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CROWN PRINCE ASSASSINATED

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND AND WIFE VICTIMS OF ASSASSIN'S BULLETS

ANOTHER TRAGEDY OF AUSTRIA

Killed in Streets of Bosnian Capital—Student Fires Fatal Shots After Failure of Bomb to Explode

Sarajevo, Servia.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated while driving through the streets of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. A youthful student, fired the shots which added another to the long list of tragedies that have darkened the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The archduke and his wife were victims of the second attempt in the same day against their lives. First a bomb was thrown at the automobile in which they were driving to the town hall. Forewarned, however, of a possible attempt against his life, the archduke was watchful and struck the missile aside with his arm. It fell under an automobile following which carried members of the archduke's suite, wounding Count Von Boos-Waldeck and Col. Merriazo.

Student Fires Fatal Shots

On their return to the town hall, the archduke and the duchess were driving to the hospital when Gavrio Princip, a student, darted at the car and fired a volley at the occupants. His aim was true and the archduke and his wife were mortally wounded. With them at the time was the governor of the city, who escaped injury. The bodies of his murdered companions collapsed across him and protected him from stray bullets.

Princip is 18 years old. Nedejo Gabrinovics, who threw the bomb, is 21. He told the police he had obtained the bomb from anarchists at Belgrade whose names he did not know.

Archduke Francis, 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 1853 his father, then past 50, married Princess Maria Theresa Von Braganza, 18 year old daughter of King Miguel of Portugal.

The new stepmother established an exemplary home. Ferdinand always held her in high esteem. She and her daughter, the Archduchess Maria Annunziata, were the only women present at a wedding of Francis Ferdinand's morganatic marriage to the Bohemian countess, Zophie 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.

Tragedy Follows Tragedy

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 Lebeny, 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 1858 the emperor's wife, who was a daughter of Maximilian Joseph, duke of Bavaria, 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 ten years before, the emperor's only son, 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 in a hunting lodge at Meyerling, not far from Vienna. Beside his body lay that of the Baroness Marie Vetsera.

WILLIAM HEIMKE



William Heimke, who has been American minister to Salvador since 1909, has been made chief of the division of Latin-American affairs in the state department at Washington.

"CRASH" WENT CLAFLIN STORES

RECEIVERS APPOINTED FOR VAST DRY GOODS ENTERPRISE

Liabilities Total Thirty Million; Has Assets of \$44,000,000—Mixed With Other Corporations

New York.—The biggest mercantile failure in the history of the United States was precipitated when receivers were appointed for H. B. Claflin Co. of this city. The company, it is estimated, owes more than \$30,000,000, which at the present time it is unable to pay. Its assets are said to be \$44,000,000.

John Claflin, head of the concern and its chief individual stockholder, is the owner of a chain of nearly thirty other dry goods enterprises throughout the country which are involved in the failure. Receivers for several of these were named and similar action will be taken in the case of the rest. Their business will be continued under receiver's management until their financial affairs have been adjusted.

From 3,000 to 5,000 banks in all parts of the United States compose the bulk of the Claflin creditors. They hold notes aggregating the major part of the liabilities. These notes were issued by the various Claflin stores, endorsed by H. B. Claflin Co., and the proceeds used when discounted, in financing their needs.

Companies Not Involved

The United Dry Goods Co., a \$51,000,000 corporation financed several years ago by J. P. Morgan and Company to take over other Claflin interests is not involved in the failure. Neither is the Associated Merchants Co., owned by the United Dry Goods Co., and which in turn owns one-half of the H. B. Claflin Co., and other large stores, principally in New York.

Mr. Claflin, who was president of both the dry goods and Associated Merchants companies, resigned those positions and it is understood that when the H. B. Claflin Co. is reorganized its connection with both the former companies will be severed. Cornelius B. Bliss, son of the late New York dry goods merchant, was elected to succeed Mr. Claflin.

\$20,000,000.00 BLAZE AT SALEM

Historic Massachusetts Town Almost Wiped Out.

Salem, Mass.—Nearly half the "old witch city" of Salem was devastated by a fire which caused an estimated loss of \$20,000,000, destroying 1,000 buildings, including a score of manufacturing establishments and made 10,000 of the 45,000 citizens homeless.

