

MR. MORGAN'S BODY ON LINER FRANCE

Coffin Placed in "Chapelle Ardente" Draped in Black Velvet.

FULL MILITARY HONORS

Soldiers' Band Plays American and French Anthems—Thousands on the Quays.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

HAVRE, April 4.—The special train bearing the body of J. Pierpont Morgan arrived under the awning of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique alongside the steamship France, on which it is to be taken to America, at exactly 6 o'clock this morning. It was afterward transferred to a large cabin on the ship which had been transformed into a chapelle ardente draped in black velvet. The coffin was placed on a twenty-inch pedestal which was covered with a velvet pall. There are four electric torches veiled with crepe at the corners and four electric lights at the corners of the cabin. These are also covered with crepe. There are four chairs in addition to a president in the cabin.

When the funeral train arrived here it was met by the Deputy Prefect of the Seine Inferieure Department in accordance with orders issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A battalion of infantry with a band and flags arrived at 6:50 o'clock and formed a double line between the car and the ship. Mr. Morgan was a commander of the Legion of Honor and full honors were paid to him by the troops. The soldiers presented arms and the band played Chopin's funeral march and the American and French anthems. A military salute for a commander of the Legion of Honor was fired by the troops.

Thousands of people crowded the quays to see the transfer of the body from the train to the ship and as the coffin went over the side and the band played a dirge almost all heads were uncovered. The ceremony was a very impressive one. Mr. Bescher, the American Vice-Consul, represented the United States. Deputy Prefect Benoit, who had been specially designated to represent France, was on the quay in full uniform. Gen. Clément commanded the soldiers, and M. Duport, the Governor of the Seine, was present. Capt. Fournier represented the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The French Government was desirous not only of recognizing Mr. Morgan as a friend of France, but also to recall the services which he rendered to this country in 1871.

The body was accompanied here by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, Dr. Dixon and Dr. H. H. Hays of Morgan, Harjes & Co. Many members of the American colony from Paris as well as American residents of Havre were at the quay.

A large suite aboard the France, which sails to-morrow, has been reserved for Mr. Morgan's relatives.

FUNERAL MONDAY, APRIL 14.

Date Not Definitely Fixed, but That Is Likely to Be the Time.

It is expected that the funeral of J. Pierpont Morgan will be held on Monday morning, April 14, at St. George's Church in this city. There has been no announcement by the family or the Morgan firm, but this time has been fixed upon, but this date is considered the probable time. The steamship France is due here on April 11 or 12. She is scheduled to sail to-day, her usual sailing to London. It is expected that if all goes well she should arrive at this port on the afternoon or evening of Friday, April 11. She may not be able to dock before Saturday morning.

Definite announcement of the date of the funeral may be made on Monday. After the funeral the body will be taken by special train to Hartford, Conn. The interment will be in Cedar Hill cemetery.

PRaise FOR MARLBOROUGH.

John Burns Eulogizes Duke for Attitude on Land Question.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons to-night John Burns, secretary of the Local Government Board, eulogized the Duke of Marlborough for writing what he called an "excellent pamphlet" on the land question.

Mr. Burns said the Duke deserved great credit for this pamphlet and also for putting part of Blenheim Park under the plough, which was better use than it had ever been put to before.

POPE URGES MORE LIBERTY.

Tells Pilgrims to Get Government to Respect Church.

ROME, April 4.—In an address to Italian and pilgrims, written by Pope and delivered in his behalf in the Consistorial Hall, the pontiff complained against the laws of religious liberty existing in certain Catholic countries. It was understood that Pope referred to lands which have been granted to non-Catholics.

PRINCESS MARY IN NEW ROLE.

Makes Her First Appearance in Rotten Row as Equestrienne.

LONDON, April 4.—Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King, made her first appearance as an equestrienne in Rotten Row to-day. It is the first time she has been seen in this role.

Twelve Tom Sphinx for U. of P.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The University of Pennsylvania was notified to-day that a twelve-ton red granite sphinx, excavated near Memphis, Egypt, and bearing the head of Rameses II, the first of the great pharaohs, has been able to obtain, has been shipped from Cairo. It will be put in the new rotunda of the museum.



