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RUSSIAN FORCES CONTINUE TO FIGHT STUBBORNLY IN SOUTHERN GALICIA

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE J. P. MORGAN AT SUMMER HOME

Financier Shot by Frank Holt, Instructor in German at Cornell University, and Same Man Who Set Bomb Under Capitol in Washington—Butler Felled Would-be Assassin With Coal-Hod and Saved Morgan's Life—Wanted Morgan to Stop War, Holt Claims as Reason for Attack—Third Degree by Police Brings Amazing Story from Prisoner

New York, July 4.—An attempt to assassinate J. P. Morgan, the financier who is the British government's financial agent in the United States, was made at Mr. Morgan's country estate, near Glen Cove, Long Island, shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Morgan was shot, but not dangerously wounded. His assailant said he was F. Holt, an instructor in French at Cornell University, and also of Dallas, Texas. The Cornell University records contain the name of Frank Holt. He was an instructor in German there during the last year. He was to go to the University of Texas as an instructor in German for the coming term.

Henry Fiske, Mr. Morgan's butler, doubtless saved his employer from more serious injury by felling the assailant with a blow from a coal-hod, and overpowering him. Holt was locked up in the Glen Cove jail, and from his cell issued a statement asserting that he was impelled to go to Mr. Morgan to persuade him to stop the shipment of munitions of war from the United States abroad.

The attack on Mr. Morgan was staged in the hall near the breakfast room of the Morgan home. The assailant, refused admission at the door, pressed a pistol against the butler's body and pushed by him through the hallway and towards the breakfast room, where Mr. Morgan had just finished breakfast.

Dynamite in Sutcase Found Near House.

Mr. Morgan was shot through the groin. Whether he was shot once or twice was not made clear. Two shots were fired by the would-be assassin. One of these shots, it was reported, went through the fleshy part of the breast and passed out through the arm. Another report was that one of the shots went wild.

The assailant reached Glen Cove on an early train, carrying a suitcase, and drove by automobile to the Morgan estate, three miles from the station. He left his suitcase near a hedge on the estate. Later the suitcase was opened and was found to contain a quantity of dynamite. A second pistol, fully loaded, was found in the prisoner's pocket when he was searched at Glen Cove.

There was soon a flood of inquiries regarding Mr. Morgan's condition. The first of these calls was answered by Mr. Morgan himself, who calmly told of the shooting, and added that he did not think it amounted to very much.

The man who shot Mr. Morgan came to Glen Cove yesterday morning on the 8.53 train, hired an auto and went out to the Morgan home on Matinicock Point. He rang the bell, and when the butler answered called for Mr. Morgan. He said that he was an old friend of Mr. Morgan, but was refused admission to the house.

Butler Fells Assailant With Brass Coal Hod

The man then presed a pistol against the stomach of the butler, who screamed and pushed his way past him into the hall toward the breakfast room.

Mr. Morgan was approaching the hall at the time. He asked what the trouble was. The answer was a shot, which took effect in his hip.

Mr. Morgan staggered and fell into a chair. The butler, once the assailant's back was turned, picked up a brass coal-hod from the fireplace and brought it down on the assailant's head, but too late to prevent a second shot.

The butler fell on the man, wrested the weapon away and overpowered him. Servants came running in answer to his calls, and the sheriff's office and a physician were telephoned. The man was placed under arrest and taken to Glen Cove.

Another version of the entrance of the intruder into the Morgan house is that he had no trouble in gaining admission. He went to the door and asked to see Mr. Morgan, saying he was an old friend. Word was taken to Mr. Morgan that some one wanted to see him.

The financier came out of his breakfast room into the main hall. Immediately on his appearance the intruder shot at him. He had two revolvers, and used them both.

Same Man Who Set Bomb Under Capitol at Washington

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 4.—Frank Holt, the former Cornell University instructor, who attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan at East Isle, Mr. Morgan's summer home near here yesterday, has confessed that he was the man who set the bomb which exploded in the United States Capitol at Washington Friday night.

Mr. Morgan, the victim of the bullets which Holt fired Saturday morning, was said by specialists at his bedside to be resting well tonight. No vital organ, the physicians announced, had been involved in his injury.

By his confession and the detailed description of the bomb he used in the capitol outrage, Holt stamped himself as an expert on the use of explosives, the police assert. Immediately his confession was obtained, the Chief of the Washington Police, a squad of secret service operators and New York City detectives and Bertillon finger-print experts were summoned to Glen Cove.

