WILSON STILL AFTER LEADERS

Sends Another Telegram to Jersey About Jury Reform.

WANTS BILL UNAMENDED

THINKS REFERENDUM WOULD DEFEAT PURPOSE.

President Changes His Mind Regarding the Measure and Loses No Time in Communicating His Attitude to the State Leaders—Spends a Strenuous Day, Though Somewhat Indisposed—Shakes Hands With 550 Schoolgirls in Twelve Minutes.

Washington, March 18.—President Wilson worked under an unusual strain today though physically somewhat indisposed. He received a number of callers on a variety of political errands, sat for more than two hours with his cabinet, ate a hasty luncheon, shook hands with 550 visitors in the East Room, mostly school girls, in the record time of 12 minutes, and devoted a part of the afternoon to consideration of his statement on the Chinese loan.

Returning late in the afternoon from an automobile ride, the President found news that caused him to go to the support of the New Jersey ujry reform bill for the second time in two days. The New Jersey Senate has passed the measure without the referendum amendment, regarded by the President as intended to delay reform, but the lower house has yet to accept the bill without the amendment. Secretary Tumulty, at the President's direction, then sent the following telegram to Governor Fielder and Mayor Otto Wittpenn, of Jersey City:

WOULD DEFEAT BILL.

"The President fears that the effort to tack on a referendum will be construed, in the present circumstances, as a way of nullifying and, perhaps, defeating the measure. The President's feeling is, therefore, altered. Our party's obligation is plain, and the President hopes very earnestly that you will join with the advocates of the original measure."

The telegram was sent to Mayor Wittpenn as well as Governor Fielder, it was stated at the White House, because Mr. Wittpenn is a leader in Hudson county, whose 12 Democratic assemblymen are reported to be in favor of a referendum. The President originally favored a referendum, he said, if it were to be a fair one, but he objects to the present provision, believing that the people at the last election gave their support to the state platform, which pledged the legislative ticket to jury reform.

GETS A BIG STICK.

The President today received a "big stick." It was a shillalah of Irish black thorn and was tied with a green ribbon. W. Walpole Bell, of New York, sent it to the President in the hope that he might wield it against "the toads and snakes that follow in the wake of success." The President also acknowledged a compliment from Ernest H. Taft, of Fulton, N. Y., to whom a son was born about the same time that President Wilson was taking the oath of office. The father wrote that he had named his boy "Howard Wilson Taft." The President wrote his appreciation.

President Wilson took under advisement an invitation to attend the unveiling exercises of a memorial to the dead heroes of the battleship Maine in New York on Decoration Day. The President believed he might be able to attend because Decoration Day is a legal holiday.

WILSON'S PET BILL PASSES

Jersey Senate Adopts Davis Jury Commission Act.

Trenton, N. J., March 18.—The Senate today passed the Davis Jury Commission bill in the form desired by President Wilson, who yesterday telegraphed Democratic leaders here that a referendum feature adopted by the House was a subterfuge urged by the bill's enemies and suggesting that it be eliminated. Today's action of the Senate is regarded as a victory for the President. Mayor Wittpenn, of Jersey City, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, had a conference with Governor Fielder today, but refused to support the governor in his opposition to the referendum amendment. Thereupon Governor Fielder telegraphed to Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, informing him of Wittpenn's attitude. Mr. Wittpenn also telegraphed Mr. Tumulty, saying: "I am pledged to honest referendum, which I am informed is the position of President Wilson."

When the bill came up the Senate struck out the referendum feature. The bill provides for the appointment of two jury commissioners in each county by the governor and provides the manner of selecting grand and petit jurors by lot.

WOMEN AT HARRISBURG

Present Arguments to Senate Committee—Antis on Job.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18.—Hundreds of women thronged the Senate chamber this afternoon, when a public hearing was given by the Judiciary General Committee on the resolution for an amendment to the constitution to permit women to vote in Pennsylvania. Delegations came in special cars from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other points.

