

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND AND HIS FAMILY.



THE ARCHDUKE AND HIS WIFE, PHOTOGRAPHED ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO ENGLAND.

crowd before it could be pushed back sufficiently to hurry the man to prison. Feet from the station Gabrinovics leaped from the shelter of the Girls' High School and dashed the bomb at the automobile.

Francis Ferdinand showed splendid courage. He threw up one arm to protect his wife, and with the other he warded off the bomb. It fell directly beneath the following car, and the flash of flame that blinded the eyes of the crowd and the great ball of smoke that hid the two cars from view struck terror to the hearts of the onlookers.

SCORE INJURED BY BOMB. But as the smoke lifted the crowd saw the Archduke standing upright in the car and gazing at the automobile behind.

The Duchess remained still in her seat, her face tense, but full of courage. Francis Ferdinand leaped from his car and ran to the assistance of Count von Boos-Waldeck and Colonel Merizzo, two of his staff, who had been struck by slivers of iron and were bleeding in the face and hands.

Both Prinzip and Gabrinovics are Serbs and natives of the annexed province of Herzegovina. When put through examination by the police they gloried in their exploits. Prinzip, who has studied for a time at Belgrade and who has been much concerned in Socialistic activities, said in a braggart manner:

"I'm a nationalist. For years I've been yearning to kill a ruler or a prince." He added that the presence of the Duchess in the car caused him to hesitate, but only for a moment.

Then my nerve returned and I fired," he boasted. He denied absolutely that he had accomplices, and Gabrinovics stoutly asserted that he, too, had planned with no one.

He told the police he had obtained his bomb from a Belgrade anarchist whose name he did not know. Cynicism marked his attitude throughout the police inquiry. He was "coldly indifferent" to whatever happened, he said. He is twenty-one years old.

Until word came from the Emperor, the bodies of his dead will lie in state at the palace here, pending removal to Vienna for the solemn masses and their final rest in the Capuchin Church in Vienna.

The only word to describe Sarajevo's state of mind is "consternation." The town is wild with grief and horror. A state of terror possesses the people, and they are to be seen everywhere who will visit them because their town was the scene of such an awful crime, a tragedy that has rocked Europe black and blue.

Mourning is everywhere. Black banners and black streamers literally cover the public buildings, and even in the tiny, winding back streets, the peasants hang black flags from their windows.

The president of the town hall, assuring his majesty in the most humble terms conceivable of the people's unalterable devotion to the head of the great House of Hapsburg, and dumb men, in great crowds, particularly where the bomb exploded and the fatal shots were fired.

It is said that after the attempt with the Duchess tried to dissuade the Archduke from venturing in the motor car again. To ally her fears with the Archduke's, the Governor of Bosnia, M. Potiorek, Governor of Bosnia, said: "It's all over. We have no more murders in Sarajevo."

At a meeting of the provincial Diet to-night the president of the chamber to-night the president of the chamber expressed Bosnia's profound sorrow and indignation over the outrage and paid a glowing tribute to the Archduke and the Duchess.

MURDER ENDS HOPE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Hungarian Colony Here in Grief Over Death of Royal Couple.

The assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife shattered the hopes of the Hungarians for independence, and as a result there was deep gloom in the Hungarian colony in this city last night.

It was believed that the Archduke's love for his wife would eventually result in making Hungary a separate and independent country with its own ruler.

Intervenor with the hopes of the Hungarians was the ambition of the Archduke's pretty wife. While in Austria, because of the law of the Hapsburgs, she would not have become Empress, in Hungary she would have become Queen, and would have been recognized as such.

With Hungary recognizing the Archduke's wife as Queen of their country and Austria recognizing her as Empress, the Hungarians believed it only natural that her sympathies would be with them against the Austrians, and that she would do all in her power to set them free.

They believed that her hatred of the Hapsburgs would be so bitter that she would make extraordinary efforts to gain freedom for the Hungarians, even going so far as to use her influence to the utmost with her husband, Archduke Ferdinand, who loved his wife dearly.

The Hungarians believed that in the end she would have been able to sway him and have Hungary set apart from the Austrian Empire, with a ruler of its own.

To do this the Hungarians believed that Ferdinand might have had to make his eldest son the King of Hungary. The Hungarian Parliament passed a law making succession to the Hungarian throne by one of the Archduke's sons impossible, but it was nevertheless believed that this law could be changed.

