

cause loss of strength and great danger."

Insisted on Getting Up.

From midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning the Pope dozed quietly and appeared to be relieved by the rest. An hour later, however, he began to show restlessness, had several coughing fits and found difficulty in breathing. On this account he insisted upon rising.

The attendants, although reluctant to do so, were forced to comply with his request, but he returned to bed within a few minutes, unsteadily. Pillows were piled behind him and he half sat and half reclined, that position being more favorable for easier respiration.

Professor Marchiafava arrived at the Vatican shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning, and with Dr. Amici made a thorough examination of the patient. This disclosed a congestion in the thorax, more pronounced on the left side than on the right. The physicians issued the following bulletin:

The Pope passed a tranquil night. This morning the fever had diminished to 100 degrees. The symptoms of tracheal bronchitis persisted, more pronounced on the left side. The kidneys are in good condition and the general condition is satisfactory.

Pope's Sisters Weep.

The Pontiff's sisters and niece drove to the Vatican, and the Pope, observing unmistakable signs of weeping, said in the Venetian dialect, which seemed tender than pure Italian: "Don't cry so much. It is true I am ill, but let us hope in God."

Since becoming weaker it was remarked that the Pope spoke only in Venetian, even with those who are not so familiar with that dialect. The sisters took turns during practically the whole day at the bedside of their brother, who said to them that he felt he could endure his suffering better when one of them is near him.

At noon his temperature rose slightly above 100 degrees. Several times during the day the Pope was partially overcome by the accumulations in his throat, which interfered seriously with breathing. Then he experienced a sense of suffocation, and nervous tremors shook his whole body, while perspiration gathered on his face.

Doctors' Authority Exercised.

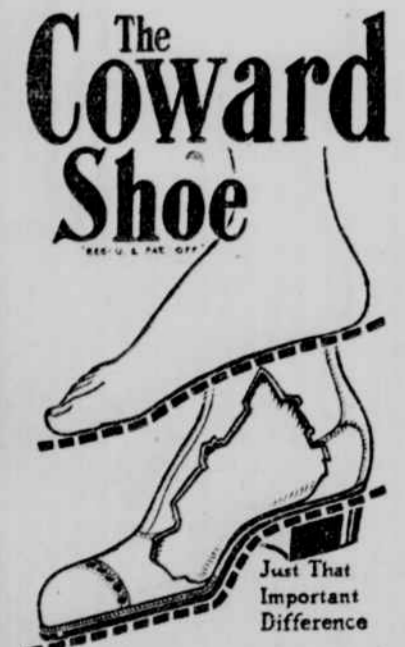
The doctors continued to exercise all their authority to prevent their patient from talking, but the Pope rather resented this prohibition, saying that it was the only comfort left him. He thought it very hard to have that rule enforced, particularly on the day which had been fixed for the celebration of his name day. That fell this year on March 19, which was in Easter week, but it was not celebrated on that occasion because of the Pope's illness, the celebration being postponed until this Sunday.

The papal white and yellow flags, however, were hoisted over the bronze doors of the Vatican and in the courtyard. All the military bodies wore full dress uniform. It was considered a good indication that Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal Secretary of State, attended the great function at the Church of St. John Lateran.

The crisis in the Pope's illness will come in the next twenty-four hours, and in order to meet the decisive conditions the physicians have been regularly administering heart stimulants, including straphanthus and digitalis. These have had the effect of not only lowering the pulse, but reducing the body heat. The Pope was nourished throughout the day with the yolks of eggs and milk, to which a little wine was added. These were administered in small quantities, so as to have a continuous effect.

Jokes With Marchiafava.

After the examination this morning, when Professor Marchiafava was giving his instructions for the relief of



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SUFFRAGETTES HURT BY LONDON PARK MOB

Woman Folds Her Arms in Defiance at Howling Crowd and Receives Clods of Turf in the Face.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 14.—The usual Sunday meetings of the suffragettes in Hyde Park, Wimbledon Common and Hampstead Heath were again marked by disorderly scenes. The crowds refused the speakers a hearing, and eventually the women were escorted away by mounted and foot police. In Hyde Park a crowd of ten thousand persons surrounded the cart which the suffragettes used as a platform, and showers of turf, orange peel and other missiles fell around the first woman who tried to speak.

