

# THRONE THRUST UPON BOY OF 18

## King George Was Second Son of Christian of Denmark.

### SIMPLE BRINGING UP

### Took Up Reign in Midst of Political Bickerings in Athens.

### FACED SEVERAL CRISES

### Monarch Was Gaining in Popularity Through the War When End Came.

Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George, King of Greece, was for fifty years ruler of the Hellenes at a period in its history when it came from a state of chaos into recognition by the Powers as one of the most important of the similar European States.

He was a Danish Prince brought up in the Spartan simplicity of a Northern court when Europe turned to him at the age of 18 to guide the tempestuous Southern people at a time when brigands swarmed down the principal streets of Athens.

George I, was Prince William George, the second son of King Christian IX, of Denmark. He was born at Copenhagen on December 24, 1845. His grandfather was a direct descendant of the Danish King Christian III, and his grandmother was Louise, daughter of a Prince of Hesse-Cassel.

King George's father married Louise, daughter of Prince William of Hesse-Cassel, in 1842. The reigning King was childless and the representatives of the Powers settled the crown on Christian and his wife.

King George's father was called the "Protocol King." Christian was popular with his people in spite of his almost ceaseless struggle with the two political parties of Denmark. He occupied a patriarchal position and was related to almost every sovereign of Europe. His wife, the King of Greece's mother, was called "the aunt of all Europe."

#### A Simple Education.

George was educated with all the strictness and simplicity that prevail in a Danish palace. He was put in the navy and it was here, a young midshipman, 18 years old, in disgrace for refusing to obey orders, by the way, that he was sought out by the chancellors of Europe and offered a throne in a country about which he knew practically nothing and which it is doubtful if he had ever seen.

King of Bavaria, the King of Greece, in his attempt to override the constitution had aroused the enmity of the people. His position had become untenable.

In 1861 a student named Drusies attempted to murder Otto's Queen and was hailed by the populace as a new Harmadises. In October of the following year the troops arose, demanding that the King be deposed. A provisional government was set up and Otto and the Queen fled to Bavaria in a British warship.

Immediately it became plain to Europe that the provisional government of the little country had not the strength to prevent harassing political complications that would keep all the Near East in constant trouble. It was necessary to provide from the outside some ruler of the Hellenes. There were hurried diplomatic conferences and first England, as the special guardian and friend of Greece, was sought out.

The throne was offered to the Duke of Edinburgh. He declined. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha likewise showed no desire for the purple. Then M. de Camille, a French diplomat, came forward with the suggestion that the throne be offered to Prince William George, the Danish midshipman.

#### Went to Athens in 1863.

On October 30, 1863, the Prince came into Athens, and promptly upon his accession signed an act resigning his right of succession to the Danish throne in favor of Prince William George. The Greeks, weary of internal troubles, received him with open arms. He took as his motto: "My strength is the love of my people."

It seemed as though Greece was about to enter into a period of peace and prosperity under a popular monarch. To England especially did the Hellenes turn for help and sympathy.

England did not fall her friend. She sided with the monarch, the seven Ionian Islands, an important accession, as the islands were prosperous. By the constitution of 1864 the legislative functions of government were vested in the Boule, comprising a single chamber elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. The country had been demoralized, however, that it was not until 1870 that brigandage was suppressed.

On October 27, 1867, King George married the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia. Their children were Prince Constantine, born the following year; Prince George, born in 1869; Prince Nicholas, born in 1872; Prince Andrew, born in 1882; Prince Christopher, born in 1888, and one daughter, Princess Marie, who was born in 1875.

The new King soon found that his was not to be a peaceful reign in spite of the favorable auspices of his accession. Party spirit at Athens ran high. There were multitudinous bickerings between the political leaders. Internal and external discussions marked the political history of the times.