Arguments for and against suffrage were led by Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and Mrs. A. L. George, of Massachusetts, president of the National Antisuffrage Association. The other speakers included:

For Suffrage—Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, of Chicago; Miss Mary Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

Against Suffrage—Mrs. Horace Brock, of Philadelphia; Miss Emily Bissel, of New York, and Miss Minnie Bronson, national secretary.

The House passed the Uniform Primary bill, which provides for a popular vote on United States senators; also the bill creating a commission to study mothers' pensions and the bill regulating cold storage.

Others passed finally in the House were: To select jurors in the voters' registration lists; abolishing publication of mercantile appraisers lists, and authorizing first-class townships to illuminate state highways.

DEDICATE CLEVELAND HOME

Daughter First to Enter the Room Where Father Was Born.

Caldwell, N. J., March 18.—The little wooden house where Grover Cleveland was born attracted a distinguished company today for its dedication as a permanent memorial to the dead President. The formal program for the day began with the transfer of a purse of $17,610 in payment for the house, purchased by the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association from the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church.

Richard F. Cleveland, the President's son, was selected to receive the key and open the front door, while his sister, Esther, was chosen as the first of the official visitors to enter the room where her father saw the light, just 76 years ago, and decorate it with flowers. Her mother, now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, was among the spectators.

The Cleveland memorial is the Presbyterian manse which the President's family occupied when his father was pastor of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church. For its purchase the memorial association raised $25,000, of which $5,000 was contributed by residents of this town and the rest by a number of wealthy men, many of whom came here today for the dedication. A movement is on foot to raise $25,000 more by popular subscription to provide for its care. On an adjoining lot a memorial library will be erected. Andrew Carnegie has promised $7,500 for this building.

WOMAN IN EATON CASE

Mystery Surrounds Sudden Appearance of State Witness.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Boston, March 18.—The sudden entrance of a "woman of mystery" into the investigation of the sudden death of Rear Admiral J. Eaton today has given a new turn to this strange case. Appearing at the inquest that is bing held by District Attorney Albert E. Baker, of Plymouth county, she went on the stand as a witness and then disappeared as mysteriously as she had come. No one seemed to know who she was, and the inquest officials refused to reveal her identity. The woman's face was not familiar to any of those who have been working on the odd death of the veteran, nor did any of the intimate friends of the late admiral seem to be able to place her. After testifying at the inquest proceedings she slipped out a side door and thus escaped the vigilance of the reporters.

Every member of the Eaton household continues under the strictest surveillance while the inquest progresses. The great importance attached by the police to the movements of the various members of the family is shown by the fact that Mrs. Ralph P. Keyes, of Dorchester, a stepdaughter of the Rear Admiral, has been continually shadowed by order of the Rockland police. Deputy Sheriff John T. Condon notified State Officer John Scott of Mrs. Keyes' movements from the time she purchased a ticket at the Hingham depot until she arrived in this city and then back to home in Assinipe village, West Norwell, which was also the home of Admiral Eaton.

The officials conducting the inquest devoted their attention today to questioning the former members of the Eaton household. Ernest Sparrell, the Norwell undertaker, Deputy Sheriff George W. Conant, of South Weymouth, Mrs. John Barnes, the Eatons' former housekeeper, and Early Forsome, clerk of an Assinipe grocery store, testified. The undertaker told of being notified by Dr. Joseph Frame to suspend embalming operations, and the others gave testimony bearing on the home life of the Admiral's family.

A FLING AT BRYAN

London Standard Criticises His St. Patrick's Day Speech.

London, March 19.—Following up the Post's attack on William Jennings Bryan, the American Secretary of State, for his speech at the St. Patrick's Day banquet at Washington on Saturday evening, the Standard says:

"If Mr. Bryan really expressed the views of the Cabinet and the President, the relations between Great Britain and the United States may enter upon a phase which would be regarded with extreme regret by a majority of the sensible moderate persons of both countries."

The Standard describes Secretary Bryan's speech as "a fine example of virulent and inflamed nonsense which the inferior kind of demagogue talks when he wants to catch Irish votes."