WILSON'S CHOICE OF ENVOY PAGE PRAISED

"Nation" Says Return to "Scholar-Diplomat" Is Great Tribute.

ENGLISH APPRECIATE IT

Great Britain Doesn't Value Wealth as Ambassador's Greatest Quality.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 4.—The Nation, the leading Radical weekly, in a noteworthy article on the appointment of Walter H. Page as American Ambassador to London says:

"President Wilson in reverting to the scholar-diplomat as the type of man most qualified to represent the United States has paid a silent but striking compliment to the good sense of the British people. He has assumed that what we most value in an American Ambassador is not wealth but the ability to lavish it on magnificent houses and entertainments, but personality and achievements and the extent to which he brings with him the true flavor of American life."

The Nation remarks that the circumstances of the appointment of Dr. David Jayne Hill as Ambassador to Berlin and that of Mr. Page of London are almost identical. Dr. Hill's appointment, the Nation says, was an appeal from the recesses of commercialized Berlin of today to the city of high thinking and plain living of a generation ago. Charles Tower, the previous Ambassador, was prodigal in fetes and receptions. He leased a fine house in the capital and greatly pleased the Kaiser by the splendor he maintained.

There is no need to enter into details of the unhappy but illuminating sequel when the Kaiser learned that whatever might be Dr. Hill's other qualifications for the post his private means would only permit him to maintain a modest establishment and that the days of splash and glitter were over. It was one of those incidents that tested and revealed a man and a society and neither the Kaiser nor Berlin came out of it with credit.

Recalling the fact that the late John Hay and Mr. Choate were both rich, the Nation says: "This circumstance counted for little or nothing in enabling them to win the position they came to hold in British society and public life. It was thrown into its proper insignificance by the other endowments, but it would be absurd to pretend that the late Whitelaw Reid was quite so successful in disguising the fact that he was a millionaire."

"To many Englishmen and not a few Americans there was something incongruous in the spectacle of the representative of a republic that in still officially supposed to be dedicated to Jeffersonian simplicity inhabiting a most splendid mansion in London and maintaining considerably more than decent state. It was difficult to harmonize such a spectacle with the invigorating democratic Americanism which was the essence of James Russell Lowell's character as it was of Mr. Hay and Mr. Choate."

"President Wilson was right in thinking that on public rather than on personal grounds and from an American even more than a British standpoint there should be a change of type and that it should be clearly demonstrated that even in these spendthrift days wealth is not an essential in a nominee to the London Embassy."

"We welcome and honor that demonstration. It fits with our conception of what America should be and at her best really is and it may not be without its usefulness in restoring to London society a more just sense of values."

The Nation concludes by indorsing the view that the United States ought to furnish its Ambassadors with an official residence and an adequate salary.

MANOCAL-ASBERT FEUD GROWS.

Intens How Is Settled Asberistas May Bolt to Liberals.

HAVANA, April 4.—The squabble between President-elect Menocal and Gov. Asbert of Havana province is becoming more tense. Senator Asbert insists on his right to dictate appointments to certain Cabinet and other places, while Gen. Menocal firmly denies this proposition.

The followers of Gen. Menocal will meet to-morrow to discuss the situation. The Asberistas will meet on Sunday to consider the terms which may result from the meeting of the Menocalists.

Unless the differences are arranged before Congress convenes on Monday the Asberistas may bolt to the Liberals and give the latter a majority in both houses, thus insuring the election of Liberal Speakers.

The Menocalists papers are urging the Asberistas to consider only Cuba's salvation, while the Liberal organs are wooing them and urging them to bolt.

MACHINE GUN FOR SUICIDE.

German Infanterist Blows Himself to Pieces at Graz.

BERLIN, April 4.—An infantryman committed suicide in a horrible way at Graz to-day. He fixed a cord to the firing mechanism of a machine gun and stood in front of it.

He pulled the cord and his body was torn to pieces.

SCUTARI HAS FALLEN, SAYS PARIS REPORT

Albanian Fortress, Long Besieged, in Hands of Montenegrins and Servians.