#### Tenure of Office Short.

The King's Ministers were unpopular and their tenure of office short lived. George's chief counselor, Count Sponneck, aroused popular disfavor. In 1874 he was obliged to bow to the wishes of the people and accept an ultrademocratic constitution drawn up by the National Assembly. This, the sixth constitution voted since the es-

tablishment of the kingdom, is still in force. Then the Cretan troubles broke out.

In the following year Sponneck left Greece and the nation turned to a consideration of the Cretan problem, which was to make uneasy for many years the head that wore the Grecian crown.

The liberty loving inhabitants of that island, encouraged by thecession of the seven Ionian Islands, chafing at the rule of the Ottoman, rose against their Turkish rulers and looked to Greece for aid. Russia was giving secret support to the Cretans, but King George, in spite of the cries for war on the part of a jingo Cabinet, refused to be drawn into the conflict and dismissed the leader of the Cabinet, Koumoundouros. This act of George's set up a precedent in the exercise of the royal prerogative. In 1869 the Cretan revolt was suppressed. For a time there was quiet in Greece's country.

In 1875 the constitutional crisis again became acute and there arose one of the most remarkable statements that modern Greece has known. This was Charilaos Trikoupes, who had just come from prison, where he had been sent for denouncing King George in a newspaper article. The nation called upon him to form a Cabinet. His bitter political opponent was Theodore Delyannos, and around these two figures the parties grouped themselves.

**Gained More Territory.**  
At the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war Trikoupes kept his country out of the combat, but the capture of Vienna dissolved his Ministry and Delyannos ordered the invasion of Thessaly. At the conference which followed the Congress of Berlin Greece gained considerable territory.

Trikoupes came again in power at the head of a strong party, and with the exception of three brief intervals he continued in office for the next twelve years. Trikoupes, as did his sovereign, began to dream of a new and great Hellas.

The two endeavored to attract foreign

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from the Powers if Crete was admitted to the fold, and he knew that Greece, whose army was a joke, whose navy a farce, could not again face Turkey alone. He ran away from his responsibilities and left the King to face the national crisis. The King named Rhalys, a statesman who had shown a more aggressive attitude toward Turkey, to take up the problem. It seemed as though Greece was again to drop to the drab level of factional bickerings when there came a theatrical coup that woke Europe up.

On the night of August 27 all the army officers in Athens and practically all the garrison marched out of the barracks and took up a position on the hills outside of the capital, announcing that they would not return until they

300 men seized the naval arsenal at Salamis in open revolt. The mutiny fell flat. The King was stronger with his people than before.

Ever and anon in those trying times rumor had it that the King wished to abdicate. The Powers were said to be doing all they could to force him to remain on the throne. The late King Edward was said to have been angered at his brother-in-law's action and to have written him a curt note telling him to put the thought of abdication out of his mind. He apparently realized that in spite of the internal troubles the people were really on his side.

On March 29, 1910, he appeared in the Chamber of Deputies and amid scenes of wildest excitement read a proclamation in which he promised certain revisions of the Constitution, provided the Military League, which was fanning flames that might kindle a new war with Turkey, should dissolve.

The judgment and prudence of the King, shown in all his actions in those trying times, were applauded in every chancellery in Europe. Time and again he had kept his country from war that would undoubtedly prove unsuccessful. He was biding his time for attacking Turkey.

When they came to him in Denmark with news that Italy and the Ottomans were at war he apparently saw the significance of that conflict to his country's affairs. He realized that now had come the time for him to strike hands with the Balkan States in a final crushing attack upon the Turk in Europe, weakened by the Italian war, and when the time came and the Montenegrins began their shelling of Scutari King George and his fighting men were ready.

**NO OFFICIAL WORD HERE.**  
Consul-General Botassi Tells Why King Was Believed.

Demetrius N. Botassi, who has been for thirty-five years Consul-General of the Greeks in New York, spoke feelingly

## The King and the Crown Prince Entering Salonica



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capital. They built railroads and did what they could for the development of mines and industries. But party politics again shattered their dreams. Delyannos with his war party rose again and the Powers were forced to blockade the Piræus to quiet the aggressive politician. When Trikoupes returned he became unpopular because of his heavy taxes imposed to face a situation brought about by his predecessor. In January, 1895, Trikoupes after quarrelling with the Crown Prince resigned and he died the following year.

