

HEIR TO THRONE

KILLED IN STREET

Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Wife Victims of Assassin.

WERE SHOT BY YOUTH.

Two Attempts Were Made on Life of Royal Couple, the First With a Bomb.

Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28 — Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austria-Hungarian throne, and the Duchess of Hohenberg, hismorganatic wife were shot dead today by a student in the main street of the Bosnian Capital, a short time after they had escaped death from a bomb hurled at the royal automobile. The two were slain as they were passing through the city on their annual visit to the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The archduke was struck full in the face and the Princess was shot through the abdomen and throat. They died a few minutes after reaching the palace to which they were hurried.

Those responsible for the assassination took care that it should prove effective. There were two assailants, the first armed with a bomb and the second with a revolver. The bomb was thrown at the royal automobile as it sped to the town hall, where a reception was to be held.

The archduke saw the missile hurtling through the air and warded it off with his arm. It fell outside the car and exploded slightly wounding two aids-de-camp in a second car and half a dozen spectators. It was on the return of the procession that the tragedy was added to the long list of those that have darkened the pages of the recent history of the Hapsburgs. As the royal automobile reached a prominent point in the route to the palace, an eighth grade student, Gavrilo Princip, sprang out of the crowd and poured a deadly fusillade of bullets from an automatic pistol at the archduke and duchess.

Princip and a fellow conspirator, a compositor from Trebinje named Gabrinovich barely escaped lynching by the infuriated spectators. They finally were seized by the police. Both are natives of the annexed province of Herzegovina.

The first attempt against the archduke occurred just outside the girls' high school. His car had started after a brief pause for an inspection of the building when Gabrinovich hurled the bomb. This was so successfully warded off by the archduke that it fell directly beneath the car following the occupants of which, Count Von Bos-Waldeck and Colonel Merizzo, were struck by shivers of iron. Archduke Ferdinand stopped and inquired as to their injuries. At the town hall the burgomaster began the customary address but the archduke sharply interrupted and snapped out:

"Herr Burgomaster, we have come here to pay you a visit and bombs have been thrown at us. This is altogether an amazing indignity."

After a pause, the archduke said:

"Now you may speak."

On leaving the town hall the archduke and his wife announced their intention of visiting the wounded members of their suite at the hospital on their way back to the palace. They actually were bound on their mission of mercy, when at the corner of Rudolf-Strasse and Franz Josef Strasse, Princip opened fire. The duchess fell unconscious across her husband's knee. At the same moment the archduke sank to the floor of the car.

The assassins were interrogated by the police and both seemed to glory in their exploit. Princip said he had studied for a time at Belgrade. He declared he had intended to kill some eminent person from Nationalist motives. He was awaiting the archduke at a point where he knew the automobile would slacken speed turning into Franz Josef Strasse. The presence of the Duchess in the car caused him to hesitate but only for a moment. Then his nerve returned and he emptied his pistol at the imperial pair. He denied he had accomplices.

Princip is 18 years old. Nedelji Gabrinovich is 21. He told the police he had obtained the bomb from anarchists at Belgrade, whose names he did not know. He denied also that he had accomplices and treated the tragedy with cynical indifference.

After his unsuccessful attempt to blow up the imperial visitors Gabrinovich sprang into the Miljacka River in an attempt to escape, but spectators plunged after him and seized him.

A few yards from the scene of the shooting an unexploded bomb was found, which it was suspected was thrown away by an accomplice, after he had noted the success of Princip's attack.

Until the Emperor's wishes are known the bodies will lie in state at the palace here.

In Sarajevo there is mourning everywhere, with black-draped flags and streamers on all public buildings. Throughout the day weeping women were to be seen in groups while great crowds surrounded the spots where the bomb exploded and where the fatal shots were fired. The bomb was filled with nails and lead filings and the explosion was violent. The iron shutters on many shops were pierced by flying fragments and iron railings were shattered. About a score of persons were injured.

This final tragedy which has come to the house of Hapsburg is the culmination of the personal sorrows that have overshadowed the life of the Emperor. His reign began with sinister omens for he faced internal dissensions and external aggressions from the moment he came to the throne.

In 1853 the list of tragic incidents began with an attempt on his own life when a Hungarian named Lebonye wounded him with a knife.

Fourteen years later his brother, Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, was executed. Then followed the burning to death of a niece in Vienna, a sister in Paris, and the death by suicide in Stahrenberg Lake of a cousin.

In 1888, the Emperor's wife, who

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was the Duke of Bavaria's daughter, was stabbed to death at Geneva by a mad Italian anarchist. They had been estranged for many years, but the Emperor had never ceased to show a deep affection for her. Less than 10 years before, the Emperor's only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, a man of ability and promise, met death in a mystery which to this day has not been cleared. On January 30, 1889, his body was found at Meyerling, not far from Vienna. Beside his body lay that of the Baroness Marie Vetsera.

Archduke Charles Francis, known popularly as Karl, who becomes heir to the Austrian throne, owing to themorganatic birth of Archduke Francis Ferdinand's children, debarring their succession, differs from all other members of Imperial family inasmuch as he is the first member of the Imperial house to have been educated in the public schools of Vienna, where he mixed with pupils representing every class of society.

Anti-Servian demonstrations began tonight. The Mayor of Sarajevo issued a proclamation to the residents of the city denouncing the crime and declaring that by the confessions of the assassins it was shown beyond all doubt that the bomb came from Belgrade.

It is said after the attempt with the bomb near the girls' high school, the Duchess tried to dissuade the Archduke from venturing in the motorcar again. To allay her fears, M. Potiorek, Governor of Bosnia said:

"It's all over now. We have not more than one murderer in Sarajevo," whereupon the Archduke decided to go on.

At a meeting of the Provincial Diet tonight the president of the Chamber expressed Bosnia's profound sorrow and indignation over the outrage.

He also declared his unshakable love and devotion to the Emperor and the ruling house.

SKETCH OF ARCHDUKE.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, was born December 18, 1863. His father, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, was a brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, and his mother was Maria Annunziata, daughter of Ferdinand II of Naples. Francis Ferdinand was a boy when his mother died.

In 1893 his father, then past 50, married Maria Theresa Von Braganza, 18-year-old daughter of King Miguel of Portugal.

The new stepmother established an exemplary home. Ferdinand held her in high esteem. She and her daughter, the Archduchess Marie Annunziata, were the only ladies present as witnesses at Francis Ferdinand's morganatic marriage to the Bohemian Countess, Sophie Chotek, who later was elevated to the rank of Duchess of Hohenberg by the Emperor.

Francis Ferdinand became the heir presumptive when the Crown Prince Rudolph, the only son of Emperor Francis Joseph, met a tragic death in what is known as the Meyerling tragedy, the result of an uncountenanced love for a young baroness.

Sensation in Vienna.

Vienna, June 28.—The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg caused a profound sensation here. The streets were quickly thronged and anxious inquiries were made regarding details of the last tragedy to befall some of the most prominent members of the Imperial family during the present reign.

When the assassination became known the authorities took possession of all telegraphic and telephonic facilities at Sarajevo and shut off unofficial communications.

The utmost sympathy is expressed everywhere for the venerable Emperor, Francis Joseph, who only yesterday left Vienna after a serious illness for Ischl, upper Austria, to recuperate.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife left the Capital Thursday for a tour of Bosnia and Herzegovina where the Archduke was to take command of important maneuvers. According to reports received here they were met everywhere with an enthusiastic reception. Rumors of a plot against the life of the heir to the throne had been in circulation, but the police thought they had taken effective precaution to safeguard the archduke and duchess.