

TOLD BY AN ASSASSIN

The Story of the Killing of Alexander and Draga Related.

ONE WHO TOOK PART

King Did Not Fire a Shot Even in His Own Defense.

Belgrade, June 13.—A general feeling of cheerfulness pervades the city and country. There is no truth in the report that a portion of the Serbian army is marching to attack Belgrade.

Belgrade, June 13.—The assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, the latter's two brothers, the Serbian premier, minister of war and former minister of war, perpetrated in the dark hours of Thursday morning by a band of officers, and the proclamation by the army of Prince Peter Karageorgievich, the "pretender" to the throne, as king of Serbia, has apparently, it may be said now that thirty-six hours have passed, been accepted by the capital and the Serbian people without a murmur. The meeting of the skupshtina on Monday next is now looked forward to confirm the proclamation and to regularize the new situation.

Republic Is Favored by Some.

The only 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, and this sentiment is shared by at least one member of the provisional government. Differences of opinion on this point developed at a meeting of the cabinet when the new foreign minister, Ljuboimir Kalievich, expressed himself for the establishment of a republican form of government. The majority of the ministers, however, declared themselves in favor of a new king in Prince Peter Karageorgievich. They strengthened their declaration by the strong argument that it was certain that Austria and Russia would not countenance the creation of a republic. This is the view generally shared by politicians.

Royal Victims Buried at Night.

The remains of the ill-fated king and queen were buried almost stealthily Thursday night in the chapel of St. Mark, where the members of the Obrenovitch family are interred. 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 it would be delivered to the Serbian government. The opinion here 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.

STORY OF THE ASSASSINATION

Told by some of the Men Who Had the "Nerve" to Do the Work.

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 revolt among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Serbia, and the majority of the officers of the Sixth regiment, Lieutenant Mitschitch invited his comrades on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock to meet in the Kallimagden garden, 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 Konak, the royal palace. Each had a cue and especial directions regarding his part in the revolution. In the Konak palace itself the revolutionaries had two important partisans in the king's bodyguard—Colonel Alexander Maschin, Queen Draga's cousin (not brother-in-law), and the king's personal adjutant, Lieutenant Naumovich. Two officers of the high military academy appeared at the appointed hour, 2 a. m., at the gate of the Konak, where the king's adjutant, Panajotovic, 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 Konak 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 en-

SQUATTERS' RIGHTS CAUSE A STRIKE

Why the Longshoremen at Benton Harbor Will Not Unload Boats.

Benton Harbor, Mich., June 13.—A serious strike affected operations on the Big Four docks here. The steamer Jay Gould arrived with a cargo of salt. The railroad company had torn down ten houses on the bank of the St. Joseph river which had been occupied by longshoremen, who had built the houses themselves and knew no other homes. The houses were located on railroad grounds and the company held that the occupants had no right to remove the buildings.

Forty men who lived in the houses are furious and will not unload a boat until satisfactory compensation is made for the railway company's act in tearing down the houses. The laborers claim that the action of the railway company was arbitrary, as the ground was being used for no other purpose.

BRYAN'S FOURTH OLD-TIME KIND

Democratic Leader Proposes to Observe Simplicity of Early Day Celebrations.

Lincoln, Neb., June 13.—W. J. Bryan has made the announcement that the Jefferson club, of Fairview, his country home, will hold a Fourth of July celebration this year, at which Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland; Richard S. Wynne, of Texas, and City Attorney Taylor, of Chicago, will be orators.

Bryan said the desire of the club is to return to the simplicity and sincerity of the early day celebrations, instead of making it one of sport and money-making for merchants.

GREAT CONCERN MAY DISSOLVE

Report Concerning Northern Securities Company Is Not Denied.

New York, June 13.—The American states that today the Northern Securities company will be voluntarily dissolved and stocks of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies will be distributed to their former stockholders. The Securities company refuses to confirm or deny the statement.

tered the front garden without hindrance and reached the court yard of the old Konak, where Lieutenant Naumovich was awaiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor. Hurrying upstairs to the first floor the revolting officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants and the royal couple by the noise of the shooting.

KING MADE NO RESISTANCE

Chased Through the Palace and Shot Like a Wolf.

Lieutenant Lavar Petrovitch, alarmed by the unwonted 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 ball stretched him on the ground. The revolutionaries pressed forward when suddenly the electric light gave out. All stood in darkness for a moment, but finally climbed the stairs and got into the dark ante-room to the king's apartment. Here they found candles and lit them, and then proceeded to hunt for the royal couple, who were fleeing from room to room through the palace.