WARSHIPS OFF THE COAST

Powers' Demonstration to Coerce Montenegro to Be a Blockade.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 5.—A despatch from Belgrade to the Matin says Scutari has fallen. No details of the capture are given.

King Nicholas seems to have made good his threat which was cabled here to-day from Cetinje, the capital of the little kingdom.

"Scutari will be my future capital," King Nicholas said. "We intend to take Scutari and keep it. We are fighting against poverty for our very existence. Our national life is at stake. You cannot graze on rocks. Montenegro has tried it long enough to know it cannot be done. Ours is a struggle against starvation and death and it is far better to die fighting than to go on living as we are now."

"We must have Scutari," the King said in conclusion.

When the fighting men of little Montenegro lashed out at the Turk in the early part of last October to the astonishment of all Europe the goal of their campaign was the important Turkish fortress of Scutari on the lake near the Montenegrin border. They moved quickly. There were some lively artillery duels on the mountains near the town and by October 10 King Nicholas' soldiers had swept the Turkish troops back and out of the passes near Scutari and had a clear road to the fortress.

At that time Essad Pasha arrived with nine battalions of Ottoman troops and the garrison was estimated at 20,000.

Scutari was completely beleaguered by October 16. Gen. Mashtovich of the Montenegrin army pushed his men to forced marches through heavy rains. Albanian irregulars marched to raise the siege. There were accounts of massacres on the part of the Montenegrins. Their siege guns sank in the thick mud and their heroic women put shoulders to the wheel. It was a whole country of rugged mountaineers who fought to take Scutari. The fortress of Parakech was once captured by the Montenegrins, but on November 1 the victors were driven out by Turkish shells. King Nicholas himself was constantly at the front urging on his men to the siege.

Again and again the cables had rumors that the 3,000 besiegers had captured the town, but the Turks refused to surrender and kept up brisk answers to the terrific bombardment. By December the Servians, the relief crew of the Balkan War, had joined in the siege. Scutari was one of the beleaguered points of the London conference, when the fighting was renewed after that diplomatic fizzle. Austria became alarmed when it seemed as though Scutari would really fall, and sent a British note to King Nicholas telling him to quit the siege. He said that he would take Scutari or never go back to Cetinje again.

WARSHIPS OFF THE COAST.

All Powers Not Yet Represented in the Demonstration.

LONDON, April 5.—The position at Scutari is still unknown here. There are rumors of further fighting and there is one report that the place has been captured. Some of these is confirmed. The only news from the beleaguered source is the declaration of King Nicholas that Scutari must be taken. Warships are already cruising off the Montenegrin coast, but it is apparent that all the Powers which agreed to participate in the demonstration are not as yet represented and no official action is reported to have begun. It is again reported that the demonstration will take the form of a blockade.

According to reports from Vienna British Admiral Troubridge, as the senior officer, will command the allied fleet. There is an abundance of fleet reports from Vienna. The commentator of the Daily Telegraph writes strongly of what he calls the "young and vigorous force" and attacks the Russian Slav for encouraging the Montenegrins in Serbia.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, on the other hand, sends a warning that all alarmist stories from that city should be accepted cautiously, especially those in reference to the irritation in Austria. He admits that if the situation were really as strained as the newspapers and rumors make it appear it would be grave indeed.

The ambassadorial conference was resumed in London yesterday. The newspapers say that perfect harmony between the Powers was revealed at this meeting and that orders were sent to have warships constitute an effective blockade of the Montenegrin coast.

A despatch from Belgrade to the Daily Telegraph says the bombardment of Scutari will be resumed Saturday. Servian howitzers have been posted around the place. The plan of a general attack has been revised by Gen. Mashtovich, the Servian commander in chief.

ASKS U. S. TO STOP WAR FEVER.

German Paper Suggests Mr. Wilson as International Doctor.

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, April 4.—In its evening edition to-day the Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a leading article concerning the possibility of stopping the war fever in Europe.

Following the peace agitation of modern times and dwelling especially on the action of Nicholas II. in 1899, when he invited the governments of the world to send delegates to the conference at The Hague, the paper suggests the calling of a new conference on the armament question. It is the view of the Zeitung, however, that such a conference could not very well be summoned by one of the countries participating in the activities which make all Europe an armed camp.

