

COLONEL'S WOUND DEEP IN CHEST

Physicians Say They Are Concerned Chiefly With What Patient Does Next.

UTTER REST IS ENJOINED

Roosevelt, However, Eats Heartily, Reads Macaulay, and Jokes Merely—Probing for Bullet May Be Unnecessary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt was not merely superficially wounded by the bullet fired into his breast last night in Milwaukee by John Schrank.

After an all-day examination and consultation the physicians definitely described the injury as "a serious wound in the chest" and "not a mere flesh wound."

A late bulletin, which prohibited communication between the Colonel and persons other than those who are attending him, declared that "quietude is absolutely essential."

Bullet Need Not Be Removed.
The physicians asserted, however, that it was not now necessary to probe for or remove the bullet. Even this action was thought undesirable, and the patient probably will be kept as calm as his nature will allow for a few days.

The patient slept well at intervals during the day, ate ravenously of the articles customarily making up his bill of fare, read long extracts from Macaulay and hinted to his physician that he would not object to a ride in the fresh air.

Finally, learning that the correspondents accompanying him on his speaking tour, who had left him after the assault in Milwaukee to file their stories, had rejoined his entourage at the hospital, Colonel Roosevelt insisted that the edict of his physicians against communication with him be ignored for the time.

Doctors Prescribe Ten Days' Rest.
He received the newspaper men with an apology for not arising, jested with them about his condition and told them: "I'll hurry up and get out of here so I can keep you busy again."

His doctors, however, did not feel inclined today to allow him to leave his bed, and he is expected to remain there for ten days, so that they might have no break in their minute-by-minute watch for possible infection from the bullet.

The bullet lies, as shown by the X-ray photographs, not far from the breast bone, on the right side, and probably five inches below the collar bone. The missile did not get inside the ribs, but plunged upward and inward for five inches. The flesh along the course of the bullet showed no discoloration today and there appeared to the physicians no cause for concern.

Callers Barred From Room.
Colonel Roosevelt, desirous that his friends, and particularly members of his family who were en route to Chicago, should not be unduly apprehensive, protested against the edict barring callers from his room, but acceded when all the consulting physicians approved the plan.

He was desirous of greeting members of his family. His concern all day apparently was not for himself, but for those he believed were likely to be too fearful of his condition.

He read all of the hundreds of telegrams that poured into the hospital and was particularly delighted with several from men of note he met when abroad.

Beveridge Carries Message.
All of Colonel Roosevelt's speaking dates were cancelled today, save one tomorrow night at Louisville. To the Kentucky city, ex-Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, will arrive at the conference today with the Colonel with a message the Colonel insisted be read there.

No announcement regarding future plans of Roosevelt was made, all such action depending upon the length of time demanded of him by the physicians.

Until the ultimatum of the doctors against callers was issued, the corridor outside Colonel Roosevelt's room was filled by those who sought to tend any aid that might be useful. After the order was issued, the corridor became as usual in ordinary days.

His room is on the third floor, the southwest corner of the building, and at the south end of the corridor. It is No. 314, and that next to it, No. 312, serves as an ante-room, and the suite room. No. 310 is occupied by Dr. L. Terrell, the Colonel's personal physician and by J. W. McGrath, Mr. Roosevelt's secretary.

Colonel Laughs at Incident.
It was disclosed that Elbert H. Martin, the secretary who aided the assassin, saw the pistol before the shot was fired and that the weapon was discharged just as he flung himself upon Schrank.

Powerful of build, he was forcing Schrank's neck back till the assassin was gasping for breath. Henry Cochems, who had arisen from his seat in the automobile and from the discussion new light was thrown on the actual story of the assault.

Martin, wrestling the pistol from Schrank and holding the assassin, was doing this rendering him unconscious, shouted back resentfully: "My name's not John."

CHARACTERISTIC SPEAKING ATTITUDES OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

sponded Dr. Murphy, nodding to Arthur Dean Bevan and Dr. Terrell, who accompanied him: "It's what you do to it."

The patient raised his eyebrows interrogatively and was informed that the doctors, by way of precaution, felt he had better see no one, so that the rest would remove further any possibility of a setback. He was disappointed for a few minutes, but the explanation being over and a pint of buttermilk having been ordered, he reached again for his books and smiled, "All right."

An hour's sleep kept his good spirits at flood tide and he said it had been the most refreshing rest he had enjoyed for a week.

"This will give me a good rest up, anyway," he said, "and if I must stay here I suppose I might as well make the best of it."

