

The Announcement Made in the Abbey at Rehearsal—The Official Notice of Postponement—Crowds Gather in the Streets—Work on Stands Stopped—Guests May Go Back Home—Reading the Bulletins.

On the stock exchange the effect of the startling news was immediate. Prices weakened, led by consols with a fall of half a point.

Not a Good Subject.

Announced in the Abbey.

Word was sent to the House of Commons, and the acting Lord Chamberlain, Lord Churchill, personally delivered to the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, a message regarding His Majesty's illness, and at this morning's reception of the Lord Mayor at Westminster Abbey, the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Ingram, at the request of Lord Escher, the deputy governor of Windsor Castle, made a statement as follows: "I have to make a very important announcement. The King is suffering from an illness which makes an operation necessary to-day. The coronation, therefore, is postponed." The Bishop requested the congregation to remain in the Abbey until the coronation service, and pray for the recovery of the King.

"was entirely unavoidable, for up to the last moment the medical attendants confidently hoped the patient would be able to go through at the coronation the more important of the ceremonial services."

Greves Uj-ed the Knife.

It is understood that the operation was performed by Sir Frederick Greves, who correctly diagnosed the complaint, and is a specialist in abdominal operations.

Members of the House of Commons called at a Buckingham Palace this afternoon to make inquiries about the King's condition.

The Prince of Wales has been at the Palace all day long, and the Duke of Devonshire has been out most of the time to-day.

The Queen's Anxiety.

At 6 o'clock this evening, Queen Alexandra, in terrible anxiety over

The Official Postponement.

During the course of the afternoon the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, issued the following notice: "The Earl Marshal has received from the Earl of Liverpool press His Majesty's deep sorrow that, owing to his serious illness, the coronation ceremony must be postponed. The Earl of Liverpool will, in consequence, be king's most earnest hope that the celebrations of the coronation shall be held as already arranged."

The King also expressed to the Lord Mayor of London the desire to dine at the poor of London be not postponed. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the postponement of the coronation. The first intimation with which it was received by the special Ambassador of the U. S. was that the postponement of the coronation dinner.

The King and Queen were driven to the palace from York House shortly after 1 o'clock. The Earl of Walsingham remained at Buckingham Palace throughout the afternoon, receiving the visiting members of the royal household. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived late and entered the palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales left the palace in an open carriage, looking decidedly more cheerful than when they entered it.

A great contentation was caused by the rumor that the King was actually dead. The ambassadors' entrances were greatly relieved when they heard that the King was alive. Sir Frederick Trevelyan and Sir Thomas Barlow are to sleep at the palace to-night. Sir

Guests May Go Home.

It is understood that the special ambassadors and royal guests will return to their respective countries as soon as more definite news is received of the result of the operation.

THE KING'S DISEASE.

Dr. Edson, of New York, on it and the Operation.

Outside of Buckingham Palace, a throng of people congregated since early morning for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the special ambassadors who were to be received by the King and Queen at the palace. The British and American representatives actually arrived, but the witness of their stay was noticed. Inquiries were made and soon the news of His Majesty's serious illness was being spread among the waiting thousands. At the various palaces and at the Grosvenor, Buckingham, Carlton, Cecil and other hotels where the foreign guests were staying, the news created the greatest dismay. Royal carriages were already drawn up in readiness to take the guests to the reception at the palace, but the moment the news of the king's illness was received, the preparations for the day ceased.

In the streets the change which came over the crowds was most pronounced. The throngs of people waiting for the king's appearance were paralyzed, and it was long before the full effect of the startling

New York, June 24.—Dr. Cyrus Edson explained the King's illness and the operation to-day as follows: "The trouble is a very serious one, including the forming of an abscess in the tissues around the vermiform appendix, and hence peritonitis is hard to avoid. The inflammation begins in the appendix. Usually an operation is necessary to ascertain whether the appendix or the surrounding tissue is the cause. In the King's case there is probably an abscess in the head of the large intestine, where the vermiform appendix begins, and the operation to-day was an immediate necessity. The King's case is the worst I got at and emptied of its contents or pus. Of course I cannot say what further than the abscess was discovered. I cannot say whether or not to what extent the inflammation had affected that part of the King's body. Under ordinary circumstances he could have recovered in three or four weeks, but after recovery would perhaps be four weeks more before he would be able to perform his part in the coronation ceremony. The King's trouble is in his right side, low down."

intelligence was felt. Large crowds quickly gathered around the Munson House, where the official notice was put up by a police inspector, who first mounted the steps and read out the bulletin, which was received with respectful silence.

In the Streets.
The streets, as the day wore on, become more and more congested, and the holiday crowd concentrated

theory generally accepted is that he cannot be pronounced out of immediate danger before the end of the week, and that under most favorable conditions convalescence will be slow.