The belief that Holt had been connected with other bomb outrages which have baffled the police, notably the finding recently of a bomb on the grounds of Andrew Carnegie's Fifth Avenue residence in New York City, prevailed.

Thomas Tunney, captain of the bomb and anarchist squad of detectives of the New York police department, and William E. Luyster, the Justice of the Peace before whom Holt was arraigned late yesterday, obtained the confession, after two hours of "third degree" treatment.

Three sticks of dynamite, bound together; some match-heads placed in a hollow of one of the sticks which Holt had scooped out with his pen knife; a bottle of sulphuric acid, in whose neck there was inserted a cork carefully measured and of a kind previously tested—such was the bomb which Holt placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol at four o'clock Friday afternoon. Holt had ascertained, by previous tests that the acid would eat its way through the cork in about eight hours. Therefore he estimated that the bomb would explode about midnight. He wanted to make certain, he said, that it would explode, so he took a stroll about Washington and early Friday evening went to the Union Station, a few blocks away from the Capitol, and waited there till he heard the explosion.

Then he took a train to New York. Arriving here he lost little time in taking another train for Glen Cove. Several sticks of the dpnamite left over from the making of the Washington bomb were in his suit case, and these he took with him to Glen Cove. One of the sticks he stuck into his pocket, along with two loaded revolvers for use, if necessary, in his mission at the Morgan home. It was not used, but was found when he was locked up. At first the police thought the dynamite played a minor role in his plans to assassinate Mr. Morgan. When they listened, in undisguised amazement to the story he told of the Washington bomb's construction, they concluded that he possessed a knowledge of explosives far beyond that of the ordinary bomb-maker.

A Native Born American.

Under the persuasion of the third degree, Holt talked freely of his bomb-designing qualifications. Without such persuasion he had openly admitted earlier in the day that he had gone to the Morgan home with the intention of remaining there till Mr. Morgan did something to end the European war. What he wanted Mr. Morgan to do was to prevent the further shipment of American-made munitions of war.

The man who unfolded this unusual story of bomb-placing and attempted assassination talked cooly and with dramatic frankness. He is an American citizen, native born, about 35 years old, and educated far above the average. He had been a student at Cornell, he said, and later an instructor there in French. The records show he taught German, instead. His wife, a daughter of O. F. Sensabaugh, Presiding Elder of the Dallas District of the Methodist Episcopal church, is with her father in Dallas, and to her he addressed a telegram after his arrest, telling her that man proposed but God disposed, and bidding her to be brave.

Holt told his story in a cell at the Glen Cove jail. He had discarded his

(Continued on page 2)

MEUNTER REAL NAME OF MORGAN'S ASSAILANT

Disappeared from Harvard After Mysterious Death of His Wife and Assumed Present Alias.

Chicgao, July 4.—Information pointing to Frank Holt, the would-be assassin of J. P. Morgan, as Erich Muenter, a former student at the University of Chicago, who disappeared from Harvard following the death of his wife, in 1906, was given to a newspaper here today by a college associate of Muenter during his Chicago days, who says he knew of Muenter's rehabilitating himself as Holt. The informant added that he had known of him as Holt in Vanderbilt University and Cornell.

The informer, whose anonymity was pledged by the newspaper, was quoted as saying:

"Muenter was born in Germany, but since his rehabilitation has claimed to have been born in Texas of German parentage. For a third time he taught German in the Harvard school of Chicago, a private preparatory institution. He also taught German in Radcliffe College for women.

"His wife was about to give birth to her third child when her death occurred. Muenter ran away from Cambridge with the two children and brought them to Chicago, where he turned them over to Mrs. Muenter's parents. Then still undetected by the authorities he went to Mexico.

"While a fugitive he issued a badly printed review of his case, couched in sarcastic terms and mailed it to some of his acquaintances.

"Under the name of Holt he showed up at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas, passed the examination there and was graduated. He married a classmate in the Texas school and has three children by her.

"He later taught German in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and attended Cornell University."

Muenter's sister, Miss Bertha Muenter, a teacher in the public school here, who lives with her aged mother, said she had never heard from her brother since his disappearance nine years ago.

Mrs. Muenter died in Boston on April 25, 1906. Only her husband was present at the time of her death, as the Muenter's did not believe in doctors, it was said.

The undertaker was suspicious and the stomach and internal organs were sent to Prof. Whitney of Harvard, for an alysis, but Muenter was allowed to leave for Chicago with the body.

