Grew, a member of an aristocratic family of New York. They have three sons and one daughter. The eldest, J. S. Morgan, named for his grandfather, is now a student at Harvard.

Soon after his marriage in 1890 Mr. Morgan's father sent him to the firm's banking house in London to begin his apprenticeship. There he remained five years. During his service there he handled the firm's investments, the payment of the \$40,000,000 this Gov-

ernment paid the foreign owners for the French Panama canal. In 1906 he was entrusted by his father with exclusive responsibility for negotiating the great bond loan for Russia which the house made in that year. President Roosevelt appointed him first secretary of the special American embassy to the coronation of King Edward VII.

After this experience in foreign business and diplomacy he was called back to New York and became a partner and vice president in the Morgan bank here and in London.

Although fond of outdoor sports, Mr. Morgan recently complained to a friend that for the last two or three years he had found it virtually impossible to indulge his taste in that direction. About the only outdoor sport he now enjoys to any considerable extent is that of yachting and motor boating in the waters near his Long Island home. There he keeps several high power motor boats, and when he goes to his country place for the summer he and his family, occasionally accompanied by a few friends, spend every evening sailing on the water. He is an expert helmsman, as is also his wife, and they usually run their motor boats themselves.

Loosened His Grip. Probably the most important step taken by Morgan since the death of his father was when he loosened his grip on a number of banks, industries, and railroads, the control of which by the House of Morgan was shown by the Puffo money trust investigating committee to be almost absolute.

Morgan alone resigned from the directorates of thirteen railroads, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and four other corporations. Morgan remained a director in the United States Steel Corporation, the Northern Pacific railroad, International Mercantile Marine, and the National City Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce.

In all, members of the firm resigned as directors of fourteen railroads and four banks and trust companies in which they held directorships. One directorship in the United States Steel Corporation, one in the Westinghouse Company, one in the American Telephone and Telegraph, one in the Utah Copper Company, and one each held by Morgan in the Rhode Island Company, New England Telephone Company, and New England Steamship Company.

Other Directorships. Other important directorships held by members of the Morgan firm are Edward T. Stotesbury, director in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cambria Steel Company, Jersey Central railroad, Girard Trust Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lehigh Valley railroad, Niagara Falls Power Company, Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Steel Company, Reading and Iron, Reading Company, Temple Iron Company, and Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company. William Freston Hamilton, Alaska Development and Mineral Company, Central and South American Telegraph Company, and Copper River railroads, and Hudson Trust Company.

OFFER 3 TO 1 ODDS ON SAFETY OF ADRIATIC

Maritime Exchange Doesn't Take Seriously Rumors of Intention to Sink Liner.

NEW YORK, July 3.—On the Maritime Exchange odds of 3 to 1 are freely offered with few takers, that the White Star liner Adriatic will get safely through the war zone in English waters. The Adriatic sailed from New York Wednesday, and there have been widespread rumors that the ship was doomed to be torpedoed by German submarines on her present voyage.

The Maritime Exchange as a whole, in fact, refused to take the rumors seriously, having great confidence in the ability of Capt. B. F. Hayes, commanding the Adriatic, to take her into Liverpool in spite of submarines.

Carries 341 Passengers. The Adriatic has on board 341 passengers, including an unusually large number of prominent persons, and a heavy cargo of war munitions of all descriptions. Predictions were made in German circles that she would only enter the war zone to meet the fate of the Lusitania. These predictions gained an ominous tone from the fact that they apparently emanated from the same sources which whistled prophecies of the fate of the great Cunard.

Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, sailed on the Adriatic to meet with the British cabinet regarding the supply of Canadian troops. Others who are aboard are: Capt. F. Conway Jenkins, of the British aviation corps; T. H. Lyle, British consul general at Siam, and a number of British army officers who have been in this country in connection with the purchase of supplies. Another passenger is Dr. Charles Sarolea, Belgian consul at Edinburgh.

There are thirty-two in the first cabin, ninety-nine in the second cabin, and 210 in the third class. Five of those aboard are Americans.

