

erick had been stricken with pneumonia in February and appeared to be unable to regain his health in his own northern country. He suffered a relapse there when apparently on the road to recovery and it was decided that he should go to the Riviera.

In much improved health the King with his family reached here on their way home. The King was accompanied by Princesses Thyra and Danmar and the Queen.

The royal suite at the Hamburger Hof was reserved for them. A short time after the arrival of the royal family, and before the mysterious circumstances of the King's death became known abroad, it was known merely that the King had gone out alone for a walk. He was said to have informed the immediate members of his family of his intention and for some time his absence caused no alarm.

As the hour grew late and the King, who had insisted upon going unaccompanied, failed to return, the Queen and the Princesses became disturbed. The hotel officers were quietly notified and at first employees of the hotel were sent out in search of the missing monarch.

When he left the Hamburger Hof he wore an ordinary sack suit and appeared merely an old man of moderate means out for a stroll. For a man of this description the hotel men searched, giving no name, one by one they reported to the hotel that they had been unsuccessful in their quest and it was then, at an early hour this morning, that the Hamburg police authorities were notified. Several hours were spent by the city authorities, who called into action all means in their power.

While the entire machinery of the police department was being put into action, one member of the force casually reported that, turning into a side street near the water front, he had come upon the prostrate form of an old man. Thinking this man unconscious, the policeman had hurriedly summoned an ambulance and rushed him to the nearest front hospital.

There the physicians pronounced the man dead and said that he had probably been stricken with an attack of heart failure.

At this time the hospital authorities did not know the King of Denmark was missing. As they reported the case, the body was merely that of an unknown old man, and following the procedure of the hospital the body was stripped of its sack suit.

The royal form that had been Frederick, King of Denmark, was picked up by the hands of unending morgue attendants and placed on a slab with several other bodies, while in the city the search for the King went on.

It was when the policeman made the report of finding the body of an old man in a side street that the police got their first clue to the whereabouts or fate of the missing King.

Then, for three hours at least, the body of the King, draped with a simple sheet that covered it as precisely similar linen covered the other body was not distinguished from any of the others in the morgue attendants' rather colorful charge. There were no court chamberlains moving about the death chamber, no military guard of honor, and no one here in Denmark yet knew that the King was dead.

When the police heads learned that a man answering in a general way the description of the missing King had been picked up and taken to the hospital the city officers and members of the royal suite at once hastened there. The attendants saw that something unusual was afoot as the party entered.

The officials in charge drew back the sheet and the party waited. The representative of the royal family took one look and then, bowing his head, murmured:

"The King is dead! Long live the King!"

The late King had lain for three hours unknown and unidentified in the largest German city adjacent to his own Danish kingdom.

With all possible haste the authorities, aided by the hospital officers, had the body placed in a suitable conveyance and it was removed to the Hamburger Hof. The authorities of the hospital were asked to maintain silence as to what had happened. The tone of silence was at once placed on the police department.

At the hotel it was stated briefly at the proper time by the hotel management that King Frederick of Denmark, who was occupying the royal suite at the Hamburger Hof, had died. Later to-day this brief announcement was supplemented by a second terse bulletin that death had followed a slight chill. It was allowed to become known that the King had but recently been recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Then gradually the facts became public.

DOWAGER QUEENS MOURN.

Alexandra and Marie Will Go to Copenhagen.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, May 15.—King George and Queen Mary upon hearing of the death of King Frederick immediately went to Marlborough House where they spent the day consoling Dowager Queen Alexandra, the sister of the late King of Denmark.

Queen Alexandra was informed of the death early in the morning and bore up bravely. Arrangements were at once begun for the Queen's departure to Copenhagen.

Dowager Empress Marie of Russia, the late King's second sister, has been visiting with Queen Alexandra and arranged to accompany her to Copenhagen.

WILL MOURN FOR THE KING.