The Archduke's wife was an intense ambitious woman, according to several well known Hungarians, last night, and she resented bitterly her treatment by the Hapsburg court.

EMPEROR BEARS UP

Takes News Stoically and Prepares to Return to Vienna. Isehl, June 28.—Franz Josef, the octogenarian, the man whose strength and dominance has held together for years the non-toe-closely-bound Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary.

He shattered and beaten to-night in his summer palace here, in the Carpathians. He retired to his private apartment immediately the news of the assassination reached him, and allowed himself to be comforted by the Emperor's presence.

According to a Sarajevo dispatch to the telephones and telegraph at once and confined their use to communication with Vienna and Isehl.

One of the most pathetic aspects of the grim news was the situation of the Archduke's three little children. They had been sent to Isehl with the Emperor, while their parents were in Bosnia, and were playing merrily in the gardens when the shocking news arrived.

The Emperor has given orders that everything shall be in readiness for his return to the palace of Schoenbrunn on Monday.

KAISER WILLIAM TO GO TO VIENNA

German Emperor Will Hasten to Condole with Francis Joseph. Berlin, June 28.—Emperor William, at Kiel, displayed the deepest grief when informed of the death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

Emperor William decided to leave Kiel to-morrow and to go to Vienna to condole with Emperor Francis Joseph in his grief and attend the funeral of the archduke and the duchess.

Throughout Germany the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne and his wife caused intense feeling, as both were popular in this country.

Washington, June 28.—The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, was reported to the State Department to-day in a brief message from Ambassador Penfield.

Manchester, Mass., June 28.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Demba, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, was deeply distressed by the news of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg.

EMPEROR'S DREAM FULL OF DISASTERS

List Includes Killing of Brother Maximilian, Son of Rudolf and Empress.

CURSE UTTERED ON HOUSE OF HAPSBURG

Imprecation of Countess Karolyi on Francis Joseph's Head More than Answered.

Once again the ravens have flown across the unhappy path of Francis Joseph. Once again he is forced to recall the terrible curse put upon him in his early years by the Countess Karolyi.

Ravens are the banes of the Hapsburgs. A flight of them passed over Olmutz the day when Francis Joseph, a pleasure loving lad of eighteen years, was forced to see his shrew-souled, stone-hearted mother, Sophie, to mount the throne.

Before the countess fell, fainting with emotion, she had said: "May heaven and hell blast your happiness! May your family be terminated! May you be smitten in the persons of those you best love. May your children be brought to ruin, and may your life be wrecked, and yet may you live on in lonely, unbroken and horrible grief to tremble when you recall the name of Karolyi!"

The words of the grief crazed woman have come only too true. Indeed, the fate she wished to bring upon him would almost have been accomplished.

Twice in his early days he had to renege his capital as a vanquished leader after disastrous wars. Napoleon III wrested from him the flourishing Italian provinces of Solferino and Mantova, the loss of which he felt so keenly that he sought death upon the field.

The following year came the defeat of his brother, Maximilian, the self-styled Emperor of Mexico, and his execution by a squad of Mexican soldiers under the orders of Porfirio Diaz.

Chief among these was the violent death of the Emperor's only son, the Crown Prince Rudolf, and the assassination of his wife, the Empress Elizabeth, on this day the death of the crown prince remains a mystery.

Seven years after his marriage, in 1881, Rudolf met and fell madly in love with Marie Valerie, the beautiful young daughter of a Hungarian baron, who had married a famous Greek beauty.

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Rome, June 28.—King Victor Emmanuel and Pope X to-day sent their condolences to the Austrian Emperor. The Pope cancelled the St. Peter's Day reception, for which ten thousand invitations had been issued.

Manchester, Mass., June 28.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Demba, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, was deeply distressed by the news of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg.

