

# HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE AND CONSORT ASSASSINATED

Anarchists Make Death Sure by Using Bomb and Pistol in Capital of Bosnia—Slayer, Aware That Victim Wore Shirt of Mail, Aims at Head.

Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 29.—The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated while driving through the streets of this city yesterday morning.

Two attempts were made on the lives of the royal party. A bomb was thrown at their motor car, which was warded off by the archduke, and his car passed before it exploded under the next car, which contained two of his aids, who were slightly injured.

Later on a man, said to be a young Serbian student, fired two shots at the royal car, and the archduke and the duchess were killed.

With them at the time was the governor of the city, who escaped injury. The bodies of his murdered companions collapsed about him and protected him.

**Latest of Many Murders.**  
This adds another sad chapter to the life of the aged emperor, Francis Joseph, during whose reign many grim tragedies have occurred.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg started out this morning in their automobile to attend a reception in their honor at the town hall.

Suddenly a man named Gavrilo Princip, who was standing among the crowd on the sidewalk, threw a bomb at the royal car.

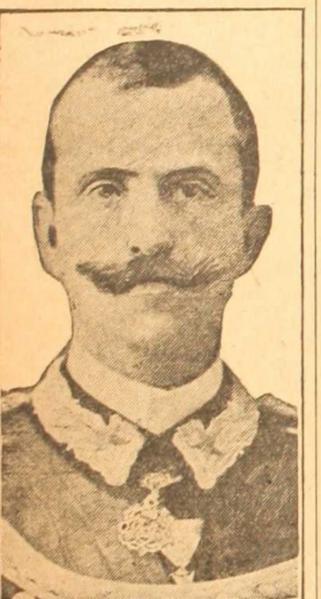
The archduke saw it coming and warded it off with his arm, and the bomb fell to the street. It did not explode until after the archduke's car had passed.

**Colonel and Count Wounded.**

When the explosion occurred it resulted in the wounding of Col. Moriz, aide de camp to the archduke, and Count Boss Waldeck, who occupied the car immediately behind that of the archduke.

Six persons among the spectators were more or less seriously injured.

The bomb was filled with nails and lead filings, and the explosion was violent. The iron shutters on many



The Murdered Heir.

shops were pierced by flying fragments and iron shavings were shattered.

The archduke immediately ordered his chauffeur to stop the car. He made inquiries as to what had happened and gave orders to have the injured attended to.

Gavrilo Princip sprang into the river Miljacka in an effort to escape, but witnesses of his crime plunged after him and seized him.

**Duchess Pleads in Vain.**

Following the explosion of the bomb the duchess tried to dissuade the archduke from venturing in the motor car 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, and the procession to the town hall was continued. Here the town councillors, with the mayor at their head, were awaiting the royal party to bid them welcome.

**Assassin a Good Marksman.**

After making the rounds of the town hall, which occupied half an hour, the archduke and the duchess started for the garrison hospital to visit Colonel Moriz, who had been taken to the hospital in a carriage after being wounded by the bomb.

As the royal car reached the corner

of Rudolf street, a man named Gavrilo Princip, who was on the sidewalk, fired two pistol shots at the archduke and the duchess.

The man, who was only a short distance from the car, was a good marksman. The first shot struck the duchess of Hohenberg low down on the right side, while the second bullet hit the archduke in the neck, near the throat, and pierced the jugular vein.

**Assassin Well Coached.**

The fact that the assassin aimed directly at the archduke's head leads the police to believe that the killing is the result of a well planned plot. Francis Ferdinand always wore a bullet-proof jacket under his outer garments. This was supposed to be a closely guarded secret known to only those within the immediate circle of the archduke. If this fact was not known to the assassin, the police believe, he would have aimed for the body of his victim instead of at the smaller target, the archduke's head.

The duchess became unconscious immediately and fell across the knees of her husband. The archduke lost consciousness in a few seconds after he was hit.

**Murder Result of Plot?**

The murders occurred with such rapidity that many persons near the scene did not even hear the shots.

According to some accounts, Princip fired several shots, but only two were effective. These witnesses said he was hiding behind a house and darted forth as the royal car passed. He actually climbed onto the car, according to one story, and the fact that no one stopped him is taken to indicate that the assassination was the result of a carefully planned conspiracy.