The Cretan trouble loomed again and the Christians on the island were exposed to dangers. In February, 1897, Delyannos announced that Greek warships were about to proceed to the island to protect the interests of Greek citizens. The Greek people believed that this decision had the support of the King and his popularity grew immensely.

In March, 1897, hostilities began between Greece and Turkey. Prince Constantine was commander in chief of the forces. It was a popular war that the Greek troops were marching out to, but in spite of the general opinion it is now believed that King George in his heart knew that it was doomed to failure. Delyannos and not the King was behind it. Inferior and ill equipped troops were defeated every time they met the Turk; there was the natural reaction on the part of the people after the reversals and for a time the King was in disfavor.

But in February, 1898, the King with his daughter Marie was driving in the country outside of Athens. As the royal carriage mounted a hill two men ran out and fired several shots at the King. The King and his daughter escaped. The footman was shot in the leg.

#### One Assassin Taken.

One of the assassins was captured. A note served of thanksgiving was held the next morning, and as the King left the cathedral he received an ovation from his people.

In the following summer the King made a tour of the country and was everywhere received enthusiastically. Gradually the people were recognizing the fact that their ruler had done them great service in obtaining favorable terms from the Powers.

In the autumn of 1898 Russia suggested to the Powers that Prince George of Greece be intrusted with the Government of Crete, and with the appointment of High Commissioner he entered the island on December 21.

In 1900, when Theodoros was head of the Ministry, an elaborate plan was laid out to reform the Grecian internal administration and to remodel the army and navy on modern lines, under the guidance of foreign officers. The administration was not reformed. For nine years the army went from bad to worse, no foreign officers were employed and there was constant internal strife.

On July 17, 1909, Theodoros, after long and anxious conferences with the King, handed in his resignation. He foresaw that Greece was to have no backing

of the dead King's character. "His Majesty was a popular monarch," said the Consul-General. "I met him five years ago and understood then why he was so popular. It is to him that I owe my continual reappointment."

"King George walked about freely in the streets of Athens and was never accompanied by guards. He would have no ceremony about him. He was strictly a constitutional King—he reigned but did not govern."

"He was a great diplomat. Every summer he went to Aix-les-Bains for the waters and from there it was his custom to make excursions to different European capitals, where in a quiet way he would settle many diplomatic issues. "He was beloved by the army, which is made up of men from all walks of life. Often he would refuse an invitation to dinner with his officers and would go out to taste the soup of the common soldiers."

Mr. Botassi has hanging in the place of honor over his desk a copy of a portrait of King George painted by John Burroughs Torrey, a New York artist. The picture was painted at Aix-les-Bains in 1903.

A few days later Lieut. Tynpaldes with

## POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

- Following is a list of rulers and ministers assassinated since 1865:
- ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.
  - MICHAEL, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
  - PRIM, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
  - RICHARD, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
  - ABDUL AZIZ, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
  - ALEXANDER II, of Russia, March 13, 1881.
  - JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, July 2, 1881.
  - MARIE FRANCOIS SADI-CARNOT, President of France, June 24, 1894.
  - STANISLAUS STAMBOULOFF, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
  - NASR-ED-DIN, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
  - CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
  - JUAN IRIARTE BORDA, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
  - JOSE MARIA REYNA BARRIOS, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
  - EMPERESS ELIZABETH of Austria, September 10, 1898.
  - HUMBERT, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
  - WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States, September 6, 1901.
  - ALEXANDER, King of Serbia, June 11, 1903.
  - DRAGA, Queen of Serbia, June 11, 1903.
  - BOBRIKOFF, Governor-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
  - VON PLEHVE, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
  - CARLOS, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
  - LOUIS PHILIPPE, Prince Royal, February 1, 1908.
  - LUIS, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
  - SERGIUS, Grand Duke of Russia, March 13, 1908.
  - MARQUIS ITO of Japan, October 26, 1909.
  - PETER ARCADOWITCH STOLYPIN, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
  - JOSE CANALEJAS, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
  - NAZIM PASHA, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
  - FRANCISCO I. MADERO, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
  - JOSE PINO SUAREZ, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
  - GEORGE, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.