Assassinations in the Last 50 Years

- ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, April 14, 1865. MICHAEL PRINCE of Serbia, June 10, 1868. PRIM. Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870. RICHARD, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872. ABDUL AZIZ, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876. ALEXANDER II of Russia, March 13, 1881. JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, July 2, 1881. MARIE FRANCOIS SADI-CARNOT, President of France, June 24, 1894. STANISLAUS STAMBOULOFF, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895. NASH-ED-DIN, Shah of Persia, May 3, 1896. CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897. JUAN IRIARTE BORDA, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897. JOSE MARIA REYNA BARRIOS, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898. EMPRESS ELIZABETH of Austria, September 10, 1898. HUMBERT, King of Italy, July 29, 1900. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States, September 6, 1901. ALEXANDER, King of Serbia, June 11, 1903. DRAGA, Queen of Serbia, June 11, 1903. BOBRIKOFF, Governor-General of Finland, June 16, 1904. VON PLEVHIE, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 23, 1904. CARLOS, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908. LOUIS PHILIPPE, Prince Royal, February 1, 1908. LOUIS CHRONICE of Portugal, February 1, 1908. SERGIUS, Grand Duke of Russia, March 13, 1908. MARQUIS ITO of Japan, October 26, 1909. PETER ARCADOWITZ STOLYPIN, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911. JOSE CANALEJAS, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912. NAZIM PASHA, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913. FRANCISCO I. MADERO, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913. JOSE PINO SUAREZ, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913. GEORGE, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.

KING GEORGE CANCELS FETES

Sends Telegrams of Sympathy to Vienna—Puts Off Court Ball. London, June 29.—The news of the assassination of the Austrian heir-apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, yesterday from the Foreign Office, His Majesty at once dispatched telegrams of sympathy and ordered all Court affairs cancelled. The state ball, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed. Court mourning has been ordered for a week.

LONDON FORESEES TURMOIL IN EUROPE

Change in Austrian Succession Bound to Affect Profoundly Continent's Destinies. (By Cable to The Tribune.) London, June 29.—The news of the assassination of the Austrian heir-apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, yesterday from the Foreign Office, His Majesty at once dispatched telegrams of sympathy and ordered all Court affairs cancelled.

Unofficial London opinion seems to prevail that the crime could not be attributed to an political plot, but rather to the inherent hatred of the Serbs for their Austrian neighbors, which has become more bitter since the recent events in the Balkans, in which the Serbs charge Austria with taking part against Serbia.

The crime of Sarajevo will undoubtedly have a profound effect on the destinies of all Europe. The dead Archduke was a detached and somewhat mysterious figure, deeply devoted to the Roman Catholic Church, intensely Teutonic in his prejudices and a relentless Slavophobe.

And the assassination of Elizabeth was to be accompanied by other griefs. For soon afterward the Duchess Alenka, the best beloved of all the Emperor's sisters, was among the victims who lost their lives in the flames of the great charity bazaar fire in Vienna.

Princess Stephanie, widow of Prince Rudolf, was one of the earliest to bring him distress. Later she married Count Elemér Lónyay. Her daughter, Elizabeth, on her wedding day, Emperor not to let her mother marry. But Elizabeth herself was soon to bring grief.

Princess Stephanie's eldest sister, with Lieutenant Mattiach-Keglevic, who was as poor as a church mouse, the Emperor had to force Louise's husband, Philip Coburg, to defend his honor by meeting Mattiach-Keglevic in a duel.

More disgrace and grief came to the Archduchess Louise, Princess George of Saxony, who left her husband for M. Giron, a music teacher, ten years her junior, who left her after the birth of their child, Monica.

The shooting of the Archduke Ladislav, who was killed in the hunting field, was not, perhaps, altogether unexpected. He had frequently been threatened. He used the cruel, prohibited explosive bullets, and was shot with them. The Archduke Otto was thought and called the "flower of the race," but he brought disgust to the Emperor by taking a drunken party home to his wife, the Princess Maria Josefa, daughter of the King of Saxony, in her nightgown.

Neither in brothers' grandchild, Francis Joseph, but in his own children, the Emperor was disappointed. His brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, was thrashed in a public bath by an angry father who sought to force his son to marry. Later he had to flee to the court to escape a similar punishment, and for years he was kept under restraint in one of the imperial chateaux near Salzburg as an incurable paretic.

Granddaughter Elopas. His favorite grandchild, Elizabeth, daughter of his daughter Gisela, and because the Prince Augustus chose her younger sister, eloped with Baron Siefried, a young lieutenant who had seen only twice before. They were found together a week later and were forced to marry. Her sister, Princess Louise of Tuscany, not merely dared to be seen bicycling with a dentist in Dresden or to invite her son's tutor to visit her in Switzerland, but published a book to laud her husband's peccadilloes. The Countess Larisch has similarly pained Francis Joseph by writing "My Past."