Folding her arms, she faced the crowd in silence. A volley of turf greeted her defiant action, and she was twice struck in the face. Finally mounted police conveyed the cart out of the park, the suffragettes singing, and the crowd responding with catcalls and volleys of turf. Some of the women who insisted on walking away and displaying their colors were roughly treated.

An aspect of militancy which is causing some uneasiness to the authorities is the fact that, despite the increased vigilance of the police, the authorship

of the more serious crimes is seldom detected, a majority of the arrests made being for window breaking or for obstruction. Even in some of the most flagrant cases of window breaking the authors have escaped.

Since the campaign of destruction was resumed in January there has been a steady increase in regard to the raiding of pillar boxes, to raise fire alarms, to the cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, to the dismantling of call boxes, to the destruction of flower beds and greenhouses and to the burning and cutting up of golf greens and tennis grounds, with minor annoyances, such as the stoppage of keyholes, the painting out of house numbers and the painting of suffrage mottoes across doors, yet not half a dozen arrests altogether have been made for any of these offences, totalling thousands in number, during the last two or three months.

In connection with the graver crimes, nearly all of an incendiary nature, the cost of which has already run to more than \$75,000, there have been but four arrests. In twenty-seven out of thirty cases of such outrages no arrests have been made.

service occupied two hours. The multitudinous congregation included serving elements striking in their contrasts. The most aristocratic Italian nobility brushed against bronzed and collarless peasants and against old women with handkerchiefs around their heads. American tourists—Catholics whose Mecca is Rome, and sightseers, for whom St. John's is a mere incident among the spectacles of the European trip—mingled with parish priests from many countries, making the pilgrimage of their lifetime, monks and nuns from Spain, Italy and the Philippines, some in black and others in brown robes, their waists bound with rope and with sandals feet; students from the seminaries of the different nations, whose clerical black was brightened by distinguishing colors.

Only a few hundred nearest the altar were able to see and follow the service. Thousands knelt throughout the vast space; others eddied about, whispering in many tongues.

In accordance with the will of Pope Leo XIII his tomb was prepared in St. John Lateran by the Cardinals. The body still remains, however, in the temporary vault in St. Peter's, for fear of a repetition of the unseemly riots by the anti-clericals on the occasion of the transport of the body of Pius IX to its last resting place. The general opinion now prevails, however, that old hostilities and vindictiveness have died away.

BANK OF ENGLAND THEFT

Official and Stocks Worth Several Thousand Pounds Gone.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 14.—A Bank of England sensation is the one topic in financial circles just now.

No details of the affair have been made public from official sources, but it is understood that the investigation following the disappearance of a responsible official of the bank showed that securities valued at several thousand pounds were missing.

In the absence of any authoritative announcement with regard to the description of the missing securities an advertisement published last week concerning bonds that had been lost or stolen attracted a good deal of notice. This advertisement did not mention the Bank of England.

HURT, PLAYS POLO A WEEK

Gameness Only Aggravated Injury of Team Captain.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 14.—W. S. Buckmaster, the popular captain of England's polo team, received a serious injury while playing a week ago. In a practice game at Eaton Hall, where the ground was slippery from a heavy rain, Buckmaster's pony fell and unshipped its rider.

In the fall Buckmaster tore the ligaments of his right shoulder blade, which was broken in a previous accident in 1911. Though badly hurt by the fall, Buckmaster remounted and for the remainder of the week continued with great endurance to take part in such play as has been possible in the unfavorable weather.

This, however, made his condition so much worse that Buckmaster was reluctantly compelled to obey his doctor's orders not to play again at all for the present.

LLOYD GEORGE'S VISIT TO AMERICA ABANDONED

Chancellor of British Exchequer Unable to Attend Eisteddfod at Pittsburgh.