Prof. Whitney found traces of poison in the stomach, and a warrant was issued for Muenters arrest. Before the Chicago police were notified he disappeared. In Harvard Muenter was instructor in three elementary German courses and prepared a thesis on "Insanity in German Romantic Literature."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR PRINCESS PATS REACH PLYMOUTH ON THE MISSANABIE

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 4.—The Missenable has safely arrived at Plymouth, according to a cable received in Ottawa. The following Canadian units were on board: One company each of the 38th Ottawa and the [illegible]th Vancouver, the 39th Belleville Battalion complete and the Canadian Dental Corps. It is understood that the 38th and 47th are to act as reinforcements for the Princess Patricias.

Battle in Baltic Was Fought In Dense Fog

Petrograd, July 4, via London, July 5.—A detailed story of Friday's naval action in the Baltic is given in a Russian official statement issued tonight. This communication follows:

"The Russan cruisers Rurik, Makaroff, Bayan, Bogatyr and Oleg encountered the enemy at eight o'clock in the morning between the Island of Oeland and the Courland coast. The enemy consisted of a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, a mine-layer and three destroyers.

"The sea was shrouded in a fog so dense that the ships frequently were swallowed up in darkness, and thereafter the gunfire was inaccurate. The Russians, attempting to intercept the enemy's retreat, were attacked by the torpedo boats but were unharmed. In a half hour the Augsburg, finding the Russian fire too hot, abandoned her slower consort and fled full speed southward. The Albatross (the German mine-layer) began to show signs of distress, and the torpedo boats endeavored to assist her escape, throwing volumes of thick, black smoke out of their funnels and rendering the fog more dense, but at nine o'clock the foremast of the Albatross was shot away, clouds of steam arose and the doomed ship began to list to starboard.

"Hauling down her flag she made for the coast. As she was badly damaged and was entering neutral waters, the Russians ceased firing and soon she was seen to go ashore behind Oestgarns Lighthouse.

"The Russians cruised northward. At ten o'clock they sighted a squadron of the enemy, including an armored cruiser of the Roon class, a light cruiser of the Augsburg class and four destroyers. The Russians immediately joined battle and a half hour later the enemy began to retreat, while several submarines attacked the Russians unsuccessfully.

"The Rurik was sent at full speed after the retreating vessels, which were joined by another cruiser of the Bremen class. The Rurik soon had the satisfaction of seeing the effect of her salvoes, for the enemy's fire weakened. The Roon's four 8-inch guns were silenced, and fire broke out aboard. Obviously disliking further conflict the enemy disappeared rapidly in the fog.

"The Russians sustained trifling damage. No one was killed, fourteen men were wounded.

"Shortly afterwards the Russians were attacked by torpedoes from submarines, but were protected by Russian torpedo boats which arrived to reinforce them. One of these torpedo boats was damaged in driving off the submarine attack."

ITALIAN MINISTER AT DURAZZO GONE TO ROME

Rome, July 4, via Paris—A despatch from the Island of Corfu to the Corriere D'Italia says that the Italian minister at Durazzo is reported to have left for Rome, to confer with his government on the situation in Albania, Durazzo having been occupied by two Serbian regiments.

Durazzo is an Albanian seaport on the Adriatic, fifty-three miles south of Scutari.

FOUR ONTARIO PEOPLE DROWNED

Wallaceburg, Ont., July 4.—Four Wallaceburg people were drowned in Lake St. Clair at 5.30 this afternoon. The victims were: Mr. and Mrs. Chester McDougall, Mrs. W. A. Howard and Miss Eva Fothergill. They were members of a party of nine who were in a motor boat. The craft was swamped by waves during a storm which came on suddenly. The other five members of the party were rescued by another launch, which rushed to the scene.

J. P. MORGAN

Shot by would-be assassin on Saturday morning at his country home on Long Island.

EXTREME WINGS OF CZAR'S ARMY HOLDING FIRM

Have Advantage of Natural Defences—While Centre is Retreating Retirement is Orderly and Marked by Strong Rear-Guard Actions—Will Refuse to Accept Battle in Country Devoid of Railways, Petrograd Despatch Explains.