He Was Related to the Reigning Families of Five European Courts.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The death of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark will be felt socially in Washington, as it will through several courts of Europe into mourning and have the same effect on their diplomatic establishments here.

At the Danish legation it is expected the mourning period will be one year. The British legation will go into mourning as the late King was a brother-in-law of Queen Alexandra, mother of King George V. The King of Norway was the second son of the late King Frederick and his eldest daughter is the Crown Princess of Norway. King George of Greece is a brother of the late King of Denmark and the Czar of Russia is his nephew.

All the embassies and legations affected take an active part in the social life of Washington except that of Greece. No successor has yet been named to the former Minister from the Kingdom of Romania. The present Chargé d'Affaires is a bachelor.



DENMARK'S NEW KING, CHRISTIAN X.



QUEEN ALEXANDRINE OF DENMARK.

DENMARK PROCLAIMS CHRISTIAN AS KING

New Ruler Summons the Parliament to an Extraordinary Session.

POPULAR WITH PEOPLE

Crowd Cheers New Sovereign—Warships to Carry Back Body of Frederick.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. COPENHAGEN, May 15.—Princess Christian was formally proclaimed King of Denmark this afternoon.

An extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers was called and orders were issued for an extraordinary session of Parliament.

Following the meeting of the Council, orders were issued for the return to Denmark of the body of the dead King. The King's ship, the Dannebrog, received a rush command and in a short time left for Lubeck.

After King Christian X. had been formally proclaimed his father's successor, thousands gathered about the Amalienborg Castle singing the national anthem and calling for the new ruler.

King Christian and Queen Alexandrine appeared on a balcony. The crowd cheered wildly and gave them a demonstration that augured well for the popularity of the new regime in Denmark.

King Christian made a brief speech in which he referred with deep emotion to the death of his beloved father. He said he had left him a difficult task to try to fill his place. He asked God to help him and give him strength to rule his beloved fatherland. He concluded by asking the people to cheer for old Denmark. He then led forward Queen Alexandrine and his two sons amid the tremendous acclamations of the people who cheered again and again and sang the national anthem undimmed.

The Dannebrog will convey the body of the dead King from Hamburg back to Copenhagen.

The new King of Denmark is 42 years old. In 1885 he married Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. He is brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Germany.

The city had been joyfully decorated for yesterday was a gala day. All the flags and bunting were dropped and signs of mourning were rapidly replacing them.

"Why have they lowered the flags to half staff?" asked Prince Christian of Denmark, returning from an early morning ride to-day.

"Your Royal Highness," replied a British courier who had ridden nearby to meet him, "the King is dead."

"Long live the King," he added respectfully as the courier showed plainly in the face of the new monarch.

This was the manner in which King Christian was notified that the throne had descended to him. It was his first intimation that his father was dead.

Christian nearly collapsed and after returning to the palace was overcome with grief.

King Christian has received messages of condolence on the death of his father from President Taft, the Kaiser and many other emperors and kings.

At a meeting of the Folketing Speaker Christensen made a pathetic address to the members in which he announced the death of King Frederick. He eulogized the dead monarch as a unique ruler who was always taking the greatest care of and interest in his people of all classes.

The body of the dead King is expected here at noon on Friday.

It was generally believed here that King Frederick had recovered from his



LATE KING FREDERICK VIII.

DENMARK'S NEW KING VERSED IN STATECRAFT

Christian X. Regarded as Capable Administrator—Devoted to Family.

LIKES OUTDOOR SPORTS

Won Respect of His People by Marrying a Princess for Love, Not Ambition.

KAISER TO ATTEND FUNERAL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, May 15.—The Kaiser and Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm have gone to Hamburg to pay their tribute to the dead monarch. The Kaiser will attend the funeral at Copenhagen.

TAFT CABLES CONDOLENCE.

