

ARCHDUKE IS KILLED

Sarajevo, June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his morganatic wife the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated today while driving through the streets of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. A youthful Serbian student fired the shots which added another to the long list of tragedies that has 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 which carried members of his suite, wounding Count von Boos-Waldeck and Colonel Merizzo.

Assassin a Serb.

On their return from the town hall the archduke and duchess were driving to the hospital when the Serbian Gavrilo Princip, darted at the car and fired a volley at the occupants. His aim was true, for 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.

The governor shouted to the chauffeur to rush to the palace at top speed. Physicians were in prompt attendance, but their services were useless as the archduke and his wife were dead before the palace was reached.

Bodies Lie in State.

Until the emperor's wishes are known the bodies will lie in state at the palace here. They will doubtless be interred in the Hapsburg vaults in the Capuchin church at Vienna.

In Sarajevo there is mourning everywhere, with black-draped flags and streamers on all public buildings. 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 devotion to the ruling house.

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, several of them being women and children.

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.

In 1857 the list of tragic incidents began with an attempt upon his own life, when a Hungarian wounded him with a knife.

Fourteen years later his brother, Archduke Maximilian, emperor of Mexico, was condemned to death by court-martial and 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 1898 the emperor's wife, who was the daughter of Maximilian Joseph, duke of Bavaria, was stabbed to death at Geneva by a mad Italian anarchist.

Mysterious Death.

Less than ten years before the emperor's only son, the Crown Prince Rudolf, 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.

Archduke Charles Francis, known popularly as Carl, who becomes heir apparent to the Austrian throne, owing to the morganatic birth of Archduke Francis Ferdinand's children debarring their succession, has been carefully educated with a view to fitting him for the position for emperor.

Attitude of Public Schools.

He differs from all other members of the 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. He associated with working men and tradespeople and joined them in their games, thus

getting into closer touch with the aspirations and ideals of the people than any of the other Hapsburgs. He is a first lieutenant in the Austrian navy.

The murders occurred with such rapidity that many persons near the scene did not even hear the shot. The street is very narrow and the assassin was able to fire at close range.

Anti-Serbian demonstration began tonight. The crowds knelt in the streets and sang the national anthem. The mayor issued a proclamation to the residents of the city denouncing the crime and declaring that by the confession of the assassins it was shown beyond all doubt that the bomb thrown at the archduke's car came from Belgrade.

It is said that 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 and paid a glowing tribute to the archduke and the duchess. He also declared his unshakable love and devotion to the emperor and the ruling house.

With the death of Francis Joseph, his nephew, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, would have succeeded to the throne of Austria-Hungary. It is a succession which political observers have discussed with much concern, but in popular interest, affairs of state were eclipsed by the case of a woman—the morganatic wife of the new ruler—and their children.

By solemn oath, after the archduke's marriage to the Bohemian Countess Sophie Chotek, he swore in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, all the princes of the house of Hapsburg, the cardinals of Vienna, and many other high dignitaries in both the Austrian and Hungarian governments, that he would never attempt to raise his wife to the position of empress nor to establish rights of succession to the throne for any children which should be born to them.

As king, Francis Ferdinand would have denied his wife a share of the imperial honors and cut off his children from all hope of succeeding him. There has been widespread speculation over this question and no end of complications were foreseen in Ferdinand's supposed secret wish to have this denial revoked.

The new king to be (in 1914) was just over 50 years of age. His full name is Francis Carl Ludwig Joseph Maria. His father, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, was a brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, and his mother was Maria Annunziata, daughter of Ferdinand II, of Sicily. Francis Ferdinand was still a boy when his mother died, in 1893 his father, then over fifty, married Princess Maria Theresia von Braganza, the 15-year-old daughter of King Miguel of Portugal. The new stepmother established an exemplary home. Ferdinand always held her in high esteem, and she, in turn, his daughter, the Archduchess Maria Annunziata, who were the only ladies present as witnesses of Francis Ferdinand's marriage to the countess of Chotek.

In Line for Throne.

Up to his twenty-sixth year Francis Ferdinand had no idea that he would become emperor of Austria. The Crown Prince Rudolf, the only son of Francis Joseph, was then heir, when to the consternation of the empire and to the surprise of the world the crown prince met a tragic death in what is known as the Meyerling tragedy, the result of an uncountenanced love for a young baroness. The mystery of the shooting at Meyerling lodge, in which both the baroness and the crown prince were killed, has never been cleared.

