

SELECT KING TODAY

Servian Parliament Almost Certain to Place Peter Karageorgievich on Throne

REPUBLIC MEETS WITH LITTLE FAVOR

Few Students Alone Support Suggestion to Overthrow Monarchy.

ALEXANDER'S FRIEND COMMITS SUICIDE

Officer Who Warned Monarch Takes His Own Life by Shooting.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ALL RELEASED

Provisional Government Frees Offenders Against Old Regime While Courts Adjourn and No Arrests Are Made.

DELIGRADE, June 14.—At a conference of senators and deputies held here tonight it was unanimously decided that the constitution voted by the great assembly in 1885 should be put into force and that Prince Karageorgievich should be unanimously elected king and the members of the Skupshchina and Senate. After the election a deputation of the assembly will be held to wait on Prince Peter and communicate to him the decision of the national assembly.

The Servian constitution of 1885 was more liberal than any granted previously and provided that all taxpayers citizens should become electors, by whose votes the Skupshchina was elected. It remained in force until May, 1904, when the late King Alexander by a coup d'etat abolished it and restored the constitution of 1830.

All Quiet in Servia.

Complete order prevailed in Belgrade last night and absolute quiet is still reported this afternoon throughout Servia. The streets of the capital bear an animated appearance, being crowded with officers and a large number of students who have arrived from abroad. It is believed with the object of demonstrating in favor of Prince Peter Karageorgievich as king.

Some republican tendencies are notable among the students who have studied in France and Switzerland; these latter, however, are quite overshadowed by the opinion of the majority and the opinion of no doubt that the national assembly will tomorrow pronounce in favor of a monarchy and elect Prince Karageorgievich.

The newspapers continue to point out the impossibility of the establishment of a republic and advocate the election of Prince Peter in order to assure a brighter epoch in Servian annals.

Powers Ministers Remain Mute.

The foreign representatives in Belgrade continue to maintain a strict reserve.

Peter Vrhovitch, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the radical party and a former minister of state, has been appointed president of the senate, in succession to M. Harinkovitch, who has resigned. M. Vrhovitch will take the chair at the joint meeting of the senate and the Skupshchina tomorrow on the occasion of the election of the new king.

After the election the Skupshchina will draw up a program of procedure for the new sovereign and then await generally the arrival of the king at Belgrade. The sovereign will then form a new ministry and dissolve the Skupshchina.

The government yesterday pardoned all persons imprisoned for political and press offenses and ordered their immediate release. No arrests have occurred since the tragic events of last Thursday. The court of cessation and the appeal court suspended their sittings from that date.

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

Former Queen Natalie has telegraphed to her former lady-in-waiting to make inquiries whether she will be permitted to come to Servia and visit her grave.

Lieutenant Colonel Miltav Zivanovitch of the general staff committed suicide by shooting himself on Friday. It is understood the officer took his life because among the late king's papers was found a letter from Zivanovitch informing him of the plot against his life. The newspapers, however, attempt to make out the suicide to be the result of money troubles.

Politicians Confer Together.

Politicians and members of the Skupshchina have been holding conferences throughout the day and while there are rumors of minor differences, the election of Prince Karageorgievich appears absolutely assured. The Skupshchina and the Senate meet promptly at 10 tomorrow morning. It is said the ministry desires that it proceed to elect the king by acclamation.

The radical leaders have prepared a platform for the new constitution upon the lines of that of 1885. The chief points are:

(1) The king shall not be the commander in chief of the army.

(2) The civil and military authorities must swear allegiance to the constitution and not to the king.

(3) Universal suffrage and the abolition of the senate.

The constitution of 1885 is of a liberal character and its adoption was approved at a conference held this morning between ministers and those deputies already in Belgrade.

Congratulatory addresses have been received by the ministry from a large number of country districts expressing warmest thanks for its patriotic action at such a critical moment and hoping that it will carry matters to a successful ending. The foreign ministry has also received satisfactory dispatches from London, Paris, Berlin and Rome, all saying that the governments there have not the slightest intention of intervening in Servia's internal affairs and expressing the hope that peace and order in the political situation will soon be restored.

An official statement of Russia's position has not yet been received, but according to reliable information, Russia has no desire to intervene and will not object to the election of Prince Karageorgievich.

The Official Gazette, issued today, is confined almost entirely to the publication of messages of congratulation received by the provisional government.