The fire originated in the Korr leather factory at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and swept through the shoe and leather district, gutting every building for miles in its path. Burning embers, carried by a strong northwest wind, started fires in other sections, the fashionable residential district and factories going alike.

When the flames were under control all the historic and literary landmarks had escaped destruction. These included the Peabody museum, old custom house where Nathaniel Hawthorne did much of his literary work and the "House of Seven Gables," made famous by the novelist.

PROTOCOLS ARE SIGNED

INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES SETTLED IN MEDIATORS' AGREEMENT.

NOW UP TO WARRING FACTIONS

Conference at Niagara Expected; United States Waives All Indemnity for Mexican Losses.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Terms for composing all international differences between the United States and Mexico have been concluded. The conditions under which diplomatic relations will be resumed were embodied in a protocol signed by the ambassador from Brazil, the ministers of Chile and Argentina and the American and Hueria delegates.

The character of the settlement is not expected to arouse opposition from the constitutionalists who would participate in it, and to a large degree, it would mold the adjustment of all internal disputes.

When a new provisional government is established to succeed that headed by General Huerta the result of mediation—recognized as a triumph for Pan-American diplomacy—will become more effective.

Coincidentally with the action taken it was announced that the actual selection of a provisional president and the organization of the new government will be left to an informal conference of representatives of the constitutionalists—Louis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran and Jose Vasconcelos—and the Huerta delegates to the mediation conference.

That the United States and Argentina, Brazil and Chile—the mediating countries—shall recognize the new provisional government and that thenceforth diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico shall be resumed.

The single outstanding provision in the protocol is that the international problem shall be declared adjusted on the establishment of a new provisional government. The protocol sets forth:

No Indemnity Claimed by U. S.

That the United States demands no indemnity and does not further exact satisfaction for any of the incidents connected with the patrol of Mexican waters and invasion of the country.

That a commission will be appointed to try some claims is not improbable.

The results of the mediator's work places the issue now squarely before the representatives of the two warring factions. On them will rest the responsibility for failure or success of the peace plans as a whole. Luis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran and Jose Vasconcelos, the constitutionalist delegates are in Washington and should arrive here in another day or two.

Villa Considered Favorable.

There was little said here about General Villa's attitude toward the sending of delegates but it was believed he was in thorough accord with the proposition. Reliable information has come that he is ready to accept the result of the conferences and it is not unlikely he will be kept informed of its progress.

These protocols signed are as follows:

Article 1—The provisional government referred to in the protocol No. 3 shall be constituted by agreement of the delegates representing the parties between which the internal struggle in Mexico is taking place.

To Restore Diplomatic Relations.

Article 2—(a) Upon the signing of the constitution of the provisional government in the City of Mexico, the government of the United States of America will recognize it immediately and thereupon diplomatic relations between the two countries will be restored. (b) The government of the United States of America will not in any form whatsoever claim a war indemnity or other international satisfaction. (c) The provisional government will proclaim an absolute amnesty to all foreigners for any and all political offenses committed during the period of civil war as a consequence of military acts or the acts of the national authorities.

Article 3—The three mediating governments agree on their part to recognize the provisional government organized as provided by section 1 of this protocol.

Protocol No. 3 referred to was signed two weeks ago and sets forth merely that a provisional government to be constituted later as provided shall be recognized on a certain date, to be agreed on subsequently and from that time forward shall exercise governmental powers until the inauguration of a constitutional president.

KING PETER ABDICATES



King Peter of Serbia has abdicated, on account of poor health, in favor of the Crown Prince.

ZACATECAS TAKEN BY GEN. VILLA

ONE MORE IMPORTANT CITY FALLS TO THE REBELS.

One General Killed, Two Wounded; Many Prisoners Captured by the Rebels.

El Paso.—Zacatecas, an important city in central Mexico has fallen into the hands of the constitutionalists, according to announcement by General Villa's officials here. Two of Villa's generals were wounded.

The constitutionalists were heavy losers, according to an official dispatch. No mention is made of the federal killed but it was said many prisoners were captured with much arms and ammunition.

It was believed Villa's lack of effective artillery ammunition had made it necessary to rush the federal positions with infantry, taking the city by a sudden attack which, according to official reports, resulted in the capture of a large portion of the garrison and its munitions.

The border city of Juarez immediately plunged itself into a celebration.

