

When King Peter Rode Triumphant Into Belgrade After Defeat of Enemy

Exercised Ancient Privilege of His House Because of
Absence of the Clergy—Shells Still Flying Over
City as People Greeted Serbian Army With
Showers of Flowers—Wife of Minister of Com-
merce Writes Describing Scene.

(New York Evening Post)
So King Peter himself became
priest, and the great cathedral was
filled with the sobbing of his people.
Everybody knows the story of the
deliverance of Belgrade: how the lit-
tle Serbian army fell back for strate-
gic reasons as the Austrians entered
the city, but finally, after seventeen
days of fighting without rest (for the
Serbian army has had no reserves
since the Turkish war), knitted its forces
together, and drove the Austrians
headlong out of the capital.

King Peter rode at the head of his
army. Shrapnel from the Austrian
guns was still bursting over the city.
But the people were too much over-
joyed to mind. They lined the side-
walks and threw flowers as the troops
passed. The soldiers marched in close
formation; the sprays clung to them,
and they became a moving flower
garden. The scream of an occasional
shell was drowned in the cheers.

They are emotional people, these
Serbians. And something told them
that, even with death and desolation
all about them, they had reason to be
elated. A few hours before, the Aus-
trians had been established in Bel-
grade, confident that they were there
to stay for months, if not for years.
Now they were feeling heading over
the River Save, their commissariat
jammed at the bridge, their fighting
men in a rout.

King as Priest

So King Peter rode through the
streets of the capital with his army,
and came to the cathedral. The great
church was locked, because the priests
had left the city on errands of mercy.
But a soldier went through a window
and undid the portals. The King and
his officers and some of the soldiers
and as many of the people as could
get in crowded into the cathedral.
And, lacking some one to say mass,
the King became a priest—which is
an ancient function of kings—and, as
he knelt, the officers and soldiers and
people knelt. There was a vast sen-
sation for a moment; and then, in re-
very part of the church, a sobbing.

This account is a free translation
of a woman's letter. In Serbian, re-
ceived in this city a few days ago by
Miss Helen Losanich, who is here
with Mme. Slavko Grouitch to inter-
est Americans in helping her country-

men back to their devastated farms.
Mme. Grouitch is an American by
birth; but Miss Losanich is a Serbian,
with the black hair and burning black
eyes of the Slavs, and boasting twenty
years perhaps. Her sister, Mme.
Marinovich, is wife of the Serbian
Minister of Commerce and Agricul-
ture. It was Mme. Marinovich who
had written the letter.

"I've just had this letter from my
sister in Serbia," cried Miss Losanich,
when a friend called; and she waved
with one hand a dozen sheets closely
written in a script that resembled
Russian. "I've hardly had time to
read it, myself. But we will sit down
and translate it into English, if you
say."

Took Many Hostages.

"She says here that, when the Aus-
trians had to leave Belgrade, they took
1,200 people as hostages—non-combat-
ants, you know. When they came into
the city, first, they gave assurances
that all non-combatants would be safe;
but for the last few days before they
left, no non-combatant could walk on
the street without being taken up as
a hostage.

"Just imagine, it says here that they
even took a little boy. He can fight
when he is older, they say. You know
the Turks used to do that. They
came and took our boys of nine and
ten years, and trained them as soldiers
in their janisseries; and when they
had forgotten their own country, they
sent them back to fight against it.
It is terrible, isn't it!

"The Austrians took the furniture
from our people's houses and carried
it across the River Save to the Simlin.
They behaved frightfully, my sister
says; brought all kinds of people with
them, including women from the very
lowest class; broke into the houses
and stole the ladies' toilettes. One
lady with many beautiful dresses found
them all cut to ribbons when she got
back to Belgrade.

"The Austrians brought lots of tea
and crackers and preserves with them.
Some soldiers had taken a lady's
evening gown and pinned strawberries
from strawberry jam all over it in
appropriate places, and laid the gown
out for the lady to see."

A merry smile illuminated Miss
Losanich's face as she read this part
of the letter.

SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN URGES UNEMPLOYED TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON.



MEYER LONDON ADDRESSING THE UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY.

Meyer London, socialist Representative elect. of New York, urged the enlistment for a march on Washington of one hundred thousand unemployed wage earners, recruited from the ranks of socialists in and about New York, when he was the principal speaker at a "conference" on unemployment in Union Square, New York. Nearly two thousand persons attended the meeting. During his speech London was interrupted by a questioner, who demanded what course Mr. London intended to pursue after he had taken his seat in Congress. "All I can hope to do is to present in Congress our point of view," responded Mr. London. "But you'll get down there," persisted the heckler, "and you'll do the same as all of them do; you will vote with the capitalistic members of Congress, and then you'll be the same as they are." "Let him alone! I'll take care of him," urged Mr. London when five stalwart men threatened to remove the questioner. "I'll vote with a republican, a democrat, a progressive or even a Mormon or a prohibitionist when he's right," he continued. "We are going ahead and you should know it. Haven't we ever seen a one-time President stealing our platform? But he's welcome to it, even if they do call it progressive."