Medical Journals Hopeful.
Medical papers speak hopefully of the King's chances of recovery. The British Medical Journal states that the operation was "well performed in the ordinary way, the incision being made in the usual situation, but the abscess cavity was of considerable depth and was of a very large size. The matter evacuated had undergone decomposition." The King and Majesty has borne, with admirable courage, severe suffering in the hope of not disappointing his subjects. He has been treated with care and thoroughly washed out. Two large drainage tubes were introduced into the abscess cavity with aseptic gauze. Having regard to the fact that the abscess was situated within the abdomen, it is, of course, not surprising that the King may not yet arise. At 11 o'clock last night the official bulletin stated that the King was making satisfactory progress.

To-night Queen Alexandra, who had been in the vicinity of the wreck room the entire day, dined with a few members of the royal family. The ladies, who came in the limousines in the course of the evening, contented themselves with driving up to the outer gates, where they alighted and walked in to inquire after the guerriers engaged in the battle. There they met only liveried servants and small knots of reporters. With the exception of these callers and the noblemen who were the entree to the palace, everybody was rigidly excluded from the palace by the police. Lord Grey, a director of the British South African Company, is among those having access to the court. He is the representative of the Associated Press to-night that he had good hopes for the King's recovery and that he was sure every Englishman would sympathize with the sympathy of the United States in the present calamity, although, Lord Grey added, "such kind expressions of feeling are only what I should expect after the experience of American hospitality."

A Message From the Queen.
The first direct expression of opinion from Queen Alexandra was received to-day by the Lord Mayor of Leeds. Acknowledging a message of sympathy from the Lord Mayor, Queen Alexandra telegraphed: "His Majesty is progressing favorably."

A favorable factor mentioned by several of those at the palace to-day was the King's adaptability to the severe regimen involved. "He is an excellent patient," said a peer who had just seen one of the members of the Royal family. "He does everything he is told and does not worry, unlike many Royal personages. This considerably helps the doctors in their efforts to pull him through. With a younger man, the same regimen would progress up to the patient would probably permit the doctors to be more optimistic, but they are carefully avoiding any possibility of inspiring premature rejoicing."

Honors of Cancer.

Frequent rumors of the gravest descriptions have obtained in London. One of the most persistent revived the story that the King was suffering from cancer. When questioned on the subject this afternoon, Lord Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, said: "I give you my word of honor that the King has no cancer. He never had a symptom of cancer, and there is no malignant growth whatever in connection with his malady."

When asked his own opinion of the King's case the secretary, who was made a Lord to-day, replied: "The King is a man well on in years, who has undergone a very serious operation. You can judge as well as I."

According to Sir Frederick Treves, who performed the operation on King Edward, and himself one of the greatest living surgeons and specialists upon abdominal troubles, the chances of a cure in cases of perityphlitis where abscesses form, is in that of King Edward, are about one in three. The official bulletins say that the abscess in this instance was successfully evacuated.

Sr Frederick Treves also declares that the period when death is most likely to occur, if at all, is from the fifth to the eighth day. He also expresses the opinion that the knife should not be resorted to until several days have elapsed from the appearance of the symptoms unless the case is a very acute one, in which surgical interference is necessary immediately. Judging from the opinions of this distinguished physician it may be assumed that either

man, it may be assumed that either the King's condition has developed very suddenly—in which case mortality is very probable—or else he has been a very sick man for several days and the physicians have been

The British Medical Journal says:—
"Since the operation the progress of the disease in the abdomen is such as could be hoped for. His Majesty is by no means out of danger, but should the symptoms pursue the course which the doctor believes there is good reason to hope for his restoration to health. Owing to the nature of the affection and the character of the surgical dressing used, it is inevitable that the recovery will be somewhat prolonged, but we are glad to believe that if no complications arise there is no reason to doubt that a complete recovery will be complete. The conditions of the parts, made clear at the operation, is such as to assure the surgeons that the disease was confined to a localized unexplained inflammation which are known to occur with remarkable frequency in the neighborhood of the vermiform appendix. It was not due to any organic disease of more serious nature or to a malignant growth. Having regard for

the fact that the abscess was situated within the abdomen, it is impossible to say that some complication will not yet arise, but we feel justified in saying at the present time there are no indications of the occurrence of any such, and should no complications arise His Majesty may be restored to health and live many years to occupy the throne." Dr. Treves says that the King on June 18th found his temperature elevated, and there were swellings and

tenderness in the right iliac fossa. These are symptoms of peritonitis, but during the two following days all the ominous symptoms disappeared. When Dr. Treves saw the King on Saturday his temperature was normal, and the swellings were gone. He believed there would be a rapid recovery. It was only Monday when Dr. Treves saw him again, that the recovery had stopped. He thought that there might be pus in the right iliac region. The temperature on Monday was 102 degrees. The swelling rapidly increased. The operation showed that an abscess of very large size lay at a considerable depth.