The telegram describing the victory was received by Col. Ornelas, the Juarez commander, and by Lazaro de la Garza, Villa's agent here. It was signed by General Orestes Pereyra, commander at Torreon and read:

"I have the honor to communicate to you that yesterday at 6 p. m. the important city of Zacatecas was captured by the forces of the division of the north. We took many prisoners and captured a large quantity of ammunition and arms. There were large losses on our side.

"General Trinidad Rodriguez was seriously wounded and General Macloio Herrera was slightly wounded."

Federals Abandon San Luis Potosi.

Saltito.—Federal troops which have been stationed at San Luis Potosi already have evacuated that town with the exception of a garrison, according to a report received at Carranza's headquarters. According to the report the larger portion of the federal troops under General Jaquin Maas have been sent to reinforce Aguas Calientes and to garrison Queretaro. The report seemed to indicate that the federals in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi would make strenuous effort to check the advance of the constitutionalists who have reached a point on the railroad fifty kilometers from that place. The constitutionalists are repairing the railroad as rapidly as possible.

General Gonzales arrived with 2,000 men from Monterrey. He was joined here by General Luis Caballero, governor of the state of Tamaulipas and General Camacho who is operating in the state of Puebla. These generals with the Cabero brothers who are leaders in the state of Hidalgo conferred here regarding the present situation in the affairs of the constitutionalists. Gonzales' 2,000 troops left for the south. The brigade of General Cesario Castro also is preparing to entrain for the south. General Carranza has left for Monterrey for a long promised visit.

Acapulco Hemmed In.

On Board U. S. S. California, Mazatlan.—Conditions at Acapulco are becoming intolerable. In order to assist the federal garrison under General Salido is making forced daily loans ranging from fifty cents gold to twenty-five dollars on all civilians who have that much discoverable wealth. The constitutionalists operating under the leadership of Zapata keep the town hemmed in. The federal troops are restless and the citizens depressed. This was the news brought here by the Pacific Mail liner Peru.

BATTLESHIP SALE WAS PASSED

HOUSE ADOPTS BILL AS AMENDED; GREECE GETS VESSELS.

Big Dreadnaught Ordered, Making Four Additions to Navy.—None of Them Named Yet.

Washington.—The administration's proposal to sell the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to Greece for \$12,000,000, already approved by the senate was passed by the house by a vote of 174 to 87. One dreadnaught will be built with the proceeds.

The action of the house allows the house managers in conference to agree to the senate amendment with alterations providing specific appropriations for the new dreadnaught, which will cost \$7,800,000 exclusive of armament and armor. The proposal provides for immediate funds of \$2,025,000 to begin work on the vessel as soon as the sale is consummated.

The proposal was agreed to in spite of the charge by republicans on the floor that the sale meant "entangling European alliances," and would involve the United States in the Balkan troubles.

Representative Padgett declared that the administration believed the sale of the two vessels would have a tendency "to preserve the peace" between the nations involved and asserted that he knew of no protest against the sale being made by either country.

Battleship No. 29 has not yet been named and this year's naval appropriation bill authorizes the construction of two new battleships, which, together with this new ship will total four unchristened young leviathans. Therefore, on this coming Fourth of July Uncle Sam will have the pleasing paternal duty of choosing names for his first set of quadruplets.

FEDERAL AID AGAIN FOR A. & M.

Board of Agriculture and Secretary Houston Reach Agreement.

Washington.—The Oklahoma A. and M. college at Stillwater will receive \$75,000 annually from the Morrill-Hatch fund, which is distributed under the supervision of the federal department of agriculture, as a result of an agreement between Secretary Houston and a committee of the Oklahoma board of agriculture.

Federal financial aid of the Oklahoma institution was withdrawn some time ago as a result of the indefinite status of the department of agriculture in Oklahoma, and a difference of opinion between heads of the federal department and J. H. Connell relative to the management of the institution. It was shown by the committee that a new president of the college would be selected to succeed Connell, and that the present board of agriculture in Oklahoma has been declared to be the legal body with full power to act. Upon this showing the department agreed to re-establish its financial aid.

Dr. Allen of the federal department will leave here in a few days for Oklahoma to check up the affairs of the Stillwater college as they affect the federal department preparatory to making the fund available.

The committee from the Oklahoma board of agriculture is composed of Secretary Benjamin Hennessey, J. F. Darby of Muskogee and I. C. Renfro of Sulphur.