London, April 14.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, according to a newspaper statement, finds it impossible to visit the United States during the coming summer.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS IN CUBA

State Employes Arrested for Collusion with Importers.

Havana, April 12.—Five customs employes have been ordered under arrest on the charge of collusion with various firms of Spanish importers for undervaluation of goods, principally silks and buttons, whereby the Cuban government has been defrauded of upward of \$100,000 in duties.

An investigation has been going on in connection with the alleged frauds, and it is believed that the frauds will reach at least \$500,000.

YAQUIS MASSACRE GARRISON AT NAGO

Two Hundred Dead Before Five-Day Siege of Federals by Rebels Ends with Surrender of Ojeda to U. S. Troops.

GIVE LIVES FOR GENERAL

Captain and Fifteen Men Remain in Barracks to Cover His Flight Across Border—American Officer Braves Leaden Hail to Aid.

Naco, Ariz., April 13.—General Pedro Ojeda, commanding the remnants of his federal garrison of 300 troopers at Naco, Sonora, surrendered to the United States troops on border patrol here to-day, after having withstood a siege of state troops which lasted for five days and in which more than half his men were killed.

The surrender was hastened by the attack upon the federal garrison by the band of Yaqui Indians under General Alvaro Obregon, commanding the state troops, who at daybreak burst in upon the little garrison and fought viciously. The dead on both sides has been estimated at 200.

General Ojeda, true to his promise, refused to surrender to the state forces, and while the fighting was at its height this morning he attempted to march across the border with his band of faithful federals.

The fire from the enemy was demoralizing, and Ojeda and his men scattered, running to the railway tracks which separate the two border towns. Not even then did the firing from the rebels cease, and General Ojeda shouted for aid to the American soldiers watching the fighting from a distance.

Aided by American.

Captain H. A. Severt's Company A, 9th United States Cavalry, ran at once to his assistance. The American officer grasped the Mexican general by the arm. Together they ran through the hail of lead to where an automobile was waiting.

Captain Figueroa, of the federal garrison, with fifteen men, remained behind to cover General Ojeda's flight. One by one he and his fellows died in the barracks, surrounded by a horde of yelling, slaughtering Yaquis. When the Indians burst in the windows and doors and crawled through shell-made apertures in the building there were no living federals to greet them.

General Obregon entered the barracks from which the handful of federal soldiers had wrought so much havoc within his overwhelming force and picked up the sword which had fallen from Captain Figueroa's hand. Such was the only formality of surrender to the state forces.

Sixty-five wounded from both sides were hurried to this town and placed in the army hospital. The dead remained piled in the streets and in the buildings as they fell.

Indians Force Fort.

Forty-five wounded Indians picked up in the streets of the Mexican town told what the Yaquis had accomplished. Prevented from participating in the night attack which had been ordered against the federals by General Obregon, because of their superstitious death in darkness, the Indians at daybreak wildly hurled themselves against the federal fortifications, forcing the fighting and winning the battle which ended the five days' siege.

"There is honor in this defeat," said General Ojeda, after he had safely reached the American side. "I have only one regret, and that is for Captain Figueroa, who refused to surrender with me."

When told of the captain's death Ojeda wept bitterly.

"Oh, had I but thrown myself in flames and died as he did!" cried the white-haired soldier.

"Now we are ready to drive the Huerta soldiers out of Guaymas and the state will be ours," exulted General Obregon after the bloody victory.

FOR YALE SOCIETY CHANGES

Sophomores Want 'Excessive Secrecy' to Go.

New Haven, April 13.—More than one hundred and fifty members of the sophomore class of the academic department at Yale met to-night and perfected their formal protest against the senior society system. Many of the class leaders aver that if certain changes are not made they will decline elections.

The protest will be printed and distributed to all members of the class and to the alumni. The most important changes called for are the elimination of the "excessive secrecy" of the societies, the abolishment of "tap day" and the selection of members through merit only, rather than social prestige.

HELD AS CORNELL FORGER

Freshman from Brooklyn Signed Confession, Say Police.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 13.—George F. Hughes, of Brooklyn, a freshman in the Cornell College of Mechanical Engineering, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery. The police asserted later that he had signed a confession.

