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THE ISTHMIAN CANAL PROJECT.

Writer in Fortnightly Review Says This Country Should Be Allowed Control.

New York, September 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: In the new issue of the Fortnightly Review there appears an anonymous article on "American Supremacy" that is likely to attract much attention. The author considers the notion of Europe being overwhelmed by the boundless production of the United States a most fantastic figment of the imagination. Upon the new president's recognition of the limits of American supremacy, he argues, the commercial and political fortunes of the whole may, in no little degree, depend. He goes on to show that England will make a bad mistake if she opposes the wishes of America in regard to the Isthmian canal. The United States should hold the iron keys of the gate of the two oceans and should have the power to close it against enemies.

LEON CZOLGOSZ SENTENCED TO DIE.

The Assassin of President McKinley Is to Pay the Penalty of His Heinous Crime.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 26.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be electrocuted in Auburn State prison during the week beginning October 28, 1901. Before sentence was passed the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not raise his voice above a whisper and his words were directed to the court by his counsel.

"Only [illegible] no one else but me," the prisoner's whisper. "No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it. I never told anything about the crime and never thought anything about that until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Czolgosz sat down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own distress. His eyes were dilated, making them appear very bright. His cheeks were a trifle pale and his outstretched hand trembled. The guards put the handcuffs on his wrists. He looked at one of the officers. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his eyes. He glanced at the people who crowded the room in efforts to get a look at him. The prisoner's eyelids rose and fell tremulously and then he fixed his gaze on the floor in front of him.

At this point Judge Titus came over to the prisoner and bade him good bye. Czolgosz replied very faintly, letting his eye rest upon the man who has been his counsel.

"Good bye," he said weakly.

Czolgosz was then hurried down stairs and through the tunnel of sobs to the jail, where he will remain until removed to Auburn to pay the penalty for his crime.

Although the time announced for the convening of court was 2 o'clock every seat and every foot of standing room was occupied before 1:30 and scores were clamoring outside for admittance. The doors were locked and no more were admitted to the room.

The prisoner was brought into the room at five minutes to 2 o'clock. As soon as Justice White ascended the bench, District Attorney Penny said: "If your honor pleases, I move sentence in the case of the People vs. Leon F. Czolgosz, and on Czolgosz."

Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner and his record was taken by the district attorney as follows:

Age—28 years.
Nativity—Detroit.
Residence—Broadway, Nowak's, Buffalo.
Occupation—Laborer.
Married or single—Single.
Degree of education—Common school and parochial; religious instruction, Catholic.
Parents—Father living; mother dead.
Temperate or intemperate—Temperate.
Former conviction of crime—None.

The clerk of the court then asked: "Have you any legal cause to show why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced against you."

"I can not hear that," replied the prisoner.

Clerk Fisher repeated the question and Czolgosz replied: "I would rather have this gentleman here speak," looking toward District Attorney Penny. "I can hear him better."

At this point Justice White told the people they must be quiet or they would be excluded from the room.

Mr. Penny then said to the prisoner: "Czolgosz, the court wants to know if you have any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced against you? Have you anything to say to the judge? Say yes or no."

The prisoner did not reply and Justice White, addressing the prisoner, said: "In that behalf, what you have a right to say relates explicitly to the subject in hand here at this time and which the law provides, why sentence should not be now pronounced against you and is defined by the statute.

"The first is that you may claim that you are insane.

"The next is that you have good cause to offer either in arrest of the judgment about to be pronounced against you or for a new trial. These are the grounds specified by the statute in which you have a right to speak at this time and you are at perfect liberty to do so if you wish."

The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say about that."

The court said: "Are you ready?"

Mr. Penny replied: "Yes."

"Have you anything to say?" asked Justice White.

"Yes," replied the prisoner. "I think he should be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of this act, if the court pleases," said Judge Titus.

The court replied: "That will depend upon what his statement is. Have you (speaking to Judge Titus) anything to say in behalf of the prisoner at this time?"

"I have nothing to say within the definition of what your honor read," replied the attorney, "but it seems to me, in order that the innocent should not suffer by this defendant's crime, that the court should permit him to exculpate at least his father, brother and sisters."

From the court: "Certainly; if that is the object of any statement he wishes to make, proceed."

The prisoner then said: "There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it."