The Standard regrets the speech, which, it says, it is impossible to pass as a mere indiscretion, just as the Panama bill is coming before the House, and fears that the Irish electioneering machinery will be brought to bear in favor of discriminatory tolls. "And," adds the paper, "if this is to receive the open support of the administration the prospects of a just and favorable settlement would seem doubtful."

20,000 HONOR DEAD FRIEND

Funeral Services Repeated in the Street—Police Powerless.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, March 18.—A throng of 20,000 persons, for the most part Jewish women, paid remarkable tribute to the memory of Jacob H. Werbelovsky, a millionaire glass manufacturer and philanthropist, whose funeral was held here today. The friends and acquaintances of the dead man, unable to get near the church, swept away the police in their efforts to do honor to the man who had befriended them. So great was the crowd that the funeral services, just completed in the synagogue, were repeated in the street. The rabbis in charge of the cortege were compelled to signal for a halt several times while the chazonim cantors chanted to calm the thousands who had worked themselves into a frenzy of grief. The police were powerless for some time to handle the surging mass, and traffic on the Seventh street car lines and numerous streets was held up for 20 minutes.

Werbelovsky, 67 years old, died suddenly of apoplexy. He began business as a glazier.

SAYS REPORTS WERE WRONG

Head of Firemen's Union Makes Charges Against Railroads.

New York, March 18.—The arbitration board which decided the controversy between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and 54 Eastern railroads last fall "stumbled into a pitfall" through erroneous reports made by the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Mr. Carter made this statement at today's hearing of the arbitration board in the controversy between the firemen and the railroads over the firemen's demands for increased pay, declaring that the railroad's reports of men employed do not cover all classes.

"Only high-priced, full-paid men are reported," said Mr. Carter, "and any statistics based on the reports of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission are erroneous, because the reports are erroneous. I understand that the engineers have greatly suffered because their arbitration board stumbled into a pitfall—I won't say a trap—based on the figures of these reports. I don't want this board to fall into any such pitfall."

KING ALFONSO FAILING

Reported That the Spanish Ruler's Lungs Are Affected.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Madrid, March 18.—Despite the ostensible optimisms of the royal physicians, it is generally known that the health of King Alfonso is causing the gravest anxiety in the capital, and the order issued today forbidding the taking of snapshots of the young King has been accepted as a confirmation of the current reports of his ill health.

It is feared that the lungs of King Alfonso are seriously affected. If this proves true, it will cause but little surprise, as the King's father died of tuberculosis, and it is believed that the son inherited a touch of the disease. Those who have seen King Alfonso recently have been struck by his haggard appearance and stooping shoulders.

Queen Olga on Russian Cruiser.

Athens, March 18.—Queen Olga, who arrived at Athens this evening, embarked at midnight on a Russian cruiser for Salonika.

KING OF GREECE ASSASSINATED IN TURKEY

CROWN PRICE CONSTANTINE. Who succeeds to the throne of his father.

KING GEORGE AS HE APPEARED ON HIS FAVORITE CHARGER AND AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

THE CAREER OF KING GEORGE

HAD BEEN RULER OF GREECE FIFTY YEARS.

WEATHERED MANY STORMS

Was Assassinated on Fiftieth Anniversary of His Call to Throne of Greece—Only a Boy When He Became King—Was Greatly Devoted to His People, but His Reign Was Marked by Many Years of Trouble.

The assassination of King George coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of his call to the throne of Greece.

March 18, 1863, the Greek National Assembly at Athens, at the suggestion of the great powers of Europe, elected Prince William George, of Schleswig-Holstein, Sondersburg-Gulecksburg, second son of the late King Christian IX., of Denmark, and brother of Queen Alexandra, to be King of the Hellenes. England and the English people have never lost their interest in the young prince who became king and the founder of a new dynasty in the classic realm of the Hellenes, not only because of his close relationship to the royal family of Great Britain, but because England, in a manner, was responsible for his election to the throne.