This theory is supported by the fact that a few yards from the scene of the actual assassination of the archduke and duchess an unexploded bomb was found. It had evidently been thrown away by a third assassin after he had seen the success of the second attack on the royal couple.

Princip was seized by police almost as soon as he had fired the fatal shots. Only protection by the officers prevented him from mobbing by the great crowd which had collected.

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 long 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 that he had any accomplices.

Princip is eighteen years of age. Nedeljko Gavrilo is twenty-one. 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.

**Warned Against Visit.**

The assassination took place during the first official visit of Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Bosnia. Before his departure from Vienna on Wednesday M. Jovanovitch, the Serbian minister to Austria-Hungary, called on the archduke and expressed doubts as to the wisdom of his journey.

The minister said the country was in a most turbulent condition and the Serbian part of the population might organize a hostile demonstration. He added that even if the archduke went himself he ought not to take his wife, as Bosnia was no place for women in its present condition.

As a matter of fact, the people of Sarajevo displayed Serbian flags when the announcement was made of the proposed visit of the archduke and duchess and the local authorities had great difficulty in removing them before the entry of the royal party.

**Anger Turns to Sorrow.**

The murder, however, changed this feeling to one of sorrow and regret, and anti-Serbian demonstrations began. The crowds knelt in the streets and sang the national anthem.

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.

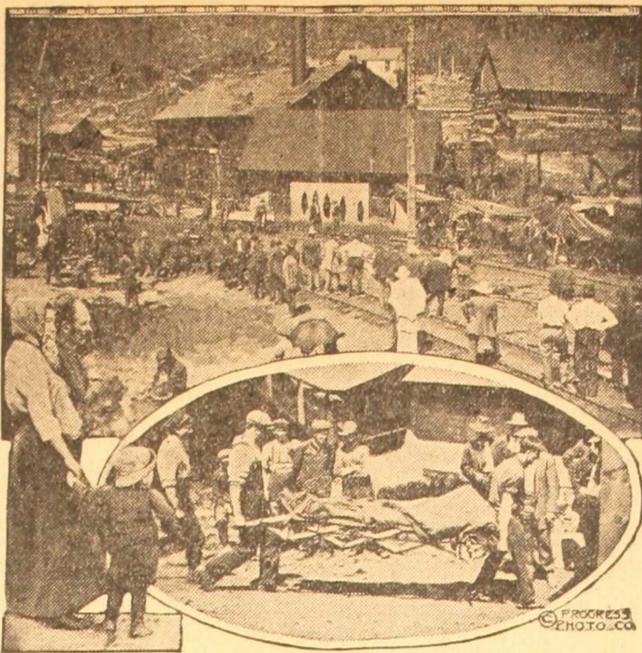
The president has sent a message to the emperor expressing the grief and horror of the whole population at the ruthless crime and assuring his majesty of the people's unalterable devotion to the ruling house.

**Courted in Love's Language.**

Marion Strong, cook at the Dunwoody Country club, and Miss Katherine Kutchman of 30 Clinton street, were married under difficulties by acting City Judge Tracy P. Madden in city court at Yonkers, N. Y. The bridegroom speaks Italian and the bride Polish. Neither can speak the language of the other, nor can they talk English.

"They must have courted in the language of love," remarked Judge Madden.

# MINE DISASTER AT HILLCREST, ALBERTA



Scenes at the Hillcrest collieries in Alberta immediately after the explosion which cost the lives of nearly two hundred miners. Above are miners waiting for the return of rescue parties; below, removing the bodies of victims to the morgue, and, at the left, a woman and child whose husband and father perished in the disaster.

## \$36,800,000 IN DEBT

\$2,800,000 ADDITIONAL DUE MANUFACTURERS FROM CLAFLINS.

Stores Financed by Bankrupt Corporation Will Nearly All Go Into Hands of Receiver.

New York, June 29.—H. B. Claflin company, the bankrupt firm, it was learned, owes about \$2,800,000 to manufacturers and dealers in dry goods and notions. This sum, added to the \$34,000,000 owed to banks on discount paper, makes the total liabilities of the firm \$36,800,000. It should be said, however, that the indebtedness of \$2,800,000 for merchandise purchased is not charged entirely against the H. B. Claflin company, but also against the 27 stores controlled and financed by the corporation.

