

SERVIA TURNS TO NEW KING; WORK OF MURDERERS INDORSED

Rumors that Karageorgevitch Is Not Satisfied with the Situation—Authentic Story of the Assassination Told by One of the Soldiers Who Took Part in the Affair.

The conference of senators and deputies, held at Belgrade, resolved unanimously, that the constitution of 1888 should be put in force, and that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch should be elected king.

It is not certain that Karageorgevitch will accept the crown. The most sensational rumors have been received from Geneva. One is to the effect that the prince demands that before he enters Belgrade all officers concerned in the murders shall have left it, requires an increase in his civil list, and insists that his election must be unanimous.

It is believed that the terms laid down by the prince will be granted, that the assassins will be banished, and that amnesty will be extended to them later.

Prince Karageorgevitch, although little is known of him among the people of Serbia generally seems to have caught the public fancy, and his election will be a popular one.

King and Queen Durdied.

The bodies of the murdered king and queen were spurned and split upon by hundreds as they lay in rude coffins awaiting burial. They were buried

body was torn in a barbaric fashion. The appearance of the royal apartments is indescribable. The doors and floors are shattered and the ruins drenched with blood.

A new element in the situation is a feeling among the intelligent classes in favor of the abolition of a Serbian monarchy altogether, and the creation of a republic, but it is certain that Austria and Russia would not countenance the creation of a republic.

The government has laid claim to the possessions of the late monarch. It is not known whether he left a fortune, but it is supposed that he had considerable savings, having lived economically during the last decade. It is reported that the greater part of his money was deposited in England, but it is questionable whether the capital would be delivered to the Serbian government. The opinion at Belgrade is that all belongs to the state, even including the king's foreign investments. It is possible that ex-Queen Natalie may also appear as an heiress. Queen Draga was in receipt of 30,000 gulden monthly, and also had great savings, which will be handed over to her three sisters.

NEW KING DENIES COMPLICITY.

Says the Killing Was to Him a Shocking Surprise.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the Serbian throne, gave an interview at Geneva, Switzerland, in which he repeated his disclaimer of any complicity, direct or indirect, in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. He expressed his detestation of the crime, and gave a brief outline of his own political tendencies.

Replying to a series of direct questions, Prince Peter said:

"It is true my partisans have a complete organization in Serbia, with which I am in frequent communication. I know from other sources that the discontent of the Serbian people had reached its height, but I could not possibly have foreseen the events of the other night. I in no way contributed to their preparation, and I took no part, direct or indirect, in them. On the contrary, their perpetration surprised me.

"My opinion of the executions of the king and queen of Serbia is this: I deeply regret that it has been thought necessary to shed streams of blood. I formally disapprove of the violent measures, and I especially deplore that the army has had recourse to such measures—an army which has nobler tasks to accomplish than assassination. It would have sufficed to force King Alexander to sign his abdication.

Ever a Soldier of Fortune.

Since Prince Peter Karageorgevitch has been spoken of for King of Serbia, those who have known for a long time the members of his family and who some years ago knew him as an interesting figure in Paris, are recalling various phases of his adventurous and checkered career. His life has been filled with dare-devil escapades and the ups and downs of a royal pretender and a soldier of fortune. He has been constantly engaged in intrigue, plots, and counterplots for the realization of his royal demands.

The prince received in Belgrade the

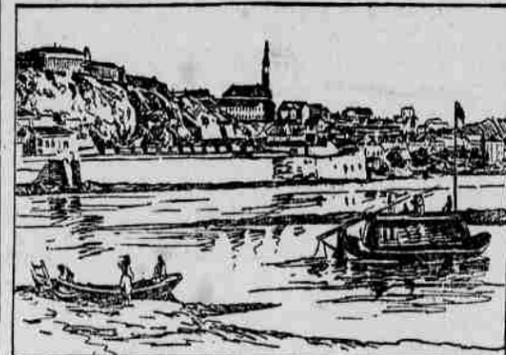
early education of a prince, but when a boy of 12 he saw the role of his family terminated and he and his relatives were driven into exile. He entered the lycee of Sainte Barbe, and there qualified himself for the military school of St. Cyr, from which he was graduated a sublieutenant. Later he entered the military staff college, and, graduating therefrom just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he eagerly plunged into this conflict as an officer of the foreign legion, which was largely made up of scions of noble houses and adventurous foreigners.