Prince William George was only 18 years of age, and was a midshipman in the Danish Navy, when he was offered the throne. The former ruler, King Otto I., a Bavarian prince, had been dethroned by a revolution in 1862 and the provisional government was not strong enough to prevent political complications which threatened to undermine the peace of Europe. The great powers of Europe recognized the necessity of providing a new ruler for Greece and the position was offered first to the Duke of Edinburgh and then to the Duke of Saze-Coburg-Gotha. Both declined. It was M. de Chaudordy, a French diplomat, who conceived the idea of offering the throne to Prince William George and the plan was promptly approved by England and the other powers.

CALLED TO THE THRONE.

The young prince had been sent to the masthead for punishment when the emissaries of the powers arrived to offer him the crown. He accepted through his father, and having been officially declared of age, made his entry in Athens on October 30 of that year.

Four years later, October 15, 1867, he married the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, thus connecting himself by a strong link with one of the most powerful reigning families of Europe. The Greeks agreed to settle $225,000 a year upon their new king. England, France and Russia each agreed to add $20,000 a year for the term of his natural life, and about $50,000 was charged for his benefit on the Ionian Islands, which were later ceded to him by Great Britain. Although his civil list was always rather meager, King George I., by means of his remarkable business ability, accumulated an enormous fortune during the 50 years of his reign. He made large sums by successful speculation on the Bourse and invested his winnings in landed estates in Greece, real estate in various countries of Europe and in the United States, became the owner of mines, farms, plantations and factories, owner of stock in railroads and various financial and commercial establishments and of a large fleet of merchant vessels trading between Mediterranean ports.

A DEVOTED RULER.

Although King George always showed great devotion to his people and proved himself a faithful and liberal king, neither he nor his family enjoyed great popularity. Many times the continuance of the dynasty was seriously threatened, but King George maintained his dignity and weathered all storms.

The war with Turkey in 1897 was forced upon him by the Delyannis Cabinet, although he knew that Greece was not prepared for war and was certain of defeat. The war was short and would have been disastrous to Greece had not the other European powers come to the rescue and put a stop to further hostilities. Not from any consideration for the Greek nation, but out of friendship for the King and his family did the powers intervene, forcing Turkey to accept terms of peace which were most favorable for Greece than for the victorious Turks.

This seemed to bring the Greeks to their senses and make them realize how much they owed to their king. George I., immediately before the war the most unpopular and almost despised man in Greece, so disliked, in fact, that even an attempt was made to shoot him and his daughter Marie while they were driving, became a popular hero, and he and his family were idolized by the easily swayed people. In their enthusiasm for the royal family the people even forgave the King that he had accumulated a large fortune by successful industrial enterprises and stock speculations in Paris and Brussels.

POPULARITY HAD GROWN.

Since Greece declared war against Turkey in October, 1912, King George and his family have grown quite popular and the future of the dynasty seems to be more secure than at any time during his reign.

His name was mentioned after hostilities broke out as a candidate for the presidency of a permanent federation of the Balkan States, consisting of Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece.

When King George arrived in Saloniki on November 12 with Prince Constantine and Prince George he was warmly greeted by the Greek Metropolitan and the senior officers of his army. All the houses were decorated with the Greek flag and thousands of people assembled to cheer him. He later took part in a service of thanksgiving in the Archepiscopal Church.

In an interview King George at that time said that Greece after the war probably would have a frontier north of Saloniki and Monastir and he was inclined to make Saloniki a free port.

Since the occupation of Saloniki by the Greeks there has been some friction between them and their Bulgarian allies, but it was thought that this would eventually be overcome during the negotiations for the partition of Turkish territory.

Queen Olga bore him six children, of whom all but the youngest, Prince Christopher, born in 1888, are married.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

THE NEW KING

Constantine the Most Popular Member of His Family.

Crown Prince Constantine, who has been in active command of the Greek troops throughout the hostilities in the eastern part of Turkey in Europe, and who was at the head of the army which recently captured the Turkish fortress of Janina with its garrison of 32,000 men, will be the successor of his father. He is 45 years old, and has already achieved considerable distinction and fame for his decision of character and for the masterly way in which he has dealt with difficulties of one kind and another that have cropped up during the absences of his father, when he was invariably intrusted with the regency of the kingdom. Married to a sister of the German Emperor, with whom, however, he has not been on speaking terms since his wife abandoned the Lutheran Church to join the Greek national faith, he is probably the most popular member of his family with his father's subjects. He seems to have his finger on the public pulse, to appreciate the drift of public opinion, and to understand the signs of the times.