President Expresses Appreciation of Late King's Qualities.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Upon learning of the death of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, President Taft to-day sent the following message of condolence to his Majesty Christian X., the new King:

"In the sad occasion of the death of King Frederick VIII. I offer to your Majesty and to your mother, the Princess Louise, the most profound sympathy of the people and of the Government of the United States. To this I add the expression of my personal sympathy and my appreciation of the high qualities of his late Majesty, together with my good wishes for the continued prosperity of the Danish people under your reign."

By the death of Frederick VIII. there comes to rule over some two million and a half Danes Christian X., a prince born 22 years ago, with a knowledge of statecraft and a popularity among the people almost as deep seated as that of his father's. Christian won the love of his people by his happy marriage with the Princess Alexandrine, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a love affair pure and simple, with no political reason behind it, and he gained their respect by his enthusiasm over the army and everything he had to do with it. He is a tall, well built man, devoted to his family and to his far as he lived a domestic life free from incident.

The Danish court has always been noted for its severe simplicity, for the means of the sovereign is by no means large and the late King, modest and retiring, brought up by old Christian to an unostentatious way of life, imbued his son with a love for outdoor sports and the simpler pleasures. The Prince was educated at home by private tutors. His time was mostly spent at the palace at Fredensborg, about sixteen miles out of Copenhagen, where Queen Alexandrine of England used to come to visit her brother. He attended the Copenhagen University and then went into the King's Life Guard as Lieutenant. He is now the Colonel of that organization, the crack Danish regiment.

He fell in love with Princess Alexandrine and the two were married at Cannes, on April 23, 1888. They have two sons, Christian, Frederick, Francis, Michael, Charles, Waldemar, George, who was born on March 1, 1890, and is now the Crown Prince, and Knud, Christian Frederick, Michael, born July 23, 1892. King Christian's wife is three months younger than her husband.

Frederick VIII. was well along in years when he came to the throne and was fond of travelling abroad in informal visits upon his royal limousine. He was gone from Copenhagen an average of three months out of the year and he left many of his duties upon the officer shoulders of his son. In this way the Crown Prince came to an intimate knowledge of the

affairs of his people and their needs, an experience in practical politics seldom met by the heirs of the throne. When he was rid of the cares of state he would sail his yacht, for he is a first-class waterman, or go off on long horseback rides. Like his father the Prince was interested in this country, where so many of his countrymen have come, and read all the papers from the United States that he could lay his hands on.

On September 4, 1893, when there came down to Copenhagen from the north a certain American with a story of having discovered the pole, the tall figure of the Crown Prince loomed above those at the boat landing. Arm in arm with Dr. Cook the Prince was swept away by his shouting countrymen and so great was the enthusiasm over the arrival of the Brooklyn explorer that the Prince was forced to take refuge with his guest in the Meteorological Institute. When the Prince was alone congratulating him Dr. Cook was taken to the late King, with whom he talked for a long time before going to the Crown Prince's home, there to be graciously received by the Princess.

Christian Charles Frederick Albert Alexandrine is the new King's full name. The repetition of the names, Frederick and Christian in the members of Danish royalty is due to a family law which requires that each son shall bear the name of either Frederick Christian or Christian Frederick and by this same law the monarchs are crowned alternately as Frederick or Christian. The successor of the present King will be Frederick IX.

The new King will reign in the oldest national ensign in Europe. Historians place its origin somewhere in the middle of the thirteenth century and according to the legend King Waldemar was leading his Danes to battle in the year 1219 when there came a sudden flaming cross in the sky. He adopted the cross as his emblem and won the day. That cross is the Danish Dannebrog, or Dannebrog.

The tall soldier Prince finds himself King of 2,600,000 people in a country hardly large enough to be called a second class power, but at the same time a very important factor in European politics, for at Copenhagen is the key to the Baltic, and the old King Christian saw to it that by means of heroic sacrifices Copenhagen, with strong defenses, was able to guard well that key.