He was in the hardest fighting of the war and took part in the battle of Orleans, where his cousin, Nicolaevich, was killed. He there attracted the attention of Gen. Billot, who made

and feeling their way, the revolutionaries climbed the stairs and got into the dark anteroom to the king's apartment. Here they found candles and lit them.

"This seemingly slight circumstance was decisive to the whole action. Without light they could not have found the victims, who fled from their sleeping apartment through corridors and numerous rooms, and might have escaped, but some of the officers with burning candles and others with pistols commenced to search for the royal couple.

"In breathless haste the conspirators ran through the rooms, opened wardrobes, and looked behind curtains, in vain. In the anteroom connecting with the corridor between the old and new palace the sergeant of



View of Belgrade, Where Assassination of King and Queen Took Place.

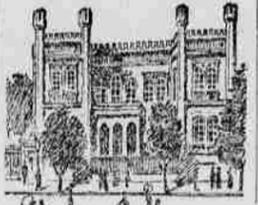
him a member of his personal staff. His conspicuous bravery in the battle of Villersexel brought him the badge of the legion of honor. On the conclusion of the war he turned his attention to Herzegovina's struggle for liberty and took a prominent part in the rising which was the starting point of the Russo-Turkish war. He spent the great part of his fortune in aiding the insurgents.

ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER.

Royal Couple Long Evaded Their Determined Pursuers.

The following is a narrative of the revolution given by men who took an active part in it.

"Army officers to the number of ninety having formed a project of a



Where Cabinet Ministers Were Killed.

revolt, among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Serbia and the majority of the officers of the Sixth regiment. Lieut. Col. Mitschitch invited his comrades to meet in the Kallimaden garden at 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

"At 1:40 a. m. the officers in eight groups went to the royal palace. Each had special directions regarding his part in the revolution. In the palace itself the revolutionaries had two important partisans in the king's bodyguard—Col. Alexander Maschin, Queen Draga's cousin, not brother-in-law, and the king's personal adjutant, Lieut. Naumovitch.

"Two officers of the high military academy appeared at the appointed hour, 2 a. m., at the gate of the palace, where the king's adjutant, Panafotovic, who was in the conspiracy, handed them the keys to the garden gate, which is always kept locked. First, stepping before the guard at the palace, one of the two officers called, 'Throw down your arms.' A fight ensued, with shots from both sides, in which several persons were wounded.

"The revolutionaries then entered the front garden without hindrance and reached the courtyard of the old palace, where Lieut. Naumovitch was waiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor. By this it was seen that the palace was carefully closed and that danger was suspected. Hurrying up stairs to the first floor, the revolting officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants and the royal couple by the noise of the shooting. Lieut. Lavar Petrovitch, alarmed by the unwanted hubbub, hurried forward with a drawn revolver in one hand and in the other a sword.

"'What do you want?' he cried. 'Show us where the king and queen are,' came the reply. 'Back!' cried Petrovitch, and at the same moment a bullet stretched him on the ground. The revolutionaries pressed forward, when suddenly the electric light gave out. All stood in darkness. In the greatest excitement,

the gendarmes was sleeping. Awakening, he stepped before the revolutionaries, who felled him.

"At last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Capt. Dimitrevic severely, but was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. Indeed, this servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to secrete themselves. When he told them this he was shot.

"Col. Maschin now joined the revolutionists and led them back to the sleeping apartment, where the king's adjutant tried to hinder the search. He shot at Lieut. Naumovitch, who fell dead. The others then killed the adjutant.

After a long search a small door leading into an alcove was discovered, but it was found locked. It was broken in with an ax, and here the royal couple were found in undress.

"The older officers first intended forcing the king to abdicate, but the young officers were in no mood to be held back and shot at the royal couple. Nobody knows in the excitement who shot first, but it is generally said it was Lieut. Kisties.

"After the murder King Alexander's body was found entirely covered with blood. That of Queen Draga was badly torn by bullets. The report that the bodies were thrown out of the window into the garden is untrue. The young officers intended to do so, but Col. Maschin prevented it, exclaiming, 'That would be barbarous.'

"All the servants of the royal couple fled when the first shots were heard, with the exception of Queen Draga's servant, who was found dead. At 2:12 o'clock all was over. Col. Maschin issued from the gate of the palace, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech saying:

"We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitches, and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the king's evil spirit. Long live Serbia!