The Greeks are a warlike people, with their heads full of dreams of the revival of all the former grandeur and glory of the ancient Hellenic empire. These are shared by the Crown Prince, who is a soldier to the core and extremely ambitious. Moreover, he is a firm believer in the truth of the old national prophecy to the effect that under the reign at Athens of a Constantine and of a Sophia, the Eastern empire shall be called into life again, and the cross restored to the dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople in place of the crescent, by which that venerable fane is now surmounted.

He is the father of three children—Prince George, born in 1890; Prince Alexander, born in 1893, and Princess Helene, born in 1896.

THE POPE GRIEVED

News Broken to Him Gently Because of His Weakness.

Rome, March 18.—News of the assassination of King George of Greece has horrified the people of Rome, who remember the affability and kindness of the Greek King during his frequent visits here.

King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian foreign minister, Marquis di San Giuliano, have telegraphed their deepest condolences to Athens.

Pope Pius learned of the tragedy late this evening and was greatly grieved. The news was broken to him with extreme care, as the Pope is still weak from his recent illness. He said that the distressing event had caused him still keener sorrow, happening as it did on the eve of his name day.

HIS PEOPLE LOVED HIM

King George as Major Pangborn Saw Him on Visit to Greece.

Major Joseph G. Pangborn, special representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who has spent considerable time in Greece, particularly in Athens, was shocked when informed by a reporter of the American that King George had been assassinated.

"It must have been the work of a maniac or a Turk," said the Major. "I cannot conceive of one of his subjects wanting to harm him, for he seemed to be loved by all of them. The last time I was in Athens I was accompanied by the late John K. Cowen, formerly president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As well as I remember it was in the year 1903. We spent several days in the picturesque capital of Greece, rich in historic associations, and during my stay there I saw King George on two different occasions. He was a tall, handsome, dignified man of imposing appearance, but characterized by an air of thorough democracy. Both times that I saw him he was walking along the street, unattended by guards of any kind, except possibly by detectives in civilian clothes. He had a kindly, sympathetic face and looked more like a dignified civilian than the king of the land. In fact, the country impressed me as being more like a republic than a monarchy, for the democratic spirit fostered by the sovereign seemed to pervade all of the people.

FIGHTING FOR SCUTARI

Austrian Consulate and Italian Convent Suffer From Fire.

London, March 18.—A Podgoritza dispatch says that every effort is being made for the capture of Scutari before peace is concluded. Servian reinforcements are arriving constantly, and the garrison is believed to be short of ammunition as the return fire during the cannonading has been weak.

A Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the bombardment of Scutari is proceeding and that the Austrian consulate has been partly destroyed, as well as an Italian convent, in which one nun was killed. The Catholic population has taken shelter in the cathedral and the town is burning. This news has caused great excitement in Austrian official circles.

According to a Cettinje dispatch the Montenegrins have sent an officer under a white flag to inform the Turkish commander of Scutari that the foreign consuls and their nationals may leave the town.

Old Soldiers Can Vote.

Springfield, Ill., March 18.—The right of inmates of the National Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill., to vote in state elections was confirmed by the State Senate today, when a contest for a seat from that senatorial district was rejected by unanimous vote. The contestant challenged the citizenship of the old soldiers.

ASSASSIN KILLS KING OF GREECE

Continued from First Page.

were some cheers. The audience rose as a token of respect for the King's memory.

The Earl of Selbourne, presiding at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, announced the death of the King and said that all would wish to express their deep sympathy for the Queen Mother Alexandra in her bitter loss.

The Greek legation had received no official word of the death of the King up to a late hour tonight, but two members of the Peace Delegation remaining in London and many other Greeks called to express their sympathy. The Lord Mayor of London sent a message to the Greek minister, saying:

"The citizens of London sympathize with the Greek royal family and the Greek nation in their bereavement and express their horror at the crime."