The Hits London Hard.

The business section of London is slow to recover from the stunning effect of the deluge of yesterday's rain.

While the barriers around Westminster Abbey have been removed, the decorations are being completed for the benefit, to-morrow and Sunday, of the service for the late king.

The stalls have been set up, the stands have begun, and progresses slowly. The hotels and provision dealers are hit the hardest. Thousands of pounds of perishable food of the kind required for the service, including every refrigerator in London, while orders for many tons more, telegraphically cancelled yesterday, will remain a source of litigation or of delay for several days to-morrow.

Some of the more important and fashionable west end establishments have already announced that they are willing to share the losses of their patrons, who had given large orders for delicacies and wines yesterday.

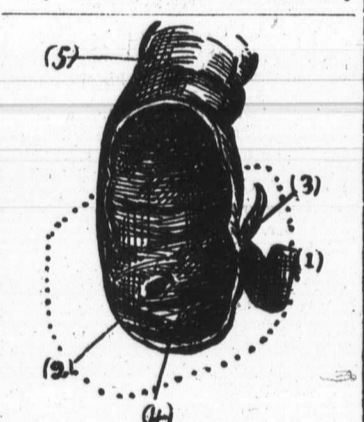
Few of the caterers availed themselves of insurance, the recently offered Lloyds' rate of ten per cent. being considered too high. Many proprietors are now resorting to mutual protection. But the important question remains as to whether the money paid for seats will necessarily be refunded. Only a few seats out of nearly 100,000 are being sought with any specific provision on the point.

The manufacturers of medals and souvenirs are badly hurt. One of these sold that ten million medals, dated 1918 and June 27, already struck, were to be sold at 10s. each.

Altogether, London's business loss is incalculable, and the people of Portsmouth, where preparations involving a big expenditure had been made for the naval review, are simply crushed.

Streets Deserted.

The streets of London to-day seemed deserted, compared with the beginning of the week. The chief points of interest were Buckingham Palace and Fleet Street. At both localities crowds of people surrounded every bulletin board and anxiously



1. Ileum, or small intestine.
2. Opening of appendix into caecum.
3. Vermiform appendix.
4. The caecum.
5. Ascending colon.

Dotted line shows region of peritoneal folds affected by the inflammation.

bought numerous "extras." A curious fact in this connection is that some of the outlying suburbs had no general realization of the postponement of the coronation till the residents read the morning papers. The demand for papers in this city and the nearer suburbs yesterday absorbed the whole supply before reaching the outer fringe of London. The general post-office is overburdened with telegrams. Many private messages filled yesterday could not be transmitted and were not delivered today.

The Disease and Its Course.
 "Perityphilitis," says Dr. Hawkins, "would appear to be the most fatal in the quite young and the quite old. The common causes of death are diffuse peritonitis, collapse, septicæmia, exhaustion, and troubles arising from the abscess. When an abscess forms in perityphilitis it is probable that the risk to life is at once raised to 30 per cent. But even the death rate in 67 cases of abscess which were not treated surgically to be 48 per cent. Fitz in his analysis of 176 fatal cases found that the day of death was as follows:

	Per cent.
Deaths on the second day	4
Deaths on the third day	11
Deaths on the fourth day	7
Deaths on the fifth day	9
Deaths on the sixth day	9
Deaths on the seventh day	12
Deaths on the eighth day	12
Deaths on the ninth day	10
Deaths on the tenth day	6
Deaths on the eleventh to twen- tieth day	8.5

"It will be noticed—and this is rather important in connection with treatment—that only 4 per cent. die within 48 hours, and only 2 per cent. before the eighth day. The highest death rate comes between the seventh and eighth days."

Gambling on the King's Life.
A brisk business was done last week at Lloyds' in the coronation event. The odds given were 100 to 1 against the event occurring, or, to use the technical expression, the rates of the risk of the King living until June 26 ruled at 3 per cent. premium. Many thousands of pounds sterling were underwritten on this basis. This shows to what an extent public nervousness had grown in certain circles.

Thirty Per Cent.
London, June 25.—The premium on insurance on the King's life for six days was 30 per cent. to-day.

Sir Wilfrid Sees Mr. Chamberlain.
London, June 26, 6 a. m.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a long conference with Mr. Chamberlain in the Colonial Secretary's private room at the House of Commons yesterday.

Impressive and Solemn Scene in St. Paul's.

**Prayers for the Welfare of the King of the Greatest of the World's Powers,
Who Lies Soresly Stricken—"God Save the King!"—Envoys Who
Will Have to Return to Their Homes.**

London, June 26.—At the hour when the King should have been crowned a great and distinguished gathering, almost identical with that which would have sat in Westminster Abbey gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral. The approaches to the cathedral were lined by silent throngs, through which drove peers and peeresses, colonial premiers, foreign envoys, ambassadors and members of the House of Commons, all in number of the throng. There were about a thousand of the Westminster Abbey ticket-holders, mainly women, were seated.