Of all the great Powers only the United States, it says, could render this service to the countries in question and thereby earn the eternal gratitude.

"The inauguration speech of President Wilson," the paper continues,

"gives rise to the hope that in him we might find the statesman who could and would institute a movement looking to the calling of this new conference. The best citizens of his country undoubtedly would stand ready to indorse any action the President might take in this direction."

RUMANIAN AFFAIR ENDED.

Settlement Reached With Bulgaria. Says Semi-official Announcement.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Sr. Petersburg, April 4.—It is announced semi-officially that a common basis for a settlement of the trouble between Bulgaria and Rumania has been reached. The question will be settled definitely and the result declared simultaneously with the resumption of the peace negotiations.

The presence of the representatives of the Balkan States is now needless. M. Danoff, the Bulgarian representative, left here to-day, and M. Gheka, the Rumanian representative, will leave shortly.

BIENOS AYRES FIRE CHECKED.

Fear of Loss of Large Quantity of Meat Excites London.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 4.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says that the fire in the Armour plant there did not reach the new works. The loss on the old works is now placed at \$600,000.

The fire in Buenos Ayres aroused extraordinary interest in the London meat market. The Argentine chilled meat trade is an extremely sensitive one. It is built up on the theory that the meat must be consumed within thirty-five days from the time the animals are slaughtered, and that period after allowing for the twenty-three days voyage, leaves little time for the disposal of the meat in this country.

For this reason it is impossible to keep stocks of chilled beef such as are kept of frozen mutton, but a close account has been taken of all available supplies. There are only eight big meat companies operating in Argentina, and so that if one killing of 3,000 animals a day, as is the rule in South America, has to stop or slow down, the others will probably immediately increase their output. It is understood that the Blanca company (which is really a branch of the Armours) will continue to export mutton, but will have to cease for a time sending over beef.

Spain Looks for European Allies.

Premier Romanones Says Country Has Developed Since Losing Cuba.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 5.—"Our war with America was not all disaster," said Premier Romanones, talking to the correspondent of the Daily Mail yesterday.

"The recent changes in Spain and the possibility of closer relations with the triple alliance, or the triple entente," he continued, "are all to our benefit. Since we lost Cuba the development of our country at home, especially in agriculture and mining, has been immense. Before that event our methods might be characterized by the simplicity of the ancient Romans. Now they have improved and are in accordance with the best modern ideas and the proportion of production to the effort and cost has been doubled."

"The stimulus given to agriculture, mining and manufacturing interests is reflected in the business done by the great railway companies. Recently the Spanish companies have had difficulty in coping with the demands for transportation. One of the companies has just sent an urgent demand to the railway firms of other countries for 3,000 cars. This shows the increasing wealth of the country, and it means an increase of power. It shows that Spain has new resources and new vigor."

The Premier told how the general development and the adoption of compulsory military service had affected the country. He said: "We see everywhere a vast increase in the armed forces of the nation. We feel that these circumstances demand also an increase in our military and naval power and we already have begun to accomplish it. We must have a larger budget for the Ministry of War."

"In the future we shall build more barracks and everything in the army will be done on a larger scale. Already this year we have adopted compulsory service and we are justified in expecting the most splendid results therefrom. The more we have built up our power, the more we have lost in the eyes of the world. It is really a terrible situation, but it is assisted by the abolition of class distinction. It was formerly a case of the working classes only going to war. In the future every one will go to war and there is already much evidence of an improvement in the national spirit."

In comparison with other European States we have lost a small army, but its increase in number and value will be quick and great. It is our immediate object to raise the strength of the standing army in time of peace from 100,000 to 200,000 men."

"These broad facts show that Spain is going forward and in the process is acquiring an appreciable force. They also show that when she gives her friendship it will not be that of an impatient people and will not be given empty handed. New combinations and arrangements may be necessary in view of the recent developments in the East and the vast increase in armaments of certain Powers. Spain cannot and ought not to be indifferent or uninterested in these new problems."