The Lord Mayor also telegraped condolences to the King and the Queen Mother Alexandra, while the Lord Mayor of Windsor called at the castle to offer condolences.

CROWN PRINCE WITH ARMY.

The last previous report regarding the movements of the King of Greece was received in London about 10 days ago, when he attended a thanksgiving service at Salonika on March 8 to celebrate the fall of the fortress of Janina.

Crown Prince Constantine is still at Janina with the Greek army.

King George, who had taken personal command of his troops during the earlier period of the war, had been at Salonika since December, when the Turkish fortress was occupied by the Greeks after a short siege.

The Queen of Greece also has been there and has paid great attention to the care of the sick and wounded.

King George in December had a meeting there with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to discuss the fate of the captured Turkish territory after the war.

King George's part in the events which led up to the Balkan war caused him to be mentioned, after hostilities had broken out, as the candidate for the presidency of a permanent confederation of the Balkan states which consist of Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece.

TO PROVE GREECE'S TITLE.

The long stay of the Greek King at Salonika was made with the object of showing Greece's title to permanent possession of the city. When the war with Turkey broke out each of the allies made for the territory in which its interests lay. Greeks, Bulgars and Serbs alike coveted this prosperous place. The Greek army won the race to the city, and unaided received the submission of the Turkish garrison. The Bulgarians, however, who were not far behind, sent in a portion of their army, and since then there has been considerable friction and even some fighting.

The Greeks, nevertheless, established an administration and the king hurriedly left Athens for Salonika. He played host to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Crown Prince of Servia on their visits to the city. He realized that his presence there was not without peril, for he was surrounded by malcontents—Turks who had lost one of their most cherished cities, and Servians and Bulgarians, who envied the Greeks their possession of the place.

THROUGH MANY DANGERS.

The King during his reign, and particularly in the latter years, passed through many dangers, but always went about either alone or attended by one or two aids. When he was struck down arrangements were being completed for his jubilee, and it seemed that this celebration would occur in a period of national triumph.

Personal courage was the King's marked characteristic. On one occasion when an attempt was made to assassinate him, while he was driving with Princess Marie, he rose to his full height in the carriage and, shielding his daughter with his body, furiously shook his cane at two men who were firing at him at close range.

The King's popularity, which had been waning owing to the disastrous results of the Graeco-Turkish war, rose again at a bound to heights not before attained earlier in his reign.

A SENTRY'S SHOT.

King George had another narrow escape from death—this time at the hands of one of his own sentries. As was his lifetime habit, he was walking one night along one of the quays at Piræus when a sentry challenged him. Being unwilling to reveal his identity, the King turned abruptly and walked away. Without more ado the sentry fired. The bullet grazed the King's shoulder.

The next day the sentry was summoned to the palace, complimented on his attention to duty and presented with the Order of the Redemptor.

Throughout the last few years Greece has passed through a period of unrest and national danger, particularly over the Cretan question, which caused the war of 1897, and frequently threatened to involve the country in a struggle with Turkey. Since then the King, however, had used a moderating influence, and in 1910, by summoning an unconstitutional national assembly, finally rid himself of the hampering influence of the military league.

Again, in accepting the advice and service of Premier Venizelos, he placed the country in his debt, for it was this great statesman who straightened out Greece's domestic affairs and brought her into the Balkan alliance.

HIS PROPERTY IN DENMARK

King George's Holdings There Valued at $20,000,000.

Copenhagen, March 18.—The deepest sorrow is felt here over the death of King George of Greece, who was very popular throughout Denmark. For the past 50 years he had been accustomed to spending a six or eight-week holiday in Copenhagen, living like an ordinary citizen, and taking interest in everything that concerned the life of his native country.

When extra editions of the newspapers spread the news of the assassination all the theaters and music halls closed their performances and the people left silently.

The royal family learned of the assassination through a press dispatch. They were deeply moved, particularly King George's brother, Prince Valdemar, with whom he had always maintained the closest companionship when here.