Premier Resigns to Die.

It is known that the murdered premier, Marcovitch, resigned his portfolio only a few hours before his assassination. His action was the result of a difference of opinion with King Alexander concerning the meeting of the new Skupshchina. The late king, fearing disturbances, proposed to the premier that the leading members of the opposition parties and the editors of

RELIGION BREEDS RIOTS

Corpus Christi Celebrations Attended by 10,000 in French Town.

PARIS, June 14.—A riot was feared today on the occasion of the Corpus Christi celebration, the anti-clerical movement to provoke counter demonstrations.

In Paris the day passed off as a peaceful one, even at churches, the Madeline and St. Sulpice, where, disregarding the advice of the prefect of police, processions issued from the edifices and marched around the church enclosures.

Some disturbances, however, were reported from the provinces. At Nantes, where the prefect forbade the processions, the radicals mobbed the prefecture, stoned and broke the windows and smashed two entry boxes. Detachments of gendarmes and Cossacks drove back the demonstrators.

Violence also occurred between the Catholics and socialists, in which several were injured.

The principal squares in Nantes are occupied by troops to prevent further disorders. Minor disturbances are reported from Brest, Dunkirk, Lyons and other places.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 14.—The church festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated today. Five thousand Catholics paraded and there was a great show of Spanish colors. Forty church societies escorted Bishop Henk to altars in various parts of the city. The ceremonies at the cathedral were on an elaborate scale. For the first time since the occupation of the islands many Americans participated in the ceremonies.

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RECORD IN COTTON EXPORTS

Value of Crop Sent Out of Country Larger Than Ever Before.

QUANTITY ONLY TWICE EXCEEDED

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Says Machine's Plan of Rural Free Delivery Would Cost \$100,000,000 a Year.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Special.—Cotton is still king in the export records of the United States, and its record in the present year is likely to surpass that of any preceding year. The value of raw cotton exported in the eleven months ending with the present day is, according to the preliminary figures of the treasury bureau statistics, \$38,745,000, which is \$5,000,000 in excess of the highest eleven months' record ever heretofore made. Two years ago the figures reached \$33,675,517. Should the June figures equal those of June, 1932, the total for the year would be \$37,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the banner year 1931.

The quantity exported this year is not as great as that of the years 1898 and 1909, however. The total quantity exported in the eleven months ending with the present day is 33,257,295 pounds, against 3,088,224,478 pounds in the corresponding months of 1901 and 3,213,000,000 pounds in the eleven months of 1929, when the value was but \$22,414,180. Thus the present year is the present time is \$20,000,000 more than that of the corresponding eleven months in 1929, but the value is \$8,000,000 in excess of the value for the corresponding period of that year. The average price per pound of the cotton exported, determined by dividing the total value of the cotton by the number of pounds into the value of the cotton, is 1.15 cents per pound.

Comparing the total values of cotton exported with those of preceding years, 1932 seems likely to show the largest total value in raw cotton exports of any year in the history of our commerce. In 1928 the total value of raw cotton exported was, in round figures, \$33,000,000; in 1929, \$32,000,000; in 1930, \$32,000,000; in 1931, \$32,000,000; in 1932, \$32,000,000; in 1933, \$38,745,000; in 1934, \$38,745,000; in 1935, \$38,745,000; in 1936, \$38,745,000; in 1937, \$38,745,000; in 1938, \$38,745,000; in 1939, \$38,745,000; in 1940, \$38,745,000; in 1941, \$38,745,000; in 1942, \$38,745,000; in 1943, \$38,745,000; in 1944, \$38,745,000; in 1945, \$38,745,000; in 1946, \$38,745,000; in 1947, \$38,745,000; in 1948, \$38,745,000; in 1949, \$38,745,000; in 1950, \$38,745,000; in 1951, \$38,745,000; in 1952, \$38,745,000; in 1953, \$38,745,000; in 1954, \$38,745,000; in 1955, \$38,745,000; in 1956, \$38,745,000; in 1957, \$38,745,000; in 1958, \$38,745,000; in 1959, \$38,745,000; in 1960, \$38,745,000; in 1961, \$38,745,000; in 1962, \$38,745,000; in 1963, \$38,745,000; in 1964, \$38,745,000; in 1965, \$38,745,000; in 1966, \$38,745,000; in 1967, \$38,745,000; in 1968, \$38,745,000; 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