

verely simple. This could hardly have been otherwise, owing to the solemnity of the circumstances. It was, moreover, in accord with precedent. But the very circumstances which would have made an inaugural display indecent were calculated to favor a display of military force; and this display Mr. Roosevelt peremptorily forbade. He refused at the outset to allow his person to be surrounded, monarch fashion, by detectives and soldiers. The incident is happily told in the press reports. It occurred before his inauguration, when he was leaving the house of his friend in Buffalo to go to the house where President McKinley's body lay:

As he ran lightly down the steps leading from the lawn to the sidewalk he noticed a movement among the squadrons in the street. A trumpet blared out a command, which the soldierly training of the president had taught him to understand. He stopped and turning a frowning face upon Mr. Wilcox spoke a few sharp words to his host. Mr. Wilcox hastened into the street, where men in yellow striped uniforms were mounting horses. He spoke to the captain of the mounted infantry and the sergeant of police.

"The vice president absolutely declines to be followed by an escort of this character. He has not asked for it, and he does not want it," Mr. Wilcox was heard to say.

"But the vice president should have the protection of the properly constituted authorities," protested the captain of mounted infantry. "The vice president requires no protection from any military or semimilitary body in the streets of an American city," exclaimed Mr. Roosevelt, who had come up in time to hear the protest of the captain.

"But we have orders to act as your escort, sir," said the captain.

"Then say to your commanding officer that I revoked your orders. You must not follow this carriage."

Even since that time, despite all protests, Mr. Roosevelt has insisted upon maintaining this republican simplicity. He refuses a body guard.

This is an inspiring thing. Raised to a conspicuous place by a lawless act which has evoked universal execration, driving press, pulpit, and mob into paroxysms of futile anger and bewildered fear, circumstances which might well excuse senseless precautions for his own protection, Mr. Roosevelt's determination is most reassuring. In these trying circum-

stances, his appeal to the imaginations of the people, not with pompous displays of military force, but with the spectacle of the foremost citizen of the land, the foremost servant of the republic, freely and trustfully mingling with his fellow citizens, is suggestive of a revival of at least some of the best American ideals.

And this manner of life is in fact his greatest security. It was the life adopted by the late President Harrison, who tolerated no personal guards. He believed that such precautions cannot possibly save the president from a maniac's blow. Surrounding him with an army, yet the cunning of the madman will find a way to take his life. As to the rest, Mr. Harrison held that there was no danger. And there is none, except as fits of emotional insanity may be awakened in weak minds by presenting the president to popular imagination in the role of a "ruler," like the oppressive rulers of Europe. Let the president appear to the world simply as a public servant, simply as one of the people, simply as a man among men, and his life will be safer than detectives and soldiers or restrictive laws upon press and speech can make it. Even then he may be assassinated. But the danger of his assassination is much reduced, and the danger of assassinating free institutions is infinitely less.

Though Mr. Roosevelt should do nothing more to deserve commendation, in this one respect he has done much. But this determination to appear before the public not as a ruler panoplied with power, but as a man, as a citizen, as a public servant, attending to the people's business in obedience to their will, is in itself significant of even better things.

NEWS

The encouraging news we were able last week to republish from the sick chamber of President McKinley in Buffalo, gave place almost before the ink was dry to news of far different import. On the 12th Mr. McKinley was reported to be out of danger and steadily improving, but early in the morning of the 13th he suffered a relapse so serious as to arouse immediate fears of a fatal outcome. Yet

hope was not abandoned until about eight o'clock in the evening of that day. The announcement was then authoritatively made that he had not more than 20 minutes to live. He survived, however, until 2:15 in the morning of the 14th, when he died. Mr. McKinley had been unconscious for several hours, and his death was unattended with pain.

An autopsy was made during the day by 14 surgeons and medical men, who joined in signing the following report:

The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment and was the direct result of the bullet wound.

Among the signatures attached to this report are those of Herman Mynter, two army surgeons, and Edward G. Janeway.

The funeral ceremonies began at 11 o'clock on the 15th, in the house of Mr. Milburn, where the president had died. After a simple ceremony there, the body was carried to the city hall of Buffalo, where it lay in state until the 16th, when it was borne to Washington. The funeral train left the New York Central station at 8:30 in the morning of the 16th, and upon arriving in Washington the body was taken to the white house. From the white house it was removed to the capitol, and during the 17th lay in state beneath the capitol dome, where, on that day, the official funeral ceremony took place. This service began with the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light." Prayer was spoken by the presiding elder of the Methodist churches in the District of Columbia—the Rev. Dr. Naylor. He was followed by the sing-

ing by Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes of "Some Time We'll Understand." The eulogy was then pronounced by Bishop Andrews, of Ohio, and the service closed with a benediction. Among the auditors were President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland. Early in the evening the body was placed upon a funeral train bound for Canton, O. It lay in state in the Canton courthouse until evening of the 18th, and after another funeral service on the 19th it was laid in a vault in the Canton cemetery. The 19th was observed as "a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States," pursuant to the proclamation of President Roosevelt issued on the 14th from Buffalo.