The new King can call out some 55,000 men kept up by his own army, but looking to his reserves. He has a navy of six small battleships, three coast defence armoured cruisers, five protected cruisers, five gunboats and a fleet of torpedo boats. His parliament, the Rigsdag, with which he shares his powers, is now in control of the late King's Waldemar was leading his Danes to battle in the year 1219 when there came a sudden flaming cross in the sky. He adopted the cross as his emblem and won the day. That cross is the Danish Dannebrog, or Dannebrog.

The waters probably will back into Algiers and Greta, across the river from New Orleans and forming a part of the city.

Near the neck of the water is of an average depth of ten feet. Rescue work has been rapid and the people seem more willing to leave their homes than they have been elsewhere. Several scattering deaths from the flood were reported to-day. Among the number was Mrs. S. M. Dorsett, a well known Louisiana club woman and wife of a prominent Winsboro lawyer, who was seen a skiff in which she and her husband sought safety overturned.

Another crevasse, a mile and a half north of Hymelia, is believed to be forming and numerous dangerous sand boils were reported there to-night.

EGAN'S PRAISE OF FREDERICK.

U. S. Minister to Denmark Tells of His Friendship for Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—"A beloved monarch, an ideal constitutional sovereign, a ruler who respected every right of his people and who was gradually becoming more approachable of all kinds of modern times," this was the eulogy paid to the late King Frederick to-day by Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, American Minister to Denmark, now on leave in this country.

"When King Frederick ascended the throne in 1896 he faced a serious problem," said Dr. Egan. "He had been Crown Prince for a long time—a position most difficult for an active man. It is a position of self-effacement and obscurity. The Danes always revered his father, and at first refused to see any virtue in the son, but gradually the sympathetic and genial qualities of Frederick won the love and respect of his subjects."

"He was an ideal constitutional monarch, one who respected scrupulously all the rights of his people. No king could have been more approachable—and, again, none more careful to preserve his dignity. In ordinary life his manners were entirely simple and unostentatious."

"Every man with a petition, whether he was a bureaucrat or a wooden-footed peasant, he was at liberty to present himself before the King on Monday, on which day the King received the people. There was no wrong to be righted which the King did not courageously undertake."

"The King often walked about the streets of the city alone, gazing into shop windows and making small purchases by his niece or nephews."

"He was particularly interested in American affairs, and Danish Americans, looked with his wonderful memory, but also any Americans who visited Copenhagen. He was a close friend of Jacob A. Riis, himself a Dane. The last book I discussed with him was an American essay on constitutional law, and in this report of the city alone, gazing into shop windows and making small purchases by his niece or nephews."

"When the fleet was at the city he was immensely flattered when several sailors on our vessels wrote him letters of thanks for the treatment he had accorded them. He answered all these and expressed a wish to send every one a medal, but Admiral Patzger refused to allow it."

"The Crown Prince, who since his birth, is a fine, unassuming young man, very tall and well developed, an excellent tennis player and horseman and one of the most popular members of the royal family."

DEATH UPSETS LONDON SEASON.

English Court in Mourning—Means Rush for Milliners.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, May 15.—The death of the King of Denmark will plunge the English court into mourning for the second time this year, just following the death of Prince Albert Edward, Duke of York, the whole course of the London season. It will prevent the King and Queen from fulfilling their social and public functions for some time and will cause some of the leading hostesses to abandon their entertainments for the near future. There will probably be three weeks of court mourning, which will necessitate a rush by the court milliners and dressmakers who were already thronged with the season's demands.

The sympathy of the country will go out to Queen Mother Alexandra, who was just beginning to emerge from her long seclusion since the death of King Edward VII. two years ago. Practically her first public appearance was at Hammerstein's Opera House recently, and it was only two days ago she visited the opera for the first time since the death of her husband.

King George decided to carry out the programme for his visit to Aldershot to-day as arranged, cancelling only the dinners and social arrangements made there for the week.

Admirals Return to Copenhagen.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. COPENHAGEN, May 15.—Admiral du Plessis Richelieu of the Danish navy, who was about to sail for New York on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, was stopped here to-day and ordered to return to Copenhagen on account of the death of King Frederick.