With the crown prince thus removed, the first choice as an heir to Francis Joseph fell to his brother, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, but he already was an old man, and he declined the honors in favor of his eldest son, Francis Ferdinand. The title of heir was never officially conferred upon Francis Ferdinand, but from his twenty-sixth year his training for the throne was carried on.

His escapades had been such as are so often ascribed to royal lads, but it is said that many of the criminal pranks related about him were really those of his wilder brother, Otto. The story was once widely printed that in a drunken freak he stopped a peasant funeral near Frague and amused himself by leaping his horse half a dozen times over the bier. This and many such instances were officially investigated by parliament and declared to be mendacious slander.

Francis Ferdinand, according to his

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admirers, has an altogether different personality than such stories indicate. He had a very thorough military training, extending over twenty years, and in 1891 he was made a general. He reorganized the general staff of the Austro-Hungarian army with such success as to excite the admiration of all Europe. As a hobby he took up locomotive engineering and received a diploma as a full fledged railroad engineer. He was said to enjoy nothing so much as running an engine. He also became recognized as one of the best shots in his country, and the walls of his great chateau at Konopische were rung with the antlers of some 2000 stags and chamois, as well as the tusks of elephants slain in Ceylon, and the pelts of bears shot in the Rocky mountains.

Visited United States.

His visit to the United States was made in 1892, at the time of the world's fair in Chicago. He made a diary of the trip, which continues around the world, and which is an interesting piece of travel literature, displaying shrewd comments of appreciation of things he saw and did. He thought this globe-touring would especially contribute to his education as a future monarch.

He also wrote two volumes of Alpine poetry, and put on paper for the first time many of the old melodies of his native Styria.

Baby is Drowned in an Irrigation Ditch.

Carlos Eldon Shupe, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Shupe of 1834 Washington avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon in an irrigation ditch near the Shupe home. The babe, only 16 months old, was just learning to walk. He had toddled from the house unseen, but his absence was noticed by the mother a few minutes later and she began to look for him around the house. Not being able to find him there, she and one of her older sons went out of the house to continue the search and the boy going out to the ditch bank saw the body of the babe in the ditch, lodged against the headgate.

The body was taken from the water and a doctor was summoned, but all efforts to bring back the spark of life, were unavailing.

Carlos Eldon Shupe was born at Huntsville, February 17, 1913, and is survived by his parents, Samuel B. and Zina Froer Shupe; a sister, Temperance, and the following brothers: Jackson, Frederick, Charles, Joseph, Junius and Royal.

The body was taken to the Lindquist mortuary to be prepared for burial and the funeral announcements will be made later.

DR. E. G. GOWANS WAS URGED TO BE A CANDIDATE

Professor Milton Bennion and Hyrum Pingree of the educational committee appointed by the educational convention of May 29, 1914, disclaim all responsibility for the reports of the nomination of a non-political candidate for state superintendent of public instruction. C. H. Skidmore says that at the convention of educators a resolution was passed empowering the committee to act as an advisory committee in case their advice was sought by any or all parties as to who might serve best as state superintendent.

Howard V. Alston, secretary of the convention of educators, says that the convention resolved that the nomination and election of a state superintendent should be strictly nonpartisan; that the convention elect a committee of five to meet with the state committees of the various political parties and prevail upon them to call a joint committee meeting of the various parties for the purpose of agreeing upon a candidate and that the committee of five had the power to reconvene the convention if in its

judgment such action was deemed necessary.

Mr. Bennion and Mr. Pingree say that the Democratic and Progressive committees met with the educators' committee and asked that the name of a capable, nonpartisan educator be suggested, stating that their parties would be pleased to support such a candidate; that the name of Dr. E. G. Gowans of Ogden was submitted and that his name was sent to the committee of the Republicans and to the Socialist party. They further state that Dr. Gowans was not a candidate for the position, but upon the solicitation of the chairman of the educational committee he had consented to act as a nonpartisan candidate.

EMPEROR HEARS OF THE TRAGEDY

Vienna, June 28.—When news of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was imparted to the aged emperor he exclaimed:

"Terrible, terrible! I am spared nothing."