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## MORE ARE READY TO SMASH THE SYSTEM

### Two Harlem Ex-Inspectors of Police Tell Whitman They Can Deal Death Blow.

### HARTIGAN IS WEAKENING

### Convicted Policeman and His Wife Have a Long Talk With the District Attorney.

There seemed to be a good prospect last night that there might be a meeting within twenty-four hours between District Attorney Whitman and the former Harlem inspector, for whom recent callers at Mr. Whitman's office have represented themselves as envoys. Just when the meeting will come, if it does come, was not decided definitely last night, but it was the understanding that arrangements might be made at any moment by telephone. There seemed a possibility that the time might be set for a late hour last night.

Whitman also has been taken to Mr. Whitman that a second former Harlem inspector is being urged to join hands with the District Attorney. If these two men should decide to help the State it would leave to be tried only two of the five men who are accused of having sought to prevent the appearance of George A. Sipp as a witness against Policeman Eugene Fox.

The information conveyed to the District Attorney by the persons representing the first of these former Harlem inspectors is to the effect that this man, if he will, can practically break the back of the whole so-called "system" and bring the graft investigation home to the men "higher up." Such a revelation as this would go far toward completing the work Mr. Whitman took up in the present inquiry. Persons friendly to the second ex-official mentioned insist that he can make practically the same revelations.

Policeman Thomas J. Hartigan, who was convicted of perjury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Saturday, sought and obtained an interview with Mr. Whitman yesterday. In spite of taking this initiative Hartigan persisted in denying that he had carried money or an envelope from Inspector Sweeney to Capt. Walsh, and insisted that he had told the truth before the Grand Jury. He asked for another interview with Mr. Whitman to-day, however, and this strengthened the idea that he will surrender finally to the District Attorney and strengthen the case against Sweeney.

At Hartigan's request his wife came down to the Criminal Courts Building and brought their little boy with her. Hartigan stayed with his child in the library while Mr. Whitman and Mrs. Hartigan had a conference with Justice Seabury. Earlier in the day Hartigan had been brought before Justice Seabury, and his counsel, James A. Donnelly, made the customary motions to set aside the verdict. The motions were denied and the court set Friday morning as the sentence day.

It is believed that Hartigan's police associates have held out the hope of a pardon from Gov. Sulzer if Hartigan will only keep still and not plunge the police system deeper into trouble.

When the District Attorney and Mrs. Hartigan returned from their conference with Justice Seabury Mrs. Hartigan pleaded with her husband to tell the truth if he had lied. He insisted that he had told the truth. Mrs. Hartigan declares that Hartigan has been a good husband and father and that she cannot believe that he is guilty of perjury. Hartigan and his wife will call on the District Attorney again this afternoon. Yesterday's interview lasted about an hour and a half.

Edward J. Newell, former lawyer for Sipp, appeared before Justice Seabury yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty to the indictment found against him accusing him of bribing a witness to stay out of the jurisdiction of the court. The District Attorney served notice of motion on W. M. K. Clcott, Newell's counsel, that he will try to have the case brought to trial on Thursday of next week.

The new indictment against Jack Sullivan charging him with bribery of a witness was transferred yesterday from Judge Adams's part of the Court of General Sessions to the Supreme Court. Testimony charging Sullivan with acting as a collector of police graft has been presented already to the Grand Jury, but no indictment has yet been found.