NO LICENSE; NO LIQUOR.

Court of Appeals Bars Soliciting or Accepting of Orders.

ALBANY, May 15.—That the "soliciting, procuring or accepting" of orders for liquors in a "no license" town is a violation of the excise law has been upheld by the Court of Appeals, according to an announcement made to-day by the State Department of Excise. The court upheld the lower courts in granting an injunction restraining Joseph Cuneo and his agents from trafficking in Olive, Ulster county, a "no license" town.

The proceeding was brought by Emory Merrifew in 1910 and County Judge Cantino granted the injunction. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division and the lower court was sustained.

In the Court of Appeals the claim was made that the provisions of the excise law were unconstitutional, in that it interferes with property rights, but the injunction stands.

HUGE COST OF LEVEE BREAK.

Hymelia Crevasse Likely to Cause \$25,000,000 Damage.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 15.—According to reports from the office of Capt. Logan, army officer in charge of the levee district, all hopes have been abandoned that the crevasse which opened last night at Hymelia. This afternoon the break was 800 feet wide and before midnight it is expected to be 1,000. The country endangered is the richest yet inundated by the 1912 flood, although waters from Hymelia will not cover so large a section as did those of the Torras breach. A Government estimate of \$25,000,000 damage if the levee is not closed was made last night and still stands.

The waters probably will back into Algiers and Greta, across the river from New Orleans and forming a part of the city.

Near the neck of the water is of an average depth of ten feet. Rescue work has been rapid and the people seem more willing to leave their homes than they have been elsewhere. Several scattering deaths from the flood were reported to-day. Among the number was Mrs. S. M. Dorsett, a well known Louisiana club woman and wife of a prominent Winsboro lawyer, who was seen a skiff in which she and her husband sought safety overturned.

Another crevasse, a mile and a half north of Hymelia, is believed to be forming and numerous dangerous sand boils were reported there to-night.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARD FIRE.

Five Acres of Pens and Two Hundred Cattle Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15.—Firemen fought three hours this morning endeavoring by falling electric wires and burning overhead chutes to save the Kansas City stockyards.

The fire started about 2 o'clock in a cattle pen at the north side of the yards. A strong wind from the north fanned the flames and before the firemen arrived stock pens, cattle chutes and sheds were ablaze. For more than an hour the firemen feared they would be unable to keep the fire from sweeping south through the entire yards, but it finally was stopped after about five acres had burned.

Clancy C. Senger, superintendent of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, believes the fire was started by a cow in revenge for being ordered out of the sheep pens, where they were preparing to spend the night.

Another 200 acres of the Government's tubercular testing station, a gate house containing 100 tons of hay, a gate house, a scale house, several thousand feet of covered cattle chutes and five acres of cattle pens were burned. The cattle were owned by speculators, who had left them in the pens for the night. The loss on the cattle probably will not exceed \$15,000.

Mr. Senger said the company's loss would not be more than \$25,000.

WOMEN HELP DUMB ANIMALS.

League in This City Has Made Rapid Strides Within the Year.

The second annual report of the New York Women's League for Animals contains accounts of what is being done for the bettering of conditions for horses, dogs, cats and birds in this city. In the report of the president, Mrs. James Speyer, it is stated that the league has grown in membership from 100 to 600 and that new names are being added constantly.

In view of the president's most important feature of the league's work is the maintenance of the Free Dispensary for Animals at 325 Lafayette street. It is the pioneer institution of its kind in the city. During 1911 there were treated there 5,126 dogs, 1,419 cats and 652 horses. The committee for the protection of small animals increased last summer the number of temporary strays for homeless dogs and cats and captured in about 8,000 strays, which were humanely destroyed.

An important part of the work of the league is to give lectures at various schools, clubs and churches, and to offer institutions where a special appeal in behalf of animals may be made to children.