Six of these stores, two of them in Brooklyn, went into bankruptcy following the failure of the parent house. Others are going into receiverships in various cities throughout the country. A few of the stores may be able to finance themselves, but the bankers most conversant with affairs of the Claflin concern say that this fortunate condition applies to not more than two or three of the establishments affected.

Though several of the stores controlled by the famous dry goods house have followed the Claflin company into the hands of receivers, confidence was expressed among business men here that the great firm's financial solvency would be ultimately established.

Fears aroused by the fact that the paper of the firm was scattered among 3,000 banks, representing practically every city having 25,000 or more inhabitants, were partially relieved when it became known that the way in which the paper was scattered would probably prevent any widespread financial difficulties. For many hours after the failure became known it was feared that many of the banks would have to suspend.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Washington, June 29.—The naval appropriation bill was approved finally by congress. It provides for selling to Greece the battleships Idaho and Mississippi and for constructing a super-dreadnaught for the American navy from the proceeds of the sale.

New Orleans, June 29.—Health officers announced that a case of bubonic plague had been discovered in New Orleans. Charles Lundene, a Swede, forty-nine years old, who has been in the city 11 days, is the victim. Where Lundene came from has not been learned.

Penzance, England, June 29.—The Belgian liner Gothland, which went ashore early this week on the rocks near Bishop lightship, was refloated and towed into the port of St. Mary's.

Janesville, Wis., June 29.—Edward Krueger, aged nine, shot and killed his eleven-year-old brother with a supposedly unloaded rifle at their home two miles from Milton Junction.

**Fireman Instantly Killed.**  
Akron, O., June 30.—Fireman Henry Luterwell was killed and Fire Chief John Motz had a narrow escape from death when a second floor of the Akron Transfer company's barn collapsed during a fire here.

**Steamer Mataafa is Released.**  
Duluth, Minn., June 30.—The steel steamer Mataafa went ashore at the Superior entrance of the harbor during a storm. After several hours of hard work she was released by tugs and towed to her dock.

## GUNS ARE SILENCED

AMERICAN GUNBOAT MACHIAS SILENCES BATTERIES AT SANTO DOMINGO.

BORDAS WAS GIVEN WARNING

Federal Artillery Shells Town in Attempt to Drive Rebels From Puerto Plata—Captain Russell Makes Report of Affair.

Washington, June 30.—The United States gunboat Machias, acting under orders of General Arias, head of the revolutionists, and the artillery of President Bordas opened fire on the city of Puerto Plata, although warned not to do so.

Part of the city of Puerto Plata is in the hands of General Arias, head of the revolutionists, and the artillery of President Bordas opened fire in an attempt to drive the rebels out.

A protest against the bombardment was made in order to protect the lives of Americans and other foreigners in the city. Only a few shots from the Machias were needed to silence the artillery.

Captain Russell of the South Carolina is in charge of the United States naval vessels in Santo Domingan waters.

The text of Captain Russell's report to the navy department, dated June 26, is as follows:

"This afternoon about 5:30, when the Bordas artillery ashore fired shells into the city of Puerto Plata, the Machias anchored in the inner harbor and with some shots from her main battery stopped the artillery fire into the city, after which there was no further firing.

"We have the situation well in hand and no additional vessels, either United States or foreign, will be needed to prevent the bombardment of Puerto Plata. The prompt stopping of the artillery fire into the city this afternoon will have a very reassuring effect upon the Americans and other foreigners in the city, who have recently displayed great anxiety about their protection and safety."

## JOHNSON RETAINS HIS TITLE

Negro Defeats Frank Moran in Fierce Battle at Paris, France—Bout Lasts 20 Rounds.

Paris, June 30.—Frank Moran of Pittsburgh lost the decision to Jack Johnson of Galveston, Tex., in 20 rounds here in their battle for the heavyweight title of the world on Saturday, but he did something no other fighter has been able to do in recent years—stay the limit.