"Our brother," she went on, "entered
Belgrade with the army. He came
back to Nish on leave about Christ-
mas, the Serbian Christmas, which is
about thirteen days later than yours.
Nish is the temporary capital; and my
sister is there. He told them all about
Belgrade. He had been to his house;
the whole house was upset, drawers
forced, old letters opened and thrown
on the floor, papers strewn about.
King Peter's picture (autographed by
the King) thrown on the floor, and
King Ferdinand's picture stamped on.
"Brother went to a private sanitar-
ium that our uncle has in Belgrade.
The Austrians had seized this, and
had begun making it over for a hos-
pital. They wanted the Bulgarian
Red Cross installed. They had brought
quantities of biscuits and tea and con-
serves. But they had to leave in such
a hurry, they couldn't take the things
with them. And now," my sister
says, "we are eating them!"

Rifled Wardrobes.
"Across the street four of our

consists live—young men. They are
all at the front now"—Miss Losanich
laughed outright as she read this part
—"their house was entered and all
their clothes taken; dress suits, smok-
ing jackets, linen, and all those things.
It makes me laugh; it's naughty, I
know. But they used to go out a good
deal. I have seen them in those
clothes so often. One of them wanted
to marry me. He used to go out a
great deal"—this with another merry
peal of laughter.

"Mme. Grouitch's house was undis-
turbed; and ours. We used to know
the Austrian attaché before the war.
He was rather a nice fellow. Played
tennis with us a great deal, and so
on. He came into Belgrade with his
army, and he came around to our
house. The servants recognized him,
because, you see, they knew him.
The servants had stayed behind. He
seemed to think he would like to
make my sister's house his quarters;
but after he had thought about it a
while, he went away.

Refused to Light City.

"Mr. Bissiere, a Belgian, is director
of the electric lighting plant in Bel-

grade. He is a nice man, and, being a
Belgian, he does not like the Aus-
trians. He wouldn't light the town un-
til they made him; and he wouldn't
give them a map of the system at all.
He was bound in ropes and taken away
as a hostage; and they haven't heard
from him since.

"The most touching thing was the
entrance of King Peter"—whereupon
Miss Losanich told the story related
above.

"Hubbish, straw and dead horses
were strewn through all the streets
when the king and the army came in.
The shooting was still going on. There
was a jam of commissariat wagons at
the bridge—you know there is a bridge
across the Save. The Austrians could
not get across fast enough, there was
so much confusion—too many wanting
to get over at one time. The Serbian
artillery was shooting at them all the
time. Presently the middle of the
bridge went down. The men and the
horses and the carriages and the wag-
ons all went down together. They were
pinned down by the masses of
stones, but there were so many of them
that they filled up the river and stuck
up above the water. It was so bad
that our people couldn't clear it up—
so there is an awful odor all over the
town.

"She says that the Austrians brought
17,000 wounded, thinking that they
were going to stay for months—and
perhaps forever. They turned over
quantities of them to Dr. Ryan at the
American Red Cross Hospital.

"Gen. Franck, the Austrian com-
mander, made a remark—and he must
have made it to Dr. Ryan, although
my sister doesn't say so. Gen. Franck
said: 'If the Russians had fought the
way the Serbians have, there wouldn't
be an Austrian soldier left!'

"That's a good deal for the head of

the Austrians to say isn't it? We al-
ways expected victory; but even the
most optimistic of us were surprised
at what our peasant soldiers did.

"In the flight, the Austrians could
not take care of their wounded, she
says, and sent them back to Belgrade,
many of them as prisoners. Many
must have died during the flight, too,
for they got a feeling that wounded
men can't stand."

"Our brother," who was a professor
of chemistry, is a sergeant now in
charge of two German Krupp guns,
which were captured from Turkey in
the other war. He is at Banovo Brdo,
a residence section outside Belgrade,
on a hill. All the villas have been
destroyed by the Austrian artillery
fire.

"And," continued Miss Losanich,
"she says that the boys sent by the
Americans were received in Nish and
distributed to the poor children for
Christmas and that the feeling of cord-
iality toward the Americans is grow-
ing fast."

WILL RESUME HEARING OF EMPRESS CASE TODAY

Montreal, Feb. 17.—Ash Wednesday
being a legal holiday in the province
of Quebec, the courts were closed
today.

The hearing of the C. P. R. com-
pany's \$3,000,000 suit against the
steamship Skopje in connection with
the sinking of the Empress of Ireland
on May 29 last, in the St. Lawrence
river, will be resumed tomorrow morn-
ing.

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