It was said yesterday that it was likely that indictments might be returned to-day against Policemen William J. Smith and Victor Meyer, former members of Inspector Hayes's staff in the First Inspection district, who were accused as collectors of protection money by Rosie Hertz.

Further details were reached the District Attorney's office of the reported sailing of Annie Grey, ex-keeper of a resort in West Forty-sixth street, and her husband, Robert E. Ullner. Mrs. Grey is now said to have sailed on March 6 from Hoboken and her husband is said to have sailed on Monday, March 10. It was on the latter day that indictments were voted against both charging them with conducting a questionable resort, which is a misdemeanor. The indictments were made public only two or three hours after Ullner is reported to have started for Europe.

The District Attorney is investigating a report that \$15,000 was raised by interested persons to insure the absence from the country of Annie Grey and her husband. Friends of the woman say that she and her husband will return to America no later than June.

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**DEADLOCK IN JERSEY MAY BOTHER WILSON**

Senate and House Seem at Odds Over Jury Reform.

TEENTON, N. J., March 18.—Jury reform, which President Wilson insists must be accomplished in New Jersey in fulfillment of Democratic campaign pledges, had two of the party's gubernatorial candidates on edge to-day. The outcome was the unanimous passage by the Senate of the Davis bill providing for the appointments of bi-partisan jury commissions in all of the counties.

Prior to this action Gov. Fielder and Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City, each a candidate for Governor, had a conference at which President Wilson's message on jury reform was discussed. Gov. Fielder was dissatisfied with the position taken by Mayor Wittpenn, and after the conference the following telegram was sent from the Executive Office to Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and a Wittpenn boomer:

"Gov. Fielder this morning had a conference with Mayor Wittpenn and requested his assistance to have the jury reform bill passed without referendum amendment."

"He refuses to do so and Gov. Fielder requests me to ask you to use your good offices with Mayor Wittpenn to have him give his support to him."

Upon learning of the telegram sent by Gov. Fielder's secretary Mayor Wittpenn was incensed. He quickly sent the following despatch to the White House:

"Deliberate effort is being made to falsify my position on jury reform. I am pledged to the Zisgen bill with an honest referendum, which is, I am informed, the position of the President."

The Zisgen bill referred to by Mayor Wittpenn is the House measure recently passed with a referendum tacked on, which advocates of jury reform contend would practically destroy all chance of its acceptance by the voters of most counties. The Senate will probably not accept the Zisgen bill, and it remains to be seen whether the House will accept the Davis bill passed by the Senate. Should a deadlock ensue President Wilson will probably make his influence felt again.

The House passed unanimously to-day the bill authorizing the mutualization of the Prudential Insurance Company. The purpose of the measure is to place the ownership of the company in the hands of the policyholders instead of the stockholders. The value of the stock would be paid out of the surplus after its appraisal by commissioners to be appointed by the Chancellor. Should the bill become a law minority stockholders have announced their intention of attacking it in the courts.

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**BOB FITZSIMMONS ROBBED.**

Thieves Get Silverware Worth \$1,500 in His Attic.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 18.—The home of Bob Fitzsimmons, the ex-champion prizefighter, at Dunellen was robbed of \$1,500 worth of silverware within the last few days while the family was away.

Fitzsimmons to-day reported to the police that the silver was stored in the attic. His son discovered the theft to-day.

**KILLS SISTER PLAYING SHOW.**

Eight-Year-Old Boy Was Enacting a Moving Picture Scene.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—Stephen Pantex, eight years old, of 158 Third street, while playing that he was a cowboy in a moving picture show, pointed a revolver at his sister Margaret, four years old, and told her to throw up her hands. The little girl didn't understand and her brother pulled the trigger. The bullet pierced her heart.

Stephen explained that he and his sister were acting a scene they had witnessed at a moving picture theatre the day before. He had found the pistol in his father's desk and didn't know it was loaded.

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