The patient was interested in the mottoes hanging on the wall of his room, which he inspected when he walked to and from the room in which an X-ray photograph was taken of him. He gazed long and earnestly at a verse from Adelaide A. Proctor's "Sailor Boy," which ornamented his ante-room. It read:

Judge not the workings of his brain,
And of his heart thou canst not see.
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-known field
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.
Sliters passing quietly along the hall
Way crossed themselves and murmured
prayers when passing a framed apostolic benediction signed by Pope Plus asking divine favor on Dr. J. B. Murphy, chief physician at the Colonel's bedside, and "any patients he might have within these walls."

Flowers were sent in loads to the Colonel's ante-room. The enjoyment the patient took in deeply inhaling the odor-laden air became lessened by the pain the exertion caused, and he directed that part of the gift should be taken to the rooms of other patients, which was done.

ASSASSIN GIVES REASONS

Schrank Tells of Third-Term Idea and Fear of Civil War.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—The police completed tonight the work of transcribing the confession of John Schrank, given last night to Chief of Police Janssen. The detailed confession follows:

Q. What object did you have in following Roosevelt and trying to murder Theodore Roosevelt?

A. Well, because I have been reading history and following up history and I have seen that this man Roosevelt is trying to break one of the old-time traditions of the country, calling it a third-term, which he has no right to. He can create a third party and create all the offices he wants, but I think that it is absolutely unnecessary to establish now and have a third term tradition to exist and not be violated by anybody.

Q. Have you any other reason for wanting to kill him?

A. I had a dream several years ago in which Mr. McKinley appeared to me and he told me that Mr. Roosevelt was practically his real murderer and not Colquhoun or whatever his name was; that he was the real murderer of President McKinley in order to get the Presidency of the United States, because all that time he was political and I think that he is absolutely unnecessary to establish now and have a third term tradition to exist and not be violated by anybody.

Q. Did you ever meet Colquhoun or know him in his lifetime?

A. No, sir, no sir. If he keeps on doing this after election he can't possibly carry a solid Western state. The next thing we will have a civil war and the physicians turned back the covers of the bed, the better to examine his wound. Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed, "Don't lose my place, doctor, don't lose my place."

He referred to a book the physician had laid to one side and which, containing the essays by Macaulay, had furnished him an interested hour.

He asked seriously how his wound looked and leaned his head forward from his half reclining posture and surveyed it himself.

"That doesn't look bad, doctor," he said. "What do you think?"

"That as it is doesn't bother us" re-

ASSASSIN, IF MAD, METHODICAL ALSO

State Chosen for Crime Is One in Which There Is No Capital Punishment.

INSANITY NOW DOUBTED

Milwaukee County Prosecutor, Who Is Socialist, Says Trial Will Be Deferred at Least Until After Election.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—States Attorney Zabel, of Milwaukee County, definitely announced late today that John Schrank, Colonel Roosevelt's assailant, will not be brought to trial until after the National election, November 5. He said the trial would be begun some time between November 11 and 15.

Mr. Zabel, who is said to be the only Socialist states attorney in the country, gave three reasons for his decision to put off the trial one month. He said, first, that it was only reasonable to await the results of Colonel Roosevelt's injury before placing Schrank on trial; second, that he had no desire "to crowd the defendant unduly," and, third, that it would be unwise to call the case during the final struggle in the Presidential campaign.

Campaign Issue Avoided.
"It is my desire to try this case justly and expeditiously," said Mr. Zabel, "and this will be done, but we wish to avoid having the plain criminal aspects of the case in any way involved in the National political situation. It would not be fair to any of the people involved to do so. If we went to trial before election day it is almost certain that the matter in one way or another would be dragged into the campaign by one or another of the big political parties."

Taking up a discussion of the case as viewed by him, the Milwaukee county prosecutor said that as far as surface indications went Schrank was sane.

Method in Schrank's Madness.
"It seems that there is method in his madness when he selects for the scene of his crime a state where there is no capital punishment. Also, I am informed in messages from New York there has been no insanity in Schrank's family as far as we know. The man presents none of the usual surface indications of insanity."

The state's attorney said he believed Schrank had no accomplice or advisers in the crime. He said that the outgrowth of individual plans.

When the case is called it will be heard by Judge Augustus C. Backus, of the Municipal Court, unless Schrank should ask for a change of venue. The public prosecutor said that after election he would consult with Judge Backus and that these two would call the case to trial, formally at their discretion.

Early Plea Is Perfunctory.
The plea of guilty filed today by Schrank at his preliminary hearing before Judge Neelen in the District Court is looked upon as merely perfunctory. It is not expected that Schrank will plead guilty when he goes to trial if he so desires," said Mr. Zabel.