Ecuador—Senor Don Homero Morla.
Argentina—Senor Don F. L. Domínguez.
Bolivia—Senor Don Avelino Armayo.
San Marino—Cavaliere Professor Corrado Cusi Giannini.
Salvador—Dr. Rafael Zaldivar.
Peru—Senor Don Carlos G. Candamo.
Brazil—M. Joaquin Nabuco.
Chili—Senor do Neco Gana.
Dominican Republic—Don Astrando.
Costa Rica—Senor Crisanto Medina.
Korea—H. I. H. Yi Chal, *Kah*.
Prince of Eul Yang.
Colombia—Senor Don Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce.
Cuba—Senor Don Juan

Shortly before noon the big western doors were swung open, sunlight streamed in, and the Duke of Cambridge, leaning heavily on the arm of an attendant, walked to the chancel.

As twelve o'clock struck there arose from the far end of the nave the clear notes of the

Opening Sentences of the Litany, chanted by four of the cathedral clergy. Their tones were in such unison that they seemed to emanate from one powerful voice. The choir

took up the responses. At each supplication the procession, headed by the cross, advanced a few steps and then stood still until the response was completed. Through the kneeling congregation the choir advanced to the east end of the choir, where the clergy followed, and behind them were ten bishops in gorgeous robes. Then came the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. John Henry Temple; and the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimdale, the corporation, in full state, bringing up the rear.

Very Impressive Service.
With evident feeling the choir sang the three Psalms of Intercession, and the three Psalms of Thanksgiving. The Right Rev. Cosm Gordon Lang, read the lesson, Isaiah, chapter 38, verse 11.
"I said in the cutting off of my days I shall go to the gates of the city, and I shall be remembered of the residue of my years."

The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, from the pulpit of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, said: "The Lord, save the King," rang out to the furthest recess of the dome and brought a whole-souled response from the choir and the congregation. The anthem and the singing of the hymn:

"Thine arm O Lord, in days of old
Was strong to heal and save,"

And Psalm 51, concluded the short service, whereupon, the Bishop of London, surrounded by the archbishops and bishops from the altar rails, collectively pronounced the benediction.

For a few moments complete silence reigned, and all heads were bowed in prayer, after which the almost blind Archbishop of Canterbury rose carefully, led down the

bury was carefully led down the steps, the procession re-formed, and the congregation went out into the sunlight, gladly discussing the wording of the latest bulletin from Buckingham palace. Simultaneously a similar service was conducted at St. Margaret's Church, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with Cabinet Ministers, peers and members of the House of Commons and was concluded with singing "God Save the King."

From India, Australia and Africa, everywhere where Britons congregate, telegrams announced the boldness of impressive, supplicatory services.

Much of the success of the operation depends on the way in which the patient comes out from the ether. If he awakens without nausea, half the battle is won. If he is not soothed, he is not strained by the retching. If there are no complications, the patient may leave his bed at the end of twenty-one days. Then the period of convalescence begins and the patient must be kept in bed. Ordinarily, however, in about a month after he has got out of his bed.

The process of recuperation depends, of course, on the general condition of the patient. If, before

ENVOYS IN LONDON,
Who Will Have to Pack Up and Go Home

The following are the special en-
voys in London, who have had their
journeys in vain:
United States—Whitclaw Reid.
Russia—The Hereditary Grand Duke
Michael.
Turkey—Turkhan Pasha.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—The Duke of
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
Saxony—Prince George of Saxony.
Bavaria—Prince Louis of Bourbon.
Prussia—Prince of the Asturias.
Sweden and Norway—The Crown
Prince of Sweden and Norway.
Rumania—The Crown Prince of
Rumania.
Portugal—The Crown Prince of Por-
tugal.
Netherlands—Baron Sierema de
Groningen.
Montenegro—Prince Danilo of Mon-
tenegro.

Morocco—The Hereditary Prince of Monaco.
Mecklenburg-Strölinz—The Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg-Strölinz.
Luxemburg—Count d'Ansembourg.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Count von Vietinghoff.
Netherlands—The Duke and Duchess of Aosta.
Austria-Hungaria — The Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
Hesse—The Grand Duke of Hesse.
Greece—The Duke of Sparta.
Bavaria — Prince Leopold of Bavaria.
Germany—Prince Henry of Prussia.
France—Vice-Admiral Gerard.
Denmark—The Crown Prince of Denmark.
Württemberg—Duke Albert of Württemberg.
Belgium—Prince Albert of Belgium.
China—Prince Clien.
Japan—Prince Akikito Komatsu.
Egypt — Prince Mohammed Ali.

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