Running through rooms, opening wardrobes and looking behind curtains, at last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Captain Dimitreiev severely, but was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. This servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to secrete themselves. When he had told this he was shot. Colonel Maschin now joined the revolutionaries and led them back to the sleeping apartment, where the king's adjutant tried to hinder the search. He shot at Lieutenant Naumovich, who fell dead. The others 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 Lieutenant Klitsch.

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 Colonel Maschin prevented it, exclaiming "That would be barbarous."

LIKEWISE IN NAVY

The Application of the New General Staff Idea.

MOODY IS STUDYING A SCHEME

Which Has Been Presented to Him on the Subject—The Army Innovation.

Washington, June 13.—Details of the general staff project, which the naval general board has submitted to Secretary Moody for his consideration, have been made public at the navy department. Its adoption by congress would mean a reorganization of the navy department. Under the new scheme the secretary of the navy stands at the head of the department, and in his absence the assistant secretary. Under the latter's control are placed all the bureaus of the department with the exception of the bureau of navigation, the duties of which are to be performed by the general staff.

In charge of the military end of the department will be the senior ranking naval officer on duty at the department, who will have the position of chief of the general staff, and probably rank as vice admiral. This officer will be responsible to the secretary for the movements and organizations of fleets and for all matters relating to the personnel of the service. Under the chief of staff will be three grand divisions of the general staff, to be known as the divisions of the personnel, of the fleet, and of war plans, respectively.

The scheme further contemplates the creation of an executive committee, whose duties will be the formulating of war plans and direction of the work of all branches of the general staff. The general board will be known as the general council. The duties will be of an advisory nature on all matters referred to it by the secretary.

Chief of Staff a "Big Tanager."

Washington, June 13.—A committee of twelve of the general staff, of which General Tasker Bliss is chairman, has nearly completed a draft of regulations for the government of the general staff. The regulations to carry the general staff act into effect will make radical changes in the army. The chief of staff will be an all-powerful person, uniting in himself all the theoretical authority exercised by the commanding general under the present law and the power heretofore unofficially vested in the adjutant general. As drafted the new regulations leave little or nothing of the adjutant general's department and less of the inspector general's department. The adjutant general will keep the records as now and he orders to the army will be promulgated and published by him, but the chief of staff will direct the issue of orders.

He will be the intermediate between the president and secretary of the army and staff bureaus will receive instructions and orders from the chief of staff in the name of the secretary of war. The chief of staff will have the supervision of the troops of the line, will direct military operations, and in general will be the most powerful officer that ever held a position in the army in times of peace. Of course, at all times he will be subject to the order of the president and the secretary of war. Not only the purely military matters supposed to be given to the commanding general are given to the new staff in the general regulations, but the supplies and shipments also are under his direction. The new regulations make the general staff officers on duty in Washington boards to consider all matters requiring investigation and report, including inspections.

The general staff will recommend officers for detail and promotion, and the enlistment and recruitment of soldiers also will be taken from the adjutant general's department and given to the general staff. An important feature not yet wholly determined relates to officers detailed from the general staff to the various army departments. The regulations as prepared provide that the officers so detailed, either to a department or with a division or brigade in the field, shall become the chief of staff of the commanding officer of the department or division of troops operating in the field, without regard to the rank of any other staff officers in the command. The committee hopes to submit a draft to General Young in order that he may send it to the secretary of war before he leaves the city. General Young will make a tour of the great lakes next week, leaving here on Saturday.

HUSBAND SHOTS WIFE AND SELF AT DENNISON

Dennison, Iowa, June 13.—W. A. Porter attempted to shoot his wife last evening. His wife interfered, and in the scuffle she was probably fatally shot. Porter shot himself and will die.

STEAMER SUPPOSED TO HAVE SUNK ARRIVES AT MANILA

Manila, June 13.—The United States steamer Shamshui, reported wrecked during the hurricane the 5th, arrived here this afternoon.

ABUSES ARE FOUND THERE

Condition Civil Service Finds in Washington Postoffice.

TOO MUCH POLITICS

In the Promotion and Appointment of Employees.

Washington, June 13.—The civil service commission today submitted to the postmaster general its report with reference to the charge of violation of the civil service regulations in the Washington postoffice.

Too Much Politics.

The report says there has been a departure from the observance of civil service rules in the promotion of certain employees and many appointments made for political and personal reasons.

The committee believes the recent legislation will prevent continuance of the abuses.

McCOOKE CAME OF A FIGHTING FAMILY

Whose Names Dot the History of the Civil War.

Dayton, O., June 13.—One of the heroes of the civil war, a member of General Sherman's staff and for years one of the foremost soldiers in the



GENERAL ALEXANDER M.D. MCCOOK.

United States army, General Alexander McDowell McCook, U. S. A., retired, is dead. He suffered a third stroke of paralysis and passed away half an hour later at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Craighead, in this city. The other two strokes of paralysis occurred in the last few weeks.