"The people responded: 'Long live the army!'

Almost simultaneously with the butchery in the palace the troops en-



Geographical Position of Serbia.

deavored to arrest all the relatives of the queen and those ministers whom the conspirators disliked. Two brothers of the queen, Lieut. Cols. Nikola and Nikodem Lunjevica, were seized and escorted by a detachment of troops from their dwelling to the guardroom of the divisional commander. They were evidently not suspicious of their doom, and were lighting cigarettes when they were shot dead by eight soldiers.

FLOOD AND TORNADO WORK RUIN IN SOUTHERN STATES

For days and weeks the sunny southern skies had been greedily drinking up the waters of the rivers and streams of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. In the valleys people sweltered as the feverish earth was subjected to the overpowering sway of the sun, and the rivers and streams dwindled.

The elements seem to have become drunken mad with the draughts of nature's wine and began a revel that knew no bounds of life or property and swept all before.

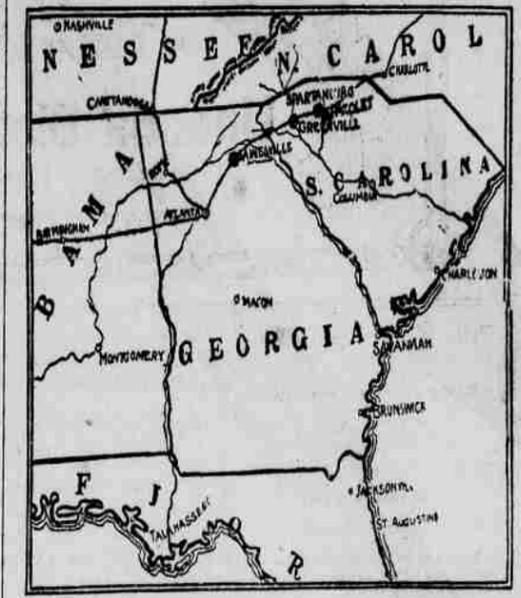
The peaceable little town of Gainesville, Ga., and its environs was the first to suffer from the play of the monster of the air. With devilish fury

the blast of death swept down upon the village.

The destruction of the large cotton mill by the tornado was the first serious blow that had been struck the growing industry. Then a series of disasters befell the towns in the valleys of the three states.

This time the elements hurled back to the earth the water it had sucked up, not in rain, but in sheets and torrents that swelled the streams until their beds were the confines of the valleys.

The most serious result, of course, is the loss of life. Thirty-four are known to have been killed. The property loss is over three million dollars.



Map Showing the Sections of South Carolina and Georgia That Suffered Severe Damage From the Flood.

MAYOR KERN EXPLAINS ACTION.

Statement From the Chief Executive of Belleville, Illinois.

In answers to criticisms of his action in not using more forcible means to disperse the mob which lynched the negro, Wyatt, at Belleville, Ill., on the night of June 6, Mayor Kern said:

"It is true that I requested the officers not to use their guns. I did so after careful reflection. I was convinced in my judgment that to do so would not stop the citizens in their determination to get Wyatt, but that such a course simply would fan the flame of their insane fury. I was convinced that to do so would precipitate a battle. I was convinced that many citizens would be killed or maimed in the encounter.

"I did not want to see innocent blood flow on account of the guilty wretch in the jail. He was not worth the sacrifice which would have followed and which would have been simply awful to contemplate in its fearful scope.

"The officers did their full duty. They arrested the assassin. They locked him up in one of the strongest and most modern jails in this or any other country. They exhausted their possibilities in defending the prisoner. They could not be asked to kill and lay down their own lives to save a murderer. The men actually on the ground were the best judges of the critical situation.

"You ask me who is to blame for the lynching. The negro, Wyatt, who came into this community armed and with murder in his craven heart is to blame for it. The negro, Wyatt, who tried to murder the county superintendent of schools is to blame for it first and last.

"I don't approve of mob law. I do not wish to be understood to condone the offense of the mob. But there was a reason for the fury which burst forth. Murders have been too frequent in our county of late. Too many murderers have been able to get away by flight or to conceal their crimes. A vicious negro, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, an agitator, has been busy in Belleville, under the equal rights act.

"The assault on Mr. Hertel was singularly atrocious in its nature. It was Wyatt who disturbed the peace of

STAND BY FREE TRADE.