P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the International Mercantile Marine, refused to discuss the rumors. "I do not comment on unfounded rumors," he said.

"Will the Adriatic be met by British warships and conveyed into port?" he was asked. "We don't know," he replied. "We would not be notified. That is a British government matter."

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Contraband in Cargo. However, the Adriatic's manifest, as sworn to by Captain Hayes, who also is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, showed that she carried among other war articles 1,995 cases of cartridges, 1,217 cases of empty projectiles, 152 cases of empty shells, 30 cases of empty unlined cannon shells, 130 cases of fuses, 6 cases of revolvers, and 4 cases of rifles. Loaded shells are shipped by freighters only.

The German government is supposed to have known that ammunition was to be shipped on the Adriatic soon after the first of it was received at the port where she docked here.

The Adriatic now is the largest liner left in the trans-atlantic service. She does not make even the seventeen speed the Lusitania was making when she was torpedoed. Under ordinary conditions she should enter the war zone of the British Isles on Tuesday night.

Outbreak of Mexicans Against Foreigners Is Feared by U.S. Officials

Grave Apprehension Shown as Cables Bring News of Starving Mobs, Red Cross Inability to Reach Capital, and Desperation of Populace. Huerta Being Closely Watched.

Pessimistic advices concerning the situation at Mexico City continue to reach the State Department.

These advices have caused in Washington the utmost apprehension concerning the danger of an outbreak against foreigners, including Americans, which will be of such a nature as to force the hand of the United States.

For years, the American Government has been in a situation wherein it confronted the menace of a possible attack on Americans and other foreigners in Mexico such as would cause the United States to demand use of force to restore order.

This situation has lately been emphasized by the gravity of conditions at Mexico City.

STARVING IN DESPERATION.

Starving mobs in the Mexican capital are reduced to desperation, while little has come to this city of the efforts to get food supplies into the Mexico City.

It has been impossible to get supplies only as far as Pachuca. Hospital supplies of the Red Cross are being forwarded but these do not meet the hunger situation.

A telegram reached the State Department today from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz containing information taken from an undated dispatch of the Brazilian minister at Mexico City. It expresses fears of what may occur at Mexico City.

The dispatch says twelve cars of corn have reached Pachuca. No communication exists between Mexico City and Pachuca, the private telephone line having been cut. No mention is made of looting. Arrangements have been made to convey Red Cross agents and medicines from Pachuca to Mexico City by motor.

Red Cross Despair. The Red Cross has notified the State Department that its efforts to alleviate the starvation in exiles have been made futile on the political chaos.

Secretary of State Lansing declines to discuss the difficulties of the Red Cross but admits that the Red Cross is hindered by the transportation of supplies a perplexing problem.

Should the Red Cross abandon its endeavors, conditions will be made much more hopeless.

While the Government is watching Mexico City, it is also keeping a close eye on Gen. Victoriano Huerta. He is not to be allowed to enter Mexico under any circumstances, and is under constant watch.

The outcome of his hearing on the charges of violating neutrality on July 12 is awaited. It is not doubted that if Huerta escapes under these charges some other pretext for holding him will be found.

Some talk is heard of deporting him, but it is doubtful if this is at-

REFUSES TO REDUCE BAIL FOR FORNEY

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—District Attorney Jackson, an Attorney William La Goulton held a long conference today upon the question of bail for Thomas Garnett Forney, the Washington lawyer, accused of the attempted murder of his wealthy father-in-law, T. Franklin Schneider, candy manufacturer of the National Capital.

Jackson flatly refused to reduce the bail from the \$40,000 asked, and Le Goulton, representing Forney, intimated that he would take the matter before the court. Forney, however, must languish in his cell in the county jail over July 4.

It was contended by Le Goulton that the bail was excessive in that the charge was only one of attempted felonious assault with intent to kill. He indicated his intention of fighting the charges of conspiracy and of unlawfully entering a room at the Hotel Anderson, where Schneider was the victim of murderous attack, nearly two weeks ago.