Major General Alexander M.D. McCook was a member of the fighting McCook family of Ohio. He was born April 22, 1831, appointed to the military academy in 1847, being graduated in 1852. He fought all through the civil war and came out of it a major general of volunteers, his record being of the highest.

BET SUGAR SUBJECT GETS INTO COURTS

Company Obtains Legal Standing in a \$20,000 Suit Based on Bounty Law.

St. Paul, June 13.—After many failures in the courts and through the legislature to collect \$20,000 earned under the beet sugar bounty law the Minnesota Sugar company has obtained a legal standing in the supreme court. The supreme court granted the petition of the Minnesota Sugar company for a writ of certiorari, directed to State Auditor Iverson, to show cause why he should not certify to the court the records in the beet sugar bounty controversy.

The order does not determine anything, but it is first blood for the beet sugar people, as it gets their case against the state into the court. This is the beginning of the end of the case, because it will be decided whether the state must pay the claim.

Says He Anticipated Chatfield-Taylor.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 13.—William H. Bruno, a comedian, says that the dramatization of "Idle Born" by Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, of Chicago, is not the first dramatization of the piece. Bruno says he dramatized the piece in February, 1901, and that it was first presented in 1901 in Manistee, Mich., under the name of "The Other Woman."

KANSAS NOT NEEDED

So Declares Commissioner Ware, and Adds That She Has a Big Bar!

GETS A WIRE FROM KANSAS CITY

Whose Mayor Is Mighty Sure That Town Needs Help—Situation at East St. Louis.

Washington, June 13.—Commissioner Ware, of the pension office, makes the following explanation of his order discontinuing the soliciting of funds for Kansas flood sufferers in the pension bureau: "It is true that I did issue the order, and I did so for the reason that I am not going to have people in this bureau asked to contribute funds for suffering Kansans. I am a Kansan myself, and it would not be right to have people in the departments asked to contribute to the relief of the people of my state. I have no jurisdiction over the money of the employees of this office, and don't care to tell them how they can spend it, but I am not going to have people make a subscription business of the Kansas fund here."

Insists Kansas Is Rich Enough.

"I have not the slightest objections to Kansans contributing all they want to the fund, nor do I object to their being asked to give the money in this office, but they must leave the people of other states and the popular subscription idea alone. Kansas can take care of herself. If there is suffering and want the state has millions of dollars in bank to draw on."

Mayor Gilbert Telegraphs.

Kansas City, Kan., June 13.—Mayor Gilbert has sent the following telegram to E. F. Ware, commissioner of pensions, at Washington: "The relief committees invite you to come to Kansas City, Kan., and see if you were correct in the statement that Kansas needs no aid. Four thousand families—20,000 people—are homeless here. Is it right for us who are not in need to let our pride prevent charity coming to those who are really suffering when we cannot furnish it?"

Kansas City Now Has Water.

Kansas City, June 13.—City water has been turned on at the Quindaro pumping station. This with the flow from the Turkey Creek station will, unless some unforeseen accident occurs, furnish the city with its first clean water for nearly two weeks and removes danger from fire.

RIVER HAS BEGUN TO FALL

East St. Louis Feels Safe From Further Floods That Destroy.

East St. Louis, Ill., June 13.—The river is falling here, and as it is falling at all points above—both as to the Mississippi and Missouri—there is no danger of further devastating floods at this point. But the water has got around the town and is coming on from the north and east, which perhaps accounts for the slowness of the fall in the river. The one thing that seems to be very plain is that the people here will need help to re-establish themselves in their homes after the flood goes down.

St. Louis, June 13.—The river here is falling at about the rate of four-tenths of a foot an hour. The rate will probably be increased by Sunday or Monday. There is very little change in the situation in the rest of St. Louis except the falling river has lifted the hearts of the flood sufferers with hope of relief.

PROSECUTION RESTS IN THE JETT-WHITE CASE

Jackson, Ky., June 13.—The prosecution in the Jett-White case rested this morning. After denying the motion of the defense to instruct the jury to dismiss the defendants, the judge gave the defense until 2 this afternoon to prepare their case.

ADMITS VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION IS CRUSHED

Caracas, June 13.—Gen. Matos has published a manifesto addressed to the Venezuelan people confessing the revolution is crushed and terminated.

Two Indiana Criminals Hanged.

Michigan City, Ind., June 13.—Ora Copenhaver, white, and William Jackson, colored, were hanged in the state prison between midnight and 1 a. m. Copenhaver murdered his wife in Indianapolis and Jackson killed a man near Evansville for the purpose of robbery.

Commies Man Won the Prize.