British House of Commons Rejects Protection Proposal.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 424 to 28, declared its hostility to a protective tariff, which had been proposed by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. It had been supposed that the ministry would stand by Mr. Chamberlain and accept defeat, but Premier Balfour, in a speech in which he declared himself an out and out free trader, but demanded that the party leave his hands untied in so important a national question, saved the ministry from its threatened overthrow, averted a political crisis and



Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

relieved Colonial Secretary Chamberlain from the necessity of resigning.

It is reported that the Duke of Devonshire at the king's wish acted as a mediator and played an important part in patching up the cabinet crisis. King Edward regards his coming visit to Ireland as of the utmost importance, and the visit could not occur if parliament were dissolved.

Premier Balfour took the house by storm. His speech was the most extraordinary and the most vehement he has ever been known to make in his long political career. So thoroughly did he carry the house with him that the Chaplin amendment to the budget, which declared that the repeal of the grain tariff would involve needless disturbance of trade, was defeated by a majority of 396 votes, composed of unionists, liberals and Irish members. The minority who supported Mr. Chaplin's amendment were almost all the followers of the government, while many others of the conservative party abstained from voting.

KING LEOPOLD IN DISFAVOR.

Belgian Monarch's Selfishness Displeases Parisian Club.

La Figaro of Paris states that the members of the Jockey club of that city have a serious affair to settle with Leopold II of Belgium on his next visit to the French capital, which will occur toward the end of the present month. It seems that when the king was last there in February, he dined at the club off a "canard aux navets," which he pronounced to be the finest he had ever eaten, and the next day the chef of the club disappeared. It was later learned that he had been kidnapped by the Belgian monarch and is now in charge of the royal kitchen at Lachen. Then the Jockey club met and resolved some disagreeable things about the old royal rone, with more to come.



SERBIA'S NEW CROWN PRINCE

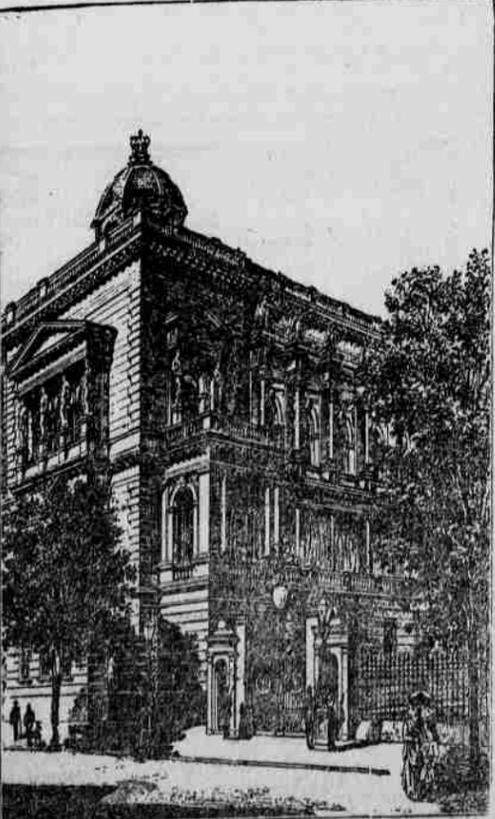
after midnight, secretly and without ceremony, with not a single friend at their grave side.

The remains were interred in a vault in the cemetery chapel. Two wooden crosses alone denoted the spot, marked "Alexander Obrenovitch" and "Draginja Obrenovitch." The other bodies lie outside in the cemetery in rough graves.

Lieut. Naumovitch was not buried with the other victims, but in response to the wishes of the public was buried in daylight, with full military honors, and is now generally styled "a patriot who died for his country."

The sisters and nieces of the late queen, who had been arrested by the military authorities, were expelled from the country. Her sisters were permitted to take a farewell look at the dead queen's remains. They were subsequently conveyed by the police on board a Serbian ship, which took them out of the country. They were lucky to escape with their lives.

The autopsy held has proved that the late king received thirty shot wounds, many of them deadly. Queen Draga had numerous shot and saber wounds, and it is alleged that her



View of Corner of the Palace, Showing Windows of Apartments Occupied by the King and Queen.



FRED J. KERN

our community. It was he who fired the shot which felled Hertel. He and he alone was to blame for the irregular execution of himself. He suffered the consequence of his own cowardly deed."