No other decision was possible under the circumstances, and while there was not a dissenting voice against the verdict of Referee Georges Carpentier there were no cheers for the winner, for the black man fought a "dirty" fight and at times the fans thought the judge had enough cause to disqualify the titleholder for holding and hitting.

The blow that really decided the contest came in the tenth round and it was a foul.

**Find Hamel's Aeroplane.**  
Boulogne, France, June 30.—An aeroplane, believed to be that of Gustave Hamel, who disappeared on May 24 while flying from this city to Hendon, England, was picked up in the English channel by a packet.

**Dewey Goes for a Rest.**  
Washington, June 30.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey plan to leave Washington on the Mayflower for the Manhattan beach, Coney Island. The admiral has been suffering from the effects of the protracted heat.

# MELLEN IS INDICTED T. R. AIDS PINCHOT

ACCUSED WITH BANKERS OF ILLEGAL FLOTATION OF RAILWAYS SECURITIES.

BROKERS ARE ALSO INVOLVED

Twenty True Bills Returned by Middlesex County Grand Jury in Massachusetts—Investment Company Indorsement Not Substantial Security.

Boston, July 1.—C. S. Mellen, ex-president of the New Haven railroad; Frederick S. Moseley, Ralph B. Gillette and the investment committees of several Cambridge banks were indicted on Monday by the Middlesex county grand jury.

There are 20 indictments. They charge conspiracy in connection with floating the notes of the Hampden railroads, indorsed by the Hampden Investment company, which, it is charged, was not a substantial surety.

The transaction involved was the flotation of securities on the Hampton Railroad corporation indorsed by the Hampden Investment company, which, it is charged, was "not a substantial security or indorsor of the notes of the Hampton Railroad corporation."

The indictments in detail follow: The investment committee of the East Cambridge Savings bank, consisting of Gustavus Goepper, James Ferguson, D. C. Proudfoot, Charles W. Dalley and Fred B. Wheeler, are indicted on three counts, charging conspiracy to lend the money of the bank to the Hampton Railroad corporation on the indorsement of the Hampden Investment company. The amounts involved total \$41,200.

The investment committee of the Cambridge Savings bank, consisting of Edward R. Cogswell, Enoch Dean, James P. Pennell, Harry E. Mason and Leslie M. Brock, faces four counts involving \$92,750. The charge is the same. Moseley was indicted on six counts involving \$122,750. The charge is the larceny of this amount from the banks. Mellen was indicted as an accessory before the fact on five of these six counts charging Moseley with larceny. Mellen, Moseley and Gillette are indicted jointly "conspired to steal and did steal" the "conspiracy to steal and did steal" the amounts involved in the transaction with the two banks.

The members of the Moseley firm, including S. H. Fessenden, Neal Rantoul, S. V. R. Crosby, Benjamin P. Moseley and William S. Clough, are indicted on eight counts for alleged conspiracy to steal.

Mellen, Moseley and Gillette are indicted on ten counts charging conspiracy with the investment committees to arrange the loans.

## COTTON GAMBLING IS DOOMED

House Passes the Late Measure Aimed at Practises on Change.

Washington, July 1.—By a vote of 84 to 21 the house on Monday passed the Lever bill to regulate speculation in cotton futures as conducted on the stock exchanges. The bill provides for a standardization of the various grades of cotton and prescribes that in all sales of cotton the actual grades contracted for shall be delivered. A prohibitory tax is placed on transactions where the cotton delivered does not come up to the contract requirements, this provision seeking to eliminate the delivery of so-called bob-tailed cotton for the higher grades.

## DOMINGO PUZZLES WILSON

President Says It Is Difficult to Know What to Do in Republic Following Firing on Town.

Washington, July 1.—"Very muddled," was the characterization applied to the San Dominican situation by President Wilson on Monday. He said that it was difficult to know just what to do in the Dominican republic, because of the many elements entering into the situation. He had received word of the firing by an American gunboat to stop a bombardment by the federal troops, but did not disclose what he expects to do finally.

## U. S. EXPRESS FIRM QUILTS

Service Which Started Before the Civil War Discontinued—Most of Employees Have New Jobs.

New York, July 1.—After an uninterrupted service which had its inception seven years before the beginning of the Civil war, the United States Express company at midnight Monday took down its shingle as a common carrier. About ninety per cent of the 15,000 employees of the company have secured positions.