Mason City, Ia., June 13.—A. H. Gale has been nominated for senator of the Forty-third district to succeed W. F. Harriman. The nomination was by acclamation and is regarded a victory for the Commies element in the state.

"His Stock Inventoried Short."

Stevens Point, Wis., June 13.—Jerome L. Barker, assistant postmaster, was arrested and lodged in jail on complaint of a postoffice inspector. He is charged with embezzling \$650 from the office. His stock inventoried short when checked up.

NOTORIOUS CONVICT ESCAPES FROM JOLIET

James W. Wilson Sentenced From Chicago Mysteriously Disappears.

Joliet, June 13.—James W. Wilson, a notorious forger, serving an indeterminate sentence from Cook county, disappeared from the penitentiary in a most mysterious manner Wednesday afternoon, and every effort to secure a clue to his whereabouts has failed. Warden Murphy and other prison officials insist that he is hiding inside the walls, and are devoting their entire attention to a search of the prison grounds and buildings on that theory. Every avenue of possible escape has been cut off, and the walls are being closely guarded. Wilson was employed in the chair shop. Some days ago he complained of his tooth, and secured an appointment with the dentist at the hospital for 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. He was there promptly, and left the hospital about 4:30, and immediately disappeared. Thursday morning his prison clothes were found secreted in a shed adjoining the prison stables, inside the enclosure. Near the clothing were found two pieces of twine that evidently had been used for tying some parcel. Wilson weighed 128 pounds, and was only 5 feet 2 inches in height. He was arrested in 1900 in Minneapolis for forgery, and indicted, but escaped while awaiting trial. In February, 1902, he was arrested in Chicago for forgery. He had secured some blank money orders from the Wells-Fargo Express company, and made several out for \$50. On these he forged the name of F. O. Reed, of Oklahoma, and then passed several. O. G. Holmes and W. L. Betran, two Chicago hotel keepers, and E. Rosenthal, of 226 State street each cashed one of these orders. It was for this that he was caught and sentenced. He came here March 1, 1902.

Some of the guards believe that Wilson has got away. One of them claims that he saw a man with a light suit and a slouch hat walk out with the party of visitors that started through the penitentiary at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and left about 5. He was about the size of Wilson, and he advances the theory that Wilson joined the party of visitors after he had changed his clothes for some that had been smuggled in to him from the outside and hid in the shed where his prison clothes were found. Wilson's real name was Lewis W. Stablein, and he went under the alias of W. A. Miller at one time.

STATE IS WITHOUT ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD

Springfield, June 13.—It was reported here last night that Lieut. Gov. Northcott left Chicago for Indianapolis to attend the biennial meeting of the Modern Woodmen of America and that he did not notify the secretary of state of his departure. Mr. Northcott, who is acting governor in the absence of Gov. Yates, notified the secretary of state Monday that he would be out of the state between June 14 and June 21. The information is that he will be in the hoosier capital tomorrow morning. Under the law the acting governor is prohibited from leaving the state without notifying the secretary of state.

Senator John C. McKenzie, of Elizabeth, Jo Davis county, who is president pro tem of the senate, is expected here Monday to assume control of the executive department in Lieut. Gov. Northcott's absence. Meantime Col. D. G. Oglesby, Gov. Yates' private secretary, is supposed to be acting governor.

PARDON IS DESIRED FOR CHILDREN INMATES

Peoria, June 13.—The board of supervisors voted yesterday to petition the governor to pardon all the children who have been committed to and are now inmates in Peoria county industrial school.

The school has been before the public for some time in a more or less unfavorable light, and the board decided to do away with it. There has been considerable complaint of the treatment accorded the children who have been committed to the school.

Upward of 50 children are enrolled in the school, which has done good work, but fallen into incompetent hands.

SEVEN ARE KILLED IN WHISKY DISTILLERY

Glasgow, June 13.—Three men, three boys and a woman were killed and a number of persons were injured last night as a result of the fire at the whisky distillery. Thousands of casks of spirits exploded.

FIVE ITALIANS ARE BURNED TO DEATH

New York, June 13.—Five persons, Italians, were burned to death early today in a tenement building on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street in a fire which the police believe was of incendiary origin.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN TYPHOON'S SWEEP

Saigon, French Cochinchina, June 13.—A typhoon of extraordinary violence swept over Hanoi Namdinh and Thabinh last night, causing much damage. Many natives perished and several Europeans were injured.

Italian Cabinet Resigns.

Rome, June 13.—The cabinet resigned today.

Philippines Can Attend Purdue.

Lafayette, Ind., June 13.—Filipinos will be received in Purdue university on the same footing as Indians. The Philippine commission on education recently made application for admission for the young men of the island and the trustees have taken favorable action on it.