Hughes is alleged to have passed checks on Ithaca merchants, signing other students' names.

William Hughes, a brother of George F. Hughes, who lives at No. 1537 Pacific street, Brooklyn, was astonished when he heard of his brother's arrest. He said that George received a large allowance from his father, who is manager of Klauer Brothers & Co., lace importers, at 18th street and Sixth avenue, Manhattan, and also had a scholarship. George came home from Cornell at Easter and told his family then that he had \$800 in bank.

U. S. "VIKINGS" SAVED SCORES

In Most Tempestuous Winter of Years Four Revenue Cutters Aided Thirty-two Coasting Vessels, Carrying Hundreds of Human Beings.

Boston, April 12.—First aid to thirty-two distressed coasting vessels, carrying several hundred human beings and valued at a million and a half dollars, was rendered last winter by the revenue cutters Woodbury, Androscoogin, Itasca and Acushnet in their patrol along the New England coast.

In the four months ended April 1 these cutters cruised more than seventeen thousand miles over the seas between Point Judith, R. I., and Calais, Me. The Androscoogin also made a 1,500-mile fruitless excursion into Southern waters in search of the schooner Future, abandoned off Charleston.

While less productive of marine disasters than previous winters, the four months were the most tempestuous in many years, and officers and crew were a weary lot of buffeted mariners when the season ended.

ANARCHIST SHOTS AT KING OF SPAIN

Continued from first page.

the Marquis de Cuba, when I saw a man come out of the crowd with his hand inside his coat. He attempted to seize the bridle of my horse, and while I failed to follow exactly what happened he fired two revolver shots in my direction.

"At the second shot my horse reared on his hind legs and, backing hastily, upset my assailant. Immediately two of my private policemen jumped on the man, who yet managed to fire a third shot, wounding a policeman. I then dismounted and found that my horse was only slightly hurt. A bullet had grazed him over the saddle girth. I remounted and returned to the palace."

He had hardly been back ten minutes when an immense clamor arose. The two squares on which the palace looks were speedily black with people of all classes, desirous of showing their joy at the King's safety; and their admiration for his display of bravery. The King went to the balcony and acknowledged the cheers, and then caught the Queen, and the two stood bowing to the throngs for several minutes.

The police investigations have established that Allegro was recently expelled from France as an anarchist, after which he went to Barcelona. He came to Madrid a month ago and obtained employment in a carpenter shop. He worked there until Friday, on which day he was paid off.

It is said that during the course of his first examination Allegro declared that on seeing the King pass he was seized with a sudden evil impulse, and, having a revolver in his pocket, drew it out. Driven on by an irresistible force, he sprang forward and fired. A woman said to be associated with Allegro was placed under arrest to-night.

Desired to Avenge Ferrer.

It is said that the police found on Allegro a letter addressed to his wife, telling her that she was morally responsible for his contemplated act by not sending what he had asked for. The letter ended with the words: "When you receive this the deed will have been consummated."

Allegro, who was questioned by Premier Romanones himself, declared that he acted alone. He maintains a strange and detached attitude, repeating constantly that he desired to avenge Ferrer. In one of his pockets were found several newspaper articles concerning Dr. Francisco Ferrer, founder of the Modern School, who was executed in 1909.

Count Romanones declared to-night that the government would not take any exceptional measures; that it was a matter for the judicial authorities, who would show that they were not affected by feelings of terror, following the splendid example given by the King.

KING'S LIFE ATTEMPTED ON 6 OTHER OCCASIONS

Several Times in Spanish Capital, Once in Paris and Once in Barcelona.

Yesterday's attempt on the life of Alfonso XIII constituted the seventh occasion on which the Spanish King has escaped death at the hands of assassins. On June 19, 1901, an insane man fired a rifle at him when he was returning with his mother from a church in Madrid, and again in the following January a bomb was found secreted under a bench immediately beneath his study.