At the time of President McKinley's relapse, Vice President Roosevelt was hunting in the Adirondacks. It was not until five o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th that the news found him. He was then at the top of Mount Marcy, ten miles away from the clubhouse, where teams were waiting to carry him to North Creek, the nearest railway station. He got to the club house at nine in the evening, and after a rough drive of 35 miles reached North Creek at 5:20 in the morning of the 14th. The private car of the vice president of the Delaware & Hudson company awaited him there, and in three hours and a half he arrived in Albany, where this car was attached to a New York Central special which pulled out for Buffalo at 8:02 in the morning under orders to make the time of the Empire State express. Mr. Roosevelt reached Buffalo at 1:40, accompanied by his private secretary, William Loeb, Jr., and went directly to the house of a friend—Ansley Wilcox. In his drive through the streets he was guarded by mounted policemen and a body of soldiers. Later he revoked the orders under which these troops were acting as his escort, and insisted upon having thereafter no body guard whatever. At 3:35 in the afternoon of his arrival in Buffalo—13 hours and 20 minutes after President McKinley's death—Mr. Roosevelt took the constitutional oath of office as president. It was administered at the house of Mr. Wilcox by John R. Hazel, judge of the United States district court, in the presence of Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John Scathard, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley

Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Park and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, William Loeb, Jr.; George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Carey, R. C. Scathard, J. D. Sawyer, and William Jeffers, official telegrapher of the United States senate. Preliminary to the administration of the oath of office Mr. Roosevelt made this brief inaugural address:

It shall be my ambition to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and the honor of our beloved country.

Three days afterward President Roosevelt authorized the postmaster general to make public the following statement with reference to his cabinet:

The president has invited all the members of the present cabinet to remain permanently at their posts, and has said that he makes this suggestion as if there were vacancies in the cabinet and he had the opportunity of original choice. The president thinks, however, whereas in case of original selection of the cabinet the men invited to compose it have the right to decline, in the present instance they have no such right. All the members of the cabinet have accepted.

President McKinley's assassin, who was in custody at police headquarters in Buffalo at the time of our last report, was removed to a safer place when his victim's condition changed for the worse. The precaution was well timed, for a mob began to organize, when news of the change became public, for the purpose of lynching the prisoner. A militia force was held in readiness to act, but the police dispersed the mob. No arrests of members, inciters or leaders of the mob are reported. On the 16th, the assassin was indicted by the Erie county (N. Y.) grand jury for murder in the first degree. He was immediately arraigned. From the reports, he appears to have been dazed and speechless. At any rate he made no answer to questions and stood mute when asked to plead. Whether this behavior was due to mental incapacity or to stubbornness, can only be inferred. The reporters attribute it to the latter cause; but their descriptions both of the appearance and the manner of the man indicate that he was at this time, however he may be at others, quite devoid of reason. The pris-

oner had no counsel, and two eminent lawyers were assigned by the court to defend him. This was done at the unanimous request of the Buffalo Bar association. On the 17th the prisoner was arraigned again, and still standing mute, one of the assigned counsel, ex-Judge Loren L. Lewis, entered a plea of "not guilty." The trial was set for the 23d.

The writs of habeas corpus in the cases of the Chicago communist-anarchists, arrested as accessories to Czolgosz's crime, which were returnable on the 13th as noted last week (p. 360), were partly argued on that day before Judge Chetlain. The points raised in behalf of the prisoners were that (1) there is no evidence against them; (2) the only reason for their arrest is that they hold political beliefs which differ from those held by the majority of citizens; (3) they are held on false pretenses; (4) the complaint and warrant are defective; (5) the prisoners were refused an immediate hearing before a justice of the peace; and (6) they were held without bail in a bailable case. While the argument was in progress the prisoner died, and the defendants' attorneys moved the court on the 14th for an adjournment, which was granted, the 17th being named. A further adjournment has since been taken to the 23d.

It is now conceded that there is no evidence of crime against these prisoners, a news dispatch from Buffalo on the 14th having announced that—the officials of the secret service have abandoned the idea of proving that a conspiracy existed looking to the assassination of President McKinley.

But the Chicago authorities evidently fear that the craze for blood which has been stimulated by some of the newspapers, if not instigated by them, makes it unsafe to discharge these people from custody, however innocent they may be. In fact a mob did attack the jail on the 14th, threatening to lynch them; but, like the Buffalo mob, it was easily dispersed. As in the case of the Buffalo mob, also, no arrests were reported. Another mob attacked the house of one of the attorneys for the prisoners, on the 17th, while from different parts of the country come reports—printed in the papers with head lines calculated to inspire like crimes—of similar acts of lawlessness.

In consequence of the president's