"The first problem that we have to solve is whether Spain can continue in the isolated and absolutely neutral situation in which it exists at present."

The Premier assured the interviewer that Spain was as yet in no wise compromised or committed, but one fact of some consequence was borne in the minds of Spanish statesmen, and that was that "at this moment of change and almost of crisis Spain must always be on the terms of best friendship with France and England."

MRS. R. NORMAN WINS DECREE.

London Court Orders Husband to Rejoin Her in Thirty Days.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 4.—The Probate and Divorce Division to-day granted an order to Mrs. Robert Norman, said to be the wife of the secretary of a New York corporation, for a restitution of her conjugal rights. Under the order her husband must rejoin her in thirty days or otherwise she will have grounds for a suit for divorce.

It Costs Money to Talk to You!

You are the most expensive man in the world to talk to.

In order to get in a word edgeways with you a man must put up or shut up.

It costs about \$100 a minute to talk to you, and we would like three minutes of your time right now.

The fact is, we have no reason to complain of business in general, but we would like to get yours.

We not only want your business, but by all the standards of fair play we are entitled to it.

What you are looking for in your clothes is something which average clothes cannot give you.

You are looking not only for excellence in fabrics and workmanship, but for Style—that Style which is more the manner than the mode.

And it is this particular sort of Style which has made Saks clothes the first and only choice of thousands of New Yorkers who recognize the wisdom of a good appearance.

Men's Suits, \$17.50 to \$45
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

GERMANY GETS BACK ITS PRIZE AIRSHIP

Zeppelin, Captured in France, Returns Home Much Disfigured.

Berlin Much Mortified

One Paper Suggests That Officers Should Have Blown Up the Cruiser.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

BERLIN, April 4.—The German airship cruiser Z4, which landed at Lunenburg in France yesterday and was seized by the French authorities, has arrived safely back in Germany. The pain work was scribbled all over with "Vive la France," "A bas l'Allemagne," "Bon jour Guillaume" and similar calumnious epithets of wit of the irreverent populace of Lunenburg.

The great ship crossed the frontier at Vie this afternoon and is now housed at Frescati, near Metz, Germany, is breathing freely again and perhaps Europe has cause to share in the general relief.

The latest section of the press and the public is manifesting masterly composure over the awkward incident, but in less controlled quarters where patriotism is a disease a state of mind bordering on hysterics prevails. In these quarters it is regarded as an irreparable national disaster and it is declared that all the jealously guarded secrets on which Germany pinned her hopes of retaining the supremacy of the air have been handed to her supremacy "on a silver plate."

The opinion of the Tagliche Rundschau, which regards itself as the official organ of the big air fleet party, lashes itself into hysterical fury worthy of a British suffragette. It demands that the officers of the airship be court-martialed. It says they ought to be blown up, the ship and all on board rather than take the risk of giving its priceless secrets to France. The paper says it imagines that France will gain so much benefit by the knowledge it obtained that the long sought "day of reckoning" cannot be much longer delayed.

The opinion of the Tagliche Rundschau is typical of the general view of the Extremists. At the same time it cannot be denied that the incident has created an extraordinary stir. At the same time there is a feeling of mortification and disappointment among the most conservative people over the affair, as it has convinced them among other things of the vagueness and uncertainty of the contest for supremacy of the air. No one is now able to persuade himself, as some have done heretofore, notwithstanding the numerous disasters to the Zeppelin airships, that the Fatherland has reached the point of perfection in the building of these vessels.

It is admitted that an airship which can lose its bearings in a fog as it is blown by a light wind out of its course and suddenly find itself within the lines of a hostile army is still a very imperfect weapon. Just how much the French army aviators have been able to learn is a matter of conjecture. A great many doubt whether the knowledge which they gained gives them what the hysterical Germans assume. The authorities here appreciate the fact that France has in no wise strained her rights.

The War Office gave a statement to the Lokalanzeiger to-day the France had two legitimate courses open: She could either let the vessel return in the air via a French officer aboard on a prescribed route or she could dismantle

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A Sale for the Man who wants 50c and 75c Silk Half Hose at 29c

The most important silk hose offering this Spring—in quantity, quality, variety and price.