On November 28, 1905, a paper box of rifle cartridges were exploded in the center of the Church of St. Peter, in Madrid, while the King and three of his ministers were at prayer. No one was injured, however.

While the young King was paying an official visit to the city of Barcelona on April 18, 1905, an anarchist hurled a bomb amidst a crowd of citizens who had gathered to witness the approach of the King, who, fortunately, was at the other end of the city.

The most violent attempt upon the young King's life was made in Madrid on the occasion of his marriage to Princess Victoria of Battenberg, the afternoon of May 31, 1906, when again a bomb was hurled at the carriage in which he and his bride were driving. Eleven persons were killed as a result of that attempt. A notable procession, at the head of which was the carriage of the royal couple, wound its way through the city. The young King, who had ever been popular among his countrymen, was

BELGIUM ON THE EVE OF HER BIGGEST STRIKE

Soldiers Massed at All Strategic Points—Socialists Organize for Public Aid.

"SABOTAGE" NEAR MONS

Thousands of Women and Children Sent Out of Country To Be Out of Reach of Want.

Brussels, April 13.—Both sides tonight are awaiting the beginning tomorrow of the general strike to force the government to grant manhood suffrage, the progress of which will be watched by the whole of Europe with the deepest interest. Any estimate of the probable number of workmen who will obey the summons to quit work would be the merest conjecture, but it is believed that at least 300,000 men will go out, and the aggregate possibly may be stretched to 400,000, while optimistic Socialists put the figure at 500,000.

The respective forces have prepared in every way possible for the strike. The government has massed soldiers at all strategic points in the kingdom, but is keeping them out of sight as much as is possible, and altogether is displaying a strong desire to avoid anything that could be regarded as provocative.

The Socialist leaders have arranged to entertain the strikers and assist them with food when it is needed. Ghent already has been divided into four districts, in each of which soup and bread will be distributed. Among other socialist devices to raise funds for the strikers is to be a sale of books of prose and poetry, to which contributions of stories and verse already have been made by distinguished authors, including Anatole France, Maurice Maeterlinck and others.

Demonstrations in Antwerp.

Socialist demonstrations were held in many cities of Belgium to-day. No fewer than nine were conducted in Antwerp. All of them passed off without untoward incident.

The most important meeting was at Mons, the centre of the great mining district. There the speakers were Emile Vandervelde, leader of the Socialists, and M. Vandermissem, the party's general secretary. The speakers appealed for an effective strike as a collective protest against the party in power, which had refused to consider their request for manhood suffrage. The orators condemned violence and pleaded for abstention from any act which could be seized upon to attribute revolutionary motives to the workers' striking.

"If any comrade or any one else wants to work," shouted M. Vandervelde, "let them work. The Socialist who is guilty of using violence in this struggle is an enemy of the party. No matter what the provocation, no matter how unjustly you are treated, remember the sacredness of our cause and endure all for the sake of justice."

In addition to to-day's speakers all the leaders are warning the workmen against violence, and they believe their commands will be obeyed. As far as can be judged the temper of the men, though earnest, is calm, and their intentions undoubtedly are to avoid trouble. The government, however, is taking no chances.

The transportation of dynamite, of which thousands of tons are used in the mines, has been prohibited. One un reassuring report possibly portending trouble is that a firearms dealer has been doing a brisk trade in the sale of revolvers. One also must take into account the possibility of irresponsible fanatics committing acts of violence. What is probably an incident of this latter kind was uncovered to-day when an infernal machine containing dynamite, with the fuse half burned, was found on the veranda of a manufacturer in the village of Lede, near Brussels.

The steamer Lapland, which is due at Antwerp to-morrow from New York, with a heavy cargo and 1,055 passengers, of whom one hundred are in the first cabin, will be the first important vessel to be affected by the strike. A majority of the passengers on the Lapland are Americans.

Thousands of women and children have been sent out of the country by the workmen so that they may not suffer as a result of the strike.

Mons, April 13.—Several acts of "sabotage" are reported to have occurred here and in the surrounding district to-day. These were notably the cutting of the semaphore wires in section of the principal railroad stations.

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