**Hang Petras is the Demand.**  
Geneva, Ill., July 1.—Death of Anthony Petras, being tried here on a charge of having murdered Theresa Hollander in St. Nicholas cemetery at Aurora last February, was demanded by State's Attorney W. J. Tyers.

**Burned by Intake Blast.**  
Milwaukee, July 1.—Twenty-one men were badly burned in an explosion at the new intake water tunnel. It is said none is fatally injured. The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the tunnel.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT MAKES KEYNOTE SPEECH TO PROGRESSIVES AT PITTSBURGH.

HITS AT THE DEMOCRATS

Declares That Wilson Administration and His Supporters Have Failed to Keep Promises—Offers Olive Branch to G. O. P.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 2.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt on Tuesday night made at a Progressive rally here the first wholly political speech he has made since returning to the United States, and in it he struck the keynote for the campaign. In the first place he urged the election of Gifford Pinchot as senator and Dean Lewis as governor because of their personal worth and as a rebuke to Republicans and Democrats as well as to carry out Progressive principles.

The colonel then paid his respects to the Wilson administration, asserting that the president and his supporters had utterly failed to keep their promises of reducing the cost of living and solving the trust question by their method of tariff reduction. The administration is pursuing a course, he said, that prevents the existence of prosperity and that "does not offer a single serious or intelligible plan for passing prosperity round should prosperity, in spite of the administration's efforts, at some future time return to our people." He declared the only course to follow with the trusts and the tariff is to deal with both through administrative commissions of ample power.

After expressing his well-known opinion of the Republican bosses and their action at the Chicago convention, Colonel Roosevelt discussed at length the administration's anti-trust program and then set forth the Progressive view of the business problem.

He said: "The Progressives are of the twentieth century. They face the facts of today. They are not afraid of power either in business or in government. Their program will allow business concentration in so far as such concentration gives social and economical efficiency and good service. But it will also give the government full power to see that business concentration does serve these necessary ends, and that it is not used for unfair competition of for monopoly or for the unfair treatment of labor or for any other anti-social end.

"This is the only tenable position on the trust problem, for it faces the facts and does not try to turn back the hands of the clock. By long and disappointing experience we have had several cardinal facts hammered into us.

"First, we cannot and do not want to destroy all corporations; we must have large units to do our work.

"Second, we cannot make every man compete with every other man; we cannot go back to 1850, still less to 1650.

"Third, we cannot destroy monopoly by attacking all forms of concentration whether monopolistic or not.

"Fourth, we cannot destroy real monopoly by attacking its legal form. We must find out and take away the real economic basis of monopoly, which is a very different thing.

"Fifth, we can get no effective results through the courts with their slow and restricted procedure.

"Sixth, we must encourage honest business and allow that business concentration which will give the power necessary to serve us. This policy of the encouragement of decent business is as important to the welfare of our people as is our other policy of effective warfare against corrupt and unfair business.

"Seventh, there must be co-operation among business men, among wage workers and among farmers.

"The Progressive party is the only party which recognizes these facts." He extended the olive branch to the Republicans and invited all good citizens, regardless of party, to join in defeating the Democratic party.

Many in the large audience detected a huskiness in the speaker's voice. Mr. Roosevelt also seemed to realize the weakness of his vocal organs and refrained from the vigorous delivery which has in the past marked his public utterances.

## Americans Told to Flee Mexico.

Washington, July 2.—Senor de Aliveria, minister from Brazil, who has represented the United States in Mexico since the breaking off of diplomatic relations between this country and General Huerta, sent a private dispatch to the state department on Tuesday urging it to advise Americans to leave Mexico. The Brazilian minister said he could not of his own volition advise Americans to leave.

## Santo Domingo Rebels Repulsed.

Washington, July 2.—United States Minister Sullivan at Santo Domingo advised the state department that the revolutionists at San Pedro Macoris were decisively repulsed by the federals. No further details were given.

## Japs to Withhold Details.

Tokio, July 2.—The Japanese foreign minister announced that details of treaty negotiations between the U. S. and Japan on the subject of the California anti-alien land law would not be made public.