King Christian received an official message from Athens about midnight. Members of the royal family remained up through the night in order to obtain details from the newspaper dispatches.

Most of King George's property, to the value of possibly $20,000,000, is in Denmark. He was an excellent business man and made a fortune dealing in real estate. He had a palace and several houses in Copenhagen, which he bought cheaply and which afterward greatly increased in value. He also had many houses in Paris. His money and securities were all kept in banks in Paris, Vienna and London, as the stability of the Greek throne was not firm enough at times to encourage him in keeping his wealth in Greece.

The King was friendly toward journalists, and Danish newspaper men found him easy to interview. He spoke freely at times of European political secrets.

The Danish court will assume mourning for a long period. Prince Valdemar and some of the younger princes, and perhaps King Christian, will attend the funeral. King George was educated in the Danish navy, and the navy will adopt mourning and send a delegation of officers to the funeral.

U. S. CONSUL IN PERIL

Bullets Whiz Over Head of Alonzo Garrett at Nuevo Laredo.

Laredo, Tex., March 18.—Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican town opposite this city, prepared for battle late today, federal troops barricaded themselves in strong buildings, sharp-shooters took up positions on the roof of the Catholic Cathedral and all was in readiness to repel an expected attack when it developed that the rebels seen in the distance were cowboys driving a herd of cattle.

It also was reported that American Consul Alonzo B. Garrett, who was a member of an automobile party riding through the hills near Nuevo Laredo, had been fired on. Mr. Garrett, however, is of the opinion that the several bullets, which whizzed over their heads, were stray shots from a cowboy pistol.

The Carrannistas, who were defeated when they attempted to capture Nuevo Laredo yesterday, are scattered about the hills, and Arroyos to the south awaiting reinforcements, according to ranchmen arriving today. General Trucy Aubert and 200 federal troops are expected early tomorrow morning, and a fight is expected.

A PORTER'S FATAL MISTAKE

Brings Whisky to Minister Who Says He Is Thirsty.

Lawrence, Kan., March 18.—A hotel porter's mistake in assuming that a Methodist bishop who complained of being thirsty wanted whisky instead of water, has started an investigation that probably will lead to the exposure of persons here engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicants.

"I am thirsty; please get me a drink," the bishop said to the porter who showed him to his room in a local hotel yesterday.

"Certainly, sir," replied the porter as he hurried away. Five minutes later he returned and handed the churchman a bottle of whisky.

BULLETIN SERUM RESULTS

Health Board to Announce Condition of Friedmann's Patients.

New York, March 18.—The progress of the 12 persons who received Dr. Friedmann's treatment for tuberculosis at the Bellevue Hospital yesterday will be told the public by a daily series of bulletins from the offices of the Board of Health. The first of these bulletins will not be issued, however, for a week, as no change in the condition of any of the sufferers is expected within that time.

This will be the only means afforded the public of watching the results of Dr. Friedmann's treatment. In the other hospitals, which are private, no announcement will be made of any change in the condition of the patients.

Widow Gets Husband's Salary.

Washington, March 18.—To the widow of Joseph E. Evans, of Scranton, Pa., the first federal bureau of mines rescuer who lost his life in the hazardous calling, a check for $1,320, a year's salary, was sent today by the Secretary of the Treasury. Evans lost his life at Throop, Pa., in April, 1911, while leading a party to rescue miners entombed in a mine as a result of a mine fire.

Senator Lee at White House.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 18.—Senator Blair Lee, of Maryland, was at the White House today and requested Mr. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, to arrange an interview for him with the President tomorrow. He was informed, however, that owing to a mass of engagements, which Mr. Wilson had already made, his request could not be granted.

She Perished in the Charge.

Laredo, Tex., March 18.—All trace of the Carrancistas who yesterday dashed in Nuevo Laredo with a woman leader had disappeared today. They had left the camp south of the city where yesterday they appeared to be preparing to renew their attack. The name of the woman, who perished leading the charge, has not been learned.

BRIAND AND HIS CABINET RESIGN

The French Senate Overthrows the Government.