Jackson held the case presented all the features of premeditated, first degree murder with the exception that the victim fortunately escaped. The total penalty for the three charges against Forney is about twenty years, and Jackson held that \$20,000 a year was not excessive.

George McHenry and William Bowers, the other two Washingtonmen held in connection with the attack, have said they will be unable to ask bail, which is \$40,000 in the case of McHenry and \$10,000 in the case of Bowers.

Jackson today refused to say under what conditions McHenry was to turn State's evidence and appear as the star witness against Forney. He indicated, however, that McHenry is seeking total immunity, whereas the district attorney does not wish to grant so much.

If the question of immunity is decided next week, it will be brought before either Judge Swearingen or Judge Reid, both of whom are noted for their refusal to reduce bail in criminal cases.

Both Mr. Schneider and J. F. Forney, father of the accused man, still are in Pittsburgh. Schneider is returning to Washington over the Fourth, as no action can be taken in the case until next Tuesday.

Martin Egan, for the Morgan firm, gave out bulletins, received by private telephone wire direct from the Morgan home at Glen Cove.

ARMENIAN WAS NOT AN ADMIRALTY SHIP

The requisition of the British admiralty on the Leyland line steamer Armenian had terminated before she was torpedoed, according to information given the State Department by Ambassador Page today.

This information, if proven to be correct, will make it impossible, it is said, for the German government to maintain that the Armenian was chartered by the British government, and was a military transport.

Ambassador Page reported that the manager of the Leyland line at Liverpool told Consul Washington that the Armenian carried no passengers and that the Americans on board were regularly signed employees of the line; also that prior to the last voyage the Armenian steamer had been requisitioned by the British admiralty. This terminated before the sailing from Newport News, although the Armenian had not been restored to the regular sailing list of the Leyland line.

Secretary Lansing today received a long cable message from the American consul at Bristol, but owing to absconds it could not be made out clearly. Word was sent to repeat it.

Such of the dispatch as could be understood is said to have left no doubt that the Armenian made an attempt to escape, but was outtraced.

Financier's Death Forecast Yesterday

"Again the death of a world famous financier is indicated. This will cause anxiety in unexpected quarters."

This was the startling forecast in the daily horoscope for July 3, published yesterday afternoon in a Philadelphia newspaper.

It passed unnoticed until after the wires carried the rumors of the shooting of J. P. Morgan in New York.

It was recalled that the author of the same horoscope carried, on the morning the Lusitania was torpedoed, a forecast of a huge maritime disaster.

Wholesale Produce Market

EGGS—Nearby, fresh, 150 lbs per dozen; southern, 15c per dozen.
CHEESE—New York, new, 15 1/2c per lb.; nat. 15c per lb.
BUTTER—Eggs print, 35c per lb.; tub, 30c per lb.; process, 25c per lb.
LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 16c per lb.; roosters, 15c per lb.; live turkeys, 25c per lb.; spring chickens, 23 1/2c per lb.
LIVE STOCK—Veal calves, 85c per lb.; heavy veal, 80c per lb.; fat, as he is; 4c per lb.; spring lambs, 85c per lb.
CATTLE—KANSAS, PRICE A. C. O.
VEGETABLES—(Quotations furnished by Taylor Wade)—Potatoes, \$1.25 per barrel; onions, \$1.25 per bushel; eggplants, \$2.00 per crate; lettuce, 50c per basket; peas, \$1.50 per 100 bunches.

ANTHRACITE TRUST SCORES BIG VICTORY

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The United States district court, in an opinion handed down today by Judge McPherson, denied the application of the Government to dissolve the alleged "anthracite coal trust," and decided the case in favor of all the defendants.

Prominent Financiers Call at Office After Hearing of Shooting

NEW YORK, July 3.—A crowd of about one hundred persons gathered about the offices of J. P. Morgan and Company at 11 o'clock today and several of the prominent men of the Street called.

On account of the fact that it was Saturday before the Fourth of July there were fewer persons than usual in the financial district.

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