SUDDEN DEATH RECALLS

FREDERICK'S ACCESSION

Late King Was an Old but Soldierly Man When He Ascended the Throne.

MAN OF SIMPLE LIFE

Continued Spartan Routine After He Married One of the Richest Princesses.

At noon on January 30, 1908, an enormous crowd that filled the square in front of the Amalienborg Palace in Copenhagen heard Prime Minister Christensen read a proclamation announcing the accession of King Frederick VIII. to the throne of Denmark. The day before that the late King's father, Christian IX., had died and his body was to be laid at rest in the old Cathedral of Roskilde with those who had ruled Denmark for nine hundred years. There was a wave of interest and curiosity that moved that crowd when the new King came out upon the palace balcony to speak to his people, for the picturesque figure of Christian IX. had completely overshadowed his eldest son and the Danes had been little of this man who was to be their ruler. Yet the great cheer that went up when the King appeared showed that what the Danes had seen and heard of Frederick had won their respect and love.

Frederick in the first place was a soldier every inch. Physically a fine figure of a man, he moved with the bearing of the fighter and though well along in years when he came to the throne he was as active as a man of forty. There was in his temperament none of that somnolent strain that we have come to believe to part and parcel of the makeup of every Dane since first the "Prince of Denmark" strode upon the stage. He had a very lively appreciation of humor and an un-failing fund of good humor and kindness that made him popular with his fellow sovereigns.

Paris, where he and the queen were frequent visitors, never failed to show its welcome to the Danish king. For one thing he did not come to Paris as so many foreign princes did, for the purpose of indulging in delights forbidden at home. The Paris theatres were a source of constant amusement to him. Frederick had forgiven France the shabby treatment she had given his father in 1863 when Napoleon III., having encouraged Denmark to resist the Austro-Prussian coalition, then left the Danes to face the music alone.

Simplicity was the keynote of the late King's life. To begin with, his father had by force of circumstances been compelled to live with the most severe economy of his reign, and Frederick, who had not money made no difference with their mode of life.

The late King went daily on a tramcar to the famous old university in Copenhagen. After the university came the army, in which he served as a soldier in the ranks, asking that no distinction be made between him and his mates. He lived at a students' lodging house, wore the student's cap, and in no way was his life different from that of the student of humble origin. At his royal duties he was a boy of 20 when his father became king and it was his fate to see a younger brother and a son become full-fledged sovereigns while he was still a prince.

His six years reign was uneventful enough after the interesting career of his father. At the elections held just after his accession the Government lost its small majority that had been absolute, but the Moderates and Conservatives kept it in power. There came a shock, however, in the death of Justice Albert Ericsson, who had been the minister of justice and was pressed so hard that his resignation was handed in in July, 1904. He had been long recognized as one of the most powerful cabinet members. In September of that year he was arrested and charged with forgery in relation to the affairs of a bank of which he was director. That precipitated the resignation of the entire ministry in October.

There was some labor trouble during his reign and the exports and imports of Denmark were affected by the change in the treaty of commerce. The King accompanied his wife to the United States, a visit that has grown so rapidly in Denmark recently. He recognized the drift of the thought of his countrymen, for he himself was a man of great culture and wide reading, and he took pains not to antagonize the newer parties.

Frederick's family came from a German origin. At the middle of the last century the Oldenburg line, from which had come the Danish sovereigns since 1148, threatened to die out through the failure of heirs. In 1842 the treaty of London was drawn up by several leading European Powers who feared the perils of a disputed throne and gave the Danish throne to a Swedish prince in Denmark's army. This was Prince Christian IX., who ten years before had married Princess Louise, the daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel and the niece of Christian VIII., King of Denmark from 1849 to 1859. The date of the treaty was the year in which Prince Christian came to the throne upon the death of Frederick VII., who had no heir.

Frederick's mother, Queen Louise, had no heir. The cavalry saboteur, Prince of Orléans, eldest daughter of the Duke of Chartres, for his wife.

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