Judge Titus repeated it as follows, owing to the prisoner's feeble voice: "He says no one had anything to do with the commission of his crime but himself; that his father and mother and no one else had anything to do with and knew nothing about it."

The prisoner continued: "I was not told anything about the crime and I never thought about the murder until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Judge Titus again repeated as follows: "He never told any one about the crime and never intended to commit it until a couple of days before its commission."

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows: "In taking the life of our beloved president, you committed a crime which shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt, and, after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case, twelve good jurors have pronounced you guilty, and have found you guilty of murder in the first degree. You have said, according to the testimony of credible witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it be so. The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by the statute, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce this judgment against you.

"The sentence of the court is that in the week beginning on October 28, 1901, the place and manner of means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death.

"Remove the prisoner."

The crowd slowly filed out of the room and the court adjourned at 2:26 p. m.

The death warrant signed by Justice White is addressed to the agent and warden of Auburn State prison and directs him to execute the sentence of the court, within the walls of the prison, on some day during the week beginning Oct. 28, next, by causing "to pass through the body of the said Leon F. Czolgosz a current of electricity sufficient to cause death, and that the application of the said current of electricity be continued until he, the said Leon F. Czolgosz, be dead."

Buffalo, N. Y., September 26.—Sheriff Caldwell and sixteen men left at 10:03 o'clock this evening with Czolgosz in a special car attached to the rear of the second section of the 9:30 train on the New York Central. The train is due in Auburn at 2:12 tomorrow morning, but being half an hour late may not reach there until later.

FORTY FACTS ABOUT CZOLGOSZ.

What manner of man is Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley? One hears this question on all sides.

This most universally despised man in the world sits day after day in the Erie county (N. Y.) jail, a silent, brooding creature, vainly attempting to feign insanity. The story of one day of his prison life is the story of all. There will be no change until he is taken before the throng of stern Justice to answer for his monstrous crime.

A careful study of Czolgosz reveals certain traits worth noting. His daily routine accentuates impressions gathered from this study of the man himself. Probably one could not get a better idea of him than by noting these forty facts that have made themselves patent to his jailers:

CZOLGOSZ,
The Assassin.

Is 5 feet 6 inches in height.
Weighs about 130 pounds.
Face is oval and wide between the eyes.
Forehead is high, round and full.
Face narrows down sharply at the chin.
Nose is prominent.
Eyebrows are arched.
Ears inclined to protrude rather than lay close to his head.
Eyes blue and rather expressionless.
Hair dark brown and slightly curled at the ends.
He speaks rather deliberately and his voice is not unpleasant.
There is a slight brogue, inherited from Polish parentage.
Has a good knowledge of English.
Very careless about his dress.
Refuses to change his linen, continuing to wear the same shirt he had on the day he shot the president.

LEON CZOLGOSZ.

His hands are shapely, the fingers being long and tapering.
More like a woman's hands than a man's.
Beard rather sparse and not like that of a vigorous man.
It is more like that of a man weak, both physically and mentally.
Not cleanly in his habits. He is opposed to soap and water.
Merely dabbles in the basin of water brought to him by the jailers every day.
He eschews soap entirely.
His appetite is ravenous, and he consumes three big meals daily.
His breakfast is composed of fried ham and eggs, fried potatoes, homemade bread and butter, coffee.
For dinner he has roast lamb, boiled potatoes, succotash, sliced tomatoes, bread and butter, coffee.
At supper he consumes goodly portions of cold lamb, boiled eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea.
No one sees him but his guards, and they only speak to him when absolutely necessary.
Not a ray of daylight reaches him.
His supply of cigars has been cut off.
His bed is a plank, scarcely more.
He has not seen a newspaper since his arrest.
His one thought now seems to be of his doom.
He is in deadly fear of the electric chair.
The spirit of bravado he evinced the first few days of his imprisonment has all gone.
He lies almost constantly all day and night long on his plank bed, getting up only at meal times.
Asks his guards repeatedly whether death in the electric chair is painless, but gets no answer.
Manifestly has no hope of escaping the death penalty.
Born 28 years ago in Detroit.
Attended public schools in Alpena, Mich., receiving a fair education in common school branches.
Father and mother natives of Poland.

FIVE OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS ASSASSINS OF THE LAST FORTY YEARS.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.
Assassinated President Lincoln.

CHARLES JULES GUITEAU.
Killed President Garfield.

