

STUDENT FIRES ON AUTO AFTER DUKE BLOCKS BOMB

Francis Ferdinand and Duchess Killed in Bosnia's Capital.

WORE SHIRT OF MAIL

But Slayer, Forewarned, Aimed at Royal Vic- tim's Head.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
SARAYEVO, June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir to the Austrian throne, and the Duchess of Hohenberg, his morganatic wife, were assassinated today in this city, the capital of Bosnia.

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 across 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 Gabrinovics, 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. Morizzi, aid 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 shops were pierced by flying fragments and iron railings 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.

Gabrinovics 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.

REBUKE TO BURGOMASTER.
The royal party entered the hall and the mayor was about to begin his address when Archduke Francis Ferdinand interrupted him, and in an angry manner said:

"Herr Burgomaster, it is perfectly scandalous. We have come to Sarajevo on a visit and a bomb is thrown at us."

Here he paused a moment and then said:

"Now you can go on."

The mayor then delivered his address and the archduke made a suitable reply.

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 Col. Morizzi, 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 Gavrio Prinzp, 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, Prinzp 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 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.

Prinzp was seized by police officers soon as he had fired the fatal shot. Or protection by the officers prevented al

from mobbing by the great crowd which had collected.

The assassins were interrogated by the police and both seemed to glory in their exploit. Prinzip 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.

Prinzip is 18 years of age. Nedeljo Gabrinovics 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.

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 Servian 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 Servian 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 Servian 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 state entry of the royal party.

ANGER TURNS TO SORROW.

The murder, however, changed this feeling to one of sorrow and regret, and anti-Servian demonstrations began tonight. 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.

PLACES BLAME ON SERVIANS.

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 thrown at the archduke's car came from Belgrade.

There was a special session of mourning of the Bosnian diet this afternoon. Four national members of Servian nationality who attended were ostentatiously dressed in light clothes.

The officials of Sarajevo make the excuse for their lack of precautions to prevent such a tragedy by saying that they had not received sufficient notice that the visit of the archduke was of an official character, and therefore they had not taken the same care as when the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the place.

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

SERVIA OPPOSED SEIZURE.

The fact that the assassination occurred in Bosnia, and that one of the assassins is said to be of Servian extraction, recalls the fact that in October, 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, the government of Servia protested belligerently against being hemmed in more strongly by two unpopular neighbors and against having the Servians in Bosnia absorbed into the Austro-Hungarian