Austrian opinion regards the tragedy the result of a well-prepared conspiracy. It is asserted that when it became known at the Serbian legation here that the archduke intended to go to Bosnia he was advised not to undertake the journey as certain Serbian desperadoes were planning an attempt against his life.

The archduke disregarded the warning and proceeded to Bosnia last Wednesday. He took up his residence at a watering place near the Bosnian capital and attended various fetes as well as army maneuvers which ended Saturday. He issued an army order expressing great satisfaction at the maneuvers.

W. R. SKEEN & R. H. BAUMUNK, Lawyers, Suite 412 Eccles Bld. (Advertisement)

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near Trenton today. About a dozen passengers were injured, but none seriously.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

Tokio, June 28.—With the alien land ownership question still unsettled, Japanese statesmen are openly anxious concerning Japanese participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Should new legislation be considered or adopted in California, while Japan considers herself a guest of that state, it is feared in conservative circles here that it would lead to a heightening of the feeling of the people of Japan and precipitate a crisis.

The decision of Japan to participate in the exposition was reached after a division of opinion and considerable misgivings and it is understood the exposition authorities promised to exert themselves to prevent legislation which the Japanese might consider obnoxious.

The presence in Japan of Congressman William B. Ainey of Pennsylvania, as a congressional delegate, was the occasion yesterday of a notable demonstration of friendship toward the United States. Mr. Ainey was the guest of honor at a special session of the house and delivered a message of friendship from the American congress. Secretary of State Bryan, and others, which was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Oooka, president of the chamber, in an address declared that Japan was much indebted to the United States for things of the past and said Mr. Ainey's visit would have a great bearing in securing peace and amity to the two nations. A resolution was adopted calling for additional efforts to strengthen the friendship between Japan and the United States.

Count Okuma, the premier, gave a garden party today which was attended by Mr. Ainey and the members of the house. The premier in a speech said he believed that the racial prejudice jeopardized a smooth settlement of the alien land ownership question between the United States and Japan. The ministry, he added, had no definite idea for a fundamental solution of the problem, but would make constant efforts to reach an amicable settlement.

Baron Kato, the foreign minister, addressing the members of parliament yesterday said he regretted that racial prejudice jeopardized a smooth settlement of the alien land ownership question between the United States and Japan. The ministry, he added, had no definite idea for a fundamental solution of the problem, but would make constant efforts to reach an amicable settlement.

It is reported here that several Basilians and Serbs have been arrested at Sarajevo for complicity in the plot which is said to have wide ramifications. The newspapers have issued special editions with black borders, expressing abhorrence of the crime. The Wiener Zeitung pays warm tribute to the extraordinary zeal and devotion to the empire displayed by the archduke, to whose indefatigable care, it says, were due the great developments of recent years in the Austrian army and navy.

Ever since the publication of an imperial rescript on October 7, 1908, proclaiming the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria, strong opposition to Austrian rule has been displayed by the Serb and Moslem residents of those provinces. Bosnia and Herzegovina were formerly included in European Turkey, but the Austro-Hungarian occupation was authorized in 1878 by the treaty of Berlin. The treaty, however, contemplated the evacuation of the occupied provinces after the restoration of order.

VILLA IS GOING BACK TO TORREON

Niagara Falls, Ont. June 28.—Unless some definite word is received from General Carranza by next Tuesday as to when constitutional representatives are to confer with Huerta delegates, a formal recess of the mediation will be declared, according to plans revealed late tonight.

El Paso, Texas, June 28.—General Villa's campaigns apparently are postponed indefinitely. Lack of ammunition is given as the principal cause. However, some recent developments

yet concealed in the Carranza-Villa estrangement, were believed by partisans of both factions here today to have much to do with the quiet situation below this point. The battle of Zacatecas, taken by Villa last week, occasioned the expenditure of nearly all his ammunition during the four days of almost continuous fighting.

Since then Villa has been unable to get more ammunition from the United States on account of the continued strict embargo by United States troops along the frontier. He has not been assisted in this regard by General Carranza, who has ammunition in the arsenals at Monterrey and Saltillo. Villa only has the little ammunition left after the four days' fighting at Zacatecas and an unstated quantity captured from the federalists there.

General Villa returned today to Torreon, according to telegrams from him dated at that place. Some matters connected with his strained relations with Carranza, it is stated, will be taken up by Villa as well as his problem in securing ammunition for his army.

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