LUCHINI.
Fatally stabbed Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

PIETRO CAESARIO.
Stabbed President Carnot of France to death.

GAETANO BRESCI.
Murdered King Humbert of Italy.

BORDEN IS A SCHEMER

EXPLANATION OF THE RAISING OF EMPLOYES' WAGES.

Workmen at Other Mills Have Instructed Their Representatives to Demand and a Like Increase.

(Special to The Post.)

New York, September 26.—Mr. Borden's increase of wages for his employes in Fall River mills has aroused his competitors in trade. Some assert that the advance was unjustifiable, as trade conditions do not warrant such a step.

"Whatever Borden's reasons are for increasing wages in the mills, they are certainly not due to overdemand for the finished goods nor to reduction in cost of raw material." This was the opinion voiced by a member of the firm of Garner & Co., dealers in gray print cloths in Worth street. "The situation is this," continued the speaker. "Borden, who has been purchasing gray print cloths for the past month, caused them to raise in prices from 2 7-16 cents to 3 cents. At that stage of his campaign he sees he has not quite cornered the market, and to do so would mean an outlay of more than a million dollars, without the certainty of placing the goods once he had acquired possession of them. To prevent a break in the market he has made this announcement, hoping that it would strengthen it. Of course it has, but for how long not even Borden himself can tell. It will cost him $50,000 a year to enforce this new increase. Borden can afford to do this; many of his competitors can not. The natural consequence will be that should Fall River employes strike for an increase similar to that vouchsafed by Borden other mills will close, not being in a position to grant the request."

When Borden began purchasing gray cloths they were selling below cost; announcement was even made that because of this wages would have to be cut.

At 3 cents, the price today, there is a legitimate profit, but nothing very generous even then. If Borden can sell what he has purchased at 2⅞ cents at the price created by him, he will make a fortune.

TO FOLLOW UP BORDEN'S ACTION.

Fall River, Mass., September 26.—The textile council has unanimously voted to instruct Secretary James Whitehead to address a communication to manufacturers asking that notices be posted in all the mills giving an advance of wages similar to that posted in the Borden works and Borden mills.

After More English Factories.

New York, September 26.—According to the London correspondent of the World, the American Tobacco company wants five factories in Great Britain and, having acquired Ogdens, it is now after Gallaher's and Player's, two of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the world.

BIGGER FEES ARE WANTED

PENSION ATTORNEYS AT WASHINGTON WILL FIGHT.

Their Principal Business Now Is in Getting Increases and They Want a Larger Percentage.

(Special to The Post.)

Washington, September 26.—The pension claim agents of the country today began a united effort to increase their fees in certain cases fivefold. The effort consists of an application for a writ of mandamus directing Secretary Hitchcock and Pension Commissioner Evans to pay the attorneys $10 for each increase of pension allowed, instead of $2, as the law is interpreted.

Hundreds of claim agents have assigned their fees in cases pending to the attorney who applied for the writ of mandamus. They have also agreed that fees in cases to be begun in the future shall also be assigned to the applicant for the writ. Judging from the agreement which has been exhibited to Pension Commissioner Evans as the one which has been signed by the agents, the man who began suit will hereafter be the head of a gigantic combination, the chief purpose of which will be to harry the pension officials with applications in person and suits in the new courts for fees greater than are now allowed by the pension bureau under the interpretation placed on the statutes by the law officers of the bureau.

As the chief business of the pension bureau now is to consider applications for increases of pensions, there are millions involved in the suit begun.

ALABAMA PIG IRON.

Makers Advance the Price Fifty Cents Per Ton.

(Special to The Post.)

Birmingham, Ala., September 26.—The Southern makers of pig iron have advanced the price of pig iron 50 cents per ton, making the basis $11 per ton for No. 2 foundry. The advance was more than warranted by the big sales of iron that have been made the past month. On some grades the Southern furnaces are so short that they will take no orders additional to what they already have for delivery prior to December 1.

WOOD IS IN A QUANDARY.

The Lucky Man at Lawton Beset by an Army of Squatters.

Guthrie, O. T., September 26.—J. H. Wood, the man who drew claim No. 1, adjoining the city of Lawton, is now attempting to fence his farm on which are located 500 squatters. The squatters refuse to move. To fence the north side, one mile long, Wood must go through an almost solid row of tents, stores and shacks. He will appeal to the United States court to remove the intruders.

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