This is, above all, the silk hose season. You are wearing Oxford ties now, or will be in a day or two, and inasmuch as your hose will be more or less exposed, it ought to be of silk. Having put this consideration before you, we will now say a few words about the hose. We had to take a thousand dozen of this hose in order to get the price we wanted. But if we know anything about silk hose values, the distribution of this merchandise at such a favorable price will be as easy as rolling off the proverbial log.

Here's the assortment. (1) Plain heavy silk hose, with high spliced heels and double soles, in black, tan, navy, gray, maroon, purple and others. (2) Men's overshot or two-tone mixture silk hose, with lisle thread heels and toes. In black and white, navy and white, tan and white, maroon and white, lavender and white, and others. (3) Men's two-tone ribbed heavy silk hose—that is, accordion effects.

Men's Union Suits at \$1.20 \$2 & \$2.50 kinds

This is as fine a lot of merchandise as ever came into the Union.

This is a sale to appeal to every man, no matter what his size may be or his preferences. We don't care what sort of union garment you want, because you are already taken care of. There are sleeveless athletic suits, with knee length drawers; and suits with 1/4 sleeves and knee length drawers; and suits with 1/4 sleeves and three-quarter length drawers; and suits with 1/4 sleeves and ankle length drawers.

These garments are made of a fine quality mercerized Sea Island cotton, in just the right weight for wear right now and right through the Summer months. Tailored and finished and sized perfectly, and obtainable in white, cream, ecru, blue and flesh pink. And 2.00 and 2.50 qualities for 1.20, mind you! No man can conscientiously ask for more.

Men's Accordion Knit Scarfs that are great value at 78c

In fact they are regularly \$1.50

1,200 Hand Knitted Scarfs, in the new style of accordion effect. These are the combinations: Black & helio, black & purple, black & blue, black & red, black & green, and black & white, as well as a variety of others. Beautiful hobbie cross stripes, in sharp contrasts of color. Splendid quality and just the thing for smart fold collar wear. Don't miss it!

Handkerchiefs to interest any man with a nose—for news!

12,000 Crossbar Handkerchiefs, in six styles of crossbars, and boxed six in a box, in any one of the different styles.

Value 75c per 1/2 doz. - today six for 55c

"Or something a little better," in white handkerchiefs, with one of your initials embroidered in coloring or white and enclosed in a ring at one corner. Very good style.

Value 1.50 per 1/2 doz. - today six for 95c

The Man who wants \$4 and \$4.50 Oxford Ties at \$2.95 will have to get them today.

New Spring models, in patent leather, vici kid, gun metal and tan Russian calf. Blucher and straight lace styles. But don't overlook that this is the final day.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

the vessel, in which case the complete exposure of her construction would be inevitable.

Paris, April 4.—The German Zeppelin airship which came down plumb in the midst of a brigade of French soldiers on the parade ground at Lunenburg yesterday and the officers in charge of the dirigible were released to-day by the French Government after the Germans had given their word of honor that they had made no military observations.

It cost the Germans \$2,000 for customs duty to get their airship back and the incident has cost the whole German army plenty of mortification, for the Germans have always guarded most jealously the secrets of their airship construction. Now one of the newest of their air craft has been for a day the object of minute observation on the part of French engineers and constructors, who went all over the machine searching, as they said, for photographic apparatus.

Capt. Glund, the ranking officer in charge of the dirigible, telegraphed to Friederichshafen early to-day telling of his plight, and a carload of tanks of hydrogen and the money for the customs duty were hurried to Lunenburg. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the big craft rose slowly and set off for the German border, while three military aeroplanes from the French hunkers at Vernay darted impudently about and a big crowd shouted "Vive la France!"

The incident is now reported closed by the French Government. It came out to be, for while the German officers were being escorted to the Mayor's home yesterday afternoon a hostile crowd stoned their machine. Capt. Glund and his colleagues gave their word of honor that they wandered down strange air lanes and became lost before they realized that they were sailing over

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To regulate the Stomach and relieve Indigestion, your Physician will recommend the use of

CELESTINS VICHY

A delightful water, unexcelled for all table uses.

Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