BAD TIME FOR SUCH A CRISIS

INVOLVES STATUS OF PARLIAMENTARY REGIME.

Chamber of Deputies Had Passed the Proportional Representation Measure and the Country Had Been Clamoring for the Political Rearrangement Provided by It. Campaign Directed Against President Poincare—Etienne Probably Next Premier.

Paris, March 18.—Deaf to the eloquent arguments of the French Premier, Aristide Briand, embodied in what is pronounced the finest speech of his career, the Senate tonight overthrew the government on the question of proportional representation. The Chamber of Deputies had already passed this measure by a vote of 339 to 217, and practically the whole country had been clamoring for the political rearrangement provided by this bill.

After the Senate, by a vote of 161 to 128, had adopted the amendment introduced by Senator Paul L. Peytral, a Republican liberal, which proposed that the majority should receive the whole of the representation, the ministers immediately withdrew and held a brief consultation. They then proceeded to the Elysee Palace and handed their resignations to President Poincare. The President accepted the resignations, but requested the ministers to continue to transact current business until their successors had been found.

A cabinet crisis in the present situation in Europe is considered bad enough, but it is pointed out that the crisis precipitated by the Senate is graver still, for it is a crisis not of the ministry only, but of French Parliamentary regime, and it is added that any ministry failing to place proportional representation at the head of its program would be immediately turned out by the chamber.

The only solution seemingly open is for President Poincare to dissolve the chamber, but as any election would be made on the question of proportional representation the new chamber would be just as much at odds with the senate as ever. Certain politicians declare that the campaign against proportional representation, which is led by the ex-premier, Georges Clemenceau, is really directed against President Poincare in the hope that the situation would become so impossible that no other course would be left open to him but to resign the presidency.

Speculation is rife in the lobbies as to M. Briand's successor. It is believed that the Minister of War, Eugene Etienne, will be offered the premiership, as it is desired to avoid delay in the passage of the new military measures. Jean Barthou, Minister of Justice; Louis L. Klot, Minister of Finance, and Jean Dupuy, Minister of Public Works, have also been prominently mentioned in connection with the formation of the new ministry.

Georges Clemenceau, former premier, was one of the principal opponents of the Proportional Representation Bill in the Senate.

The measure provided for the abolition of the old system of small constituencies established in 1876, a few years after the founding of the republic. Under the old system each elector votes for one deputy only. The proposed law substituted a system of list voting, by which each elector would vote for as many deputies as the entire department had to elect. It also introduced a system to provide for the representation of minorities, by which after the poll was taken the number of seats in the department was to be divided proportionally among the candidates of the different parties.

M. Clemenceau opposed the bill from the first on the ground that "the majority rule made by the French Revolution is the foundation of the French republic, and is the surest guarantee of the future."

He also argued that the new system was too complicated and would never be understood by the voters, and would thus lead Frenchmen to lose interest in future elections. The amendment of which the cabinet was defeated proposed that the majority party should receive the whole of the representation, instead of it being decided by proportional vote.

CHINA HUNGRY FOR FLOUR

As a Result Shortage in World's Supply Is Threatened.

San Francisco, March 18.—Simultaneously with the awakening of China, a shortage in the world's supply of flour and the raw product for breadstuffs is threatened, according to George Bury, vice president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who returned on the liner Siberia yesterday from a visit to the Orient.

Within a single year the increased demand for flour for China has emptied many of the big grain elevators of the Northwest and the flour mills have been in operation day and night to prepare the commodity for the hungry millions of the new China, according to Bury.

THE POPE'S NAME DAY

Receives Thousands of Messages of Felicitation.

Rome, March 18.—No special celebrations will be held tomorrow in honor of the name day of the Pope, but the Pontiff has already received thousands of messages and addresses of felicitation and wishes for his complete recovery.

The health of the Pope is still improving, but as a precautionary measure he will not be present at the Lenten sermon to be delivered in Consistorial Hall before the Sacred College.

Pope Pius is greatly distressed at the condition of Cardinal Respighi, who is sinking fast, and has sent him the apostolic benediction.

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