"In other words, this case will be tried exactly the same manner as any other case of like criminal gravity. But there will be no persecution of the defendant. He will be tried justly and the punishment merited by the crime."

Schrank spent a quiet afternoon and evening in his cell in the county jail, where he had been taken after his arraignment this morning. At the prisoner's request, Sheriff Arnold, of Milwaukee County, refused to let anyone into the cellhouse to see Schrank.

State Officials Satisfied.
Governor McGovern and Assistant Attorney-General Jackson both said today that they were satisfied with the manner in which the Milwaukee County and city authorities were handling the case, and that they would offer no suggestions unless called upon by the prosecutor to do so.

Much interest centered in chemical tests of the remaining bullets from Schrank's revolver, which were started this afternoon by Professor R. W. E. Sommer, of Marquette University, to determine if the bullet with which Colonel Roosevelt was shot had been poisoned. Professor Sommer said that the results of the tests could not be known for some time.

Schrank, when questioned on this point, denied emphatically that he had used poisoned bullets, and said the chemical tests would reveal nothing of this nature.

Milwaukee was remarkably quiet tonight, considering the tension of last night after the shooting in front of the Gilpatrick Hotel. At no time today was there a crowd in the vicinity of the central police station or the county jail.

Detectives Watch Meeting Points.
Chief of Police Janssen and Sheriff Arnold said they expected no trouble of any sort, but tonight hotel lobbies, theaters and other meeting points were frequented by numerous detectives.

In response to repeated questions from States Attorney Zabel and Sheriff Arnold, Schrank said that at no time had he been a Socialist or a follower of Socialist theories.

The prisoner said, according to the sheriff and states attorney, that he had voted the Democratic and Republican tickets at various times.

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tions of him," said the public prosecutor. I am afraid that because this shooting happened in Milwaukee, instead of Chicago or any other of a dozen cities, many persons will come to the conclusion that it was the outgrowth or indirect result of the Socialist propaganda.

Man Stranger in Milwaukee.
Nothing would be further from the truth. This man knew no one in Milwaukee, and as far as we can ascertain, is unfamiliar with any of the active or leading Socialists in New York. This unfortunate crime justly cannot be laid at the doors of the Socialists or of any one political party.

Robert Haukoil, secretary of the Milwaukee police department, sent tonight copies of Schrank's Bertillon measurements and his prisoner's fingerprints to the police bureau of identification at Chicago, San Francisco and Washington, in an effort to open up a possible new channel of information regarding the man.

The laws of Wisconsin fix the penalty for attempted murder at imprisonment for from one to 15 years. Schrank insisted again today that a vision in which former President McKinley appeared to him, caused him to shoot the Colonel.

It was learned from Schrank that his sweetheart, whom he called Emily Zeigler, lost her life in the destruction by fire of the steamship General Slocum in New York several years ago. He never married, he says.

Schrank Expresses Sorrow.
Just before he lay down to sleep in his cell at 9 o'clock tonight Schrank expressed the first words of regret that he has uttered since the shooting. "I'm sorry I shot," he said, as a deputy sheriff was locking him up for the night. Then Schrank dropped down on his cot and within half an hour was asleep.

So far as the jail attaches know Schrank was not informed tonight whether Colonel Roosevelt was dead or alive. He had exhibited no curiosity on this point.

MEN ARE DRIVEN AWAY

Fifty Strikers at Ely Stop \$200 on Their Way to Work.

ELY, N. M., Oct. 15.—Two hundred men coming to work at Steptoe smelter at McGill were met this morning by 50 Greek and Austrian strikers, and with revolvers and clubs were driven away. The outside of the enclosure was pelted by the strikers, who stopped all comers. Three hundred and fifty men within the stockade are keeping the furnace going. Sheriff Crane with 50 deputies is seeking to restore order.

Practically all of the American smeltermen, including the machinists and carpenters, have joined the strike against the Nevada Consolidated Mining Company, but they have taken no part in the disturbance.

Striking Greeks fired upon James Saunders, a negro switchman, who fled to his home and defended himself with a shotgun until officers rescued him. An American mechanic, pursued by strikers, was dragged from concealment in a boarding-house and threatened with violence, but finally was released. Strikers surrounded C. V. Jenkins, business manager of the Steptoe smelter, and were holding revolvers at his head when office employees went to his assistance. The lawless acts were the work of a comparatively small number of foreigners.

German stamp collectors were delighted a few weeks ago to be able to add to their treasures the first airship stamps. Letters provided with them can be thrown in any letter box, to be conveyed by the Postulstschiff Schwaben along the Rhine to Frankfurt or Darmstadt.

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