London, July 4—At a rate estimated at five miles a day Gen. Von Mackensen's forces are still swinging northward in Galicia and Poland, in a colossal and daring endeavor to drive a wedge into the Russian centre and dislodge the Russians from the Vistula river and force them back over the Bug, thus splitting the Grand Duke's forces into two sections, with thousands of acres of swamp and marsh land between them. If the Austro-Germans can continue their progress another week, even the British press admits, the Russians will have to give up Warsaw, and with it the whole line. In the meantime the Germans are massing more troops in the Baltic provinces, and the recent encounter in the Baltic seems to suggest that they contemplate co-ordinate naval action, but it is possible that the sea operations were only a feint.

In Southeast Galicia the Russians are fighting tenaciously, and have the advantage of a remarkable series of parallel rivers beyond the Gnila Lippa, and the Austro-German advance is likely to be extremely costly.

Thus, on their two extreme wings, the Russians appear to be firm, and where they are retreating, it is still claimed, their retirement is orderly and accompanied by vigorous rear-guard operations. The Austro-Germans who are advancing in the centre, are, moreover, getting deeper into a country covered with forests and streams, and barren of railways, between the Middle Vistula and the Bug—natural advantages to the Russians, which military writers here repeatedly emphasize. They point out, too, the daily lengthening chain of Austro-German communications, which brings an added burden to the Teutonic allies.

British Public Think It Time For Big Drive in West

Some sections of the British public think the time has come for Great Britain and France to begin a general offensive in the West, and thus force a transfer of German troops from the eastern theatre, but the more conservative military writers think that the time for this is not at hand, and that the best aid England can lend her eastern ally is to pour into Russia every ounce of ammunition that can be spared without curtailing the necessary supply at the western front.

One of the main aims of the German operations in the east seems to be directed to a vast turning movement behind Warsaw, embracing Brest-Litovsk, one of the strong Russian bases, and civilian residents of Warsaw, according to Petrograd despatches, are already leaving the city because of the possibility of German occupation. Circulars dropped from German aircraft on the Polish capital predict the fall of Warsaw by the end of July.

As an explanation of the continued retirement of the Russian centre, a Petrograd despatch says: "The Russians will refuse to accept serious battle in a country devoid of railways."

Russia has not denied that in the recent naval engagement in the Baltic the Russian warships violated Swedish territorial waters, and the situation is not unlike, in circumstances, the affair off the coast of Chile, when British cruisers sank the Dresden. The Swedish papers comment on the episode in mild tones, assuming that an apology and explanation will be forthcoming. According to Copenhagen advices the greater part of the battle was fought in Swedish waters, and the crew of the Oestgarns Lighthouse had to lie flat to escape the shrapnel.

EMPTY LIFEBOAT BRINGS STORY OF TORPEDOING

Boats Picked Up Off Penzances After Str. Craigard Had Been Sunk.

BRITISH STEAMER GATSBY ALSO SUNK.

Bound from Montreal to London—Crews of Both Vessels Escaped Unharmed.

London, July 3—The British steamship Gadsby, of 3,497 gross tons, was sunk today by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Moville, Ireland. The Gadsby sailed from Sydney, C. B., June 18, for a European port.

The steamer Gadsby was built at Stockton, England, in 1889, and was owned by R. Royner & Company, of West Hartlepool. She was 325 feet long, 48 feet beam, and drew twenty-one feet of water.

Took on Coal at Sydney

Sydney, N. S., July 4—The steamer Gadsby was bound from Montreal for London with a cargo of wheat consigned to her owners. She took bunker coal at Sydney on June 18. She was commanded by Captain J. Olive and carried a crew of twenty-five. Her registered tonnage was 2,270.

Empty Lifeboat Tells of Another Victim

London, July 4—The British steamship Craigard, of 3,286 tons gross, was sunk Saturday by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Plymouth.

The Craigard sailed from Galveston, June 3rd and Newport News June 11, for Havre, and the first suggestion that she had met with some mishap was when an empty lifeboat and another boat marked "Craigard, Leith" were towed into Penzance.

The steamer Craigard was 325 feet long, 48 feet beam and had a depth of 23 feet. She was built at Glasgow in 1901, and was owned by the Craig Line Steamship Company Limited of Leith.

KILLED IN AUTO RACE

Mechanician Loses Life and Driver Badly Injured in Accident Near End of 250 Mile Race.

Tacoma, Wash., July 4—Paul Franzen, mechanician for William Carlson, a driver in the 250 mile automobile race held on the Tacoma speedway today, was killed and Carlson injured in an upset near the wind-up of the contest.

Guy E. Ruckstell finished first with a time of 2.57.

Earl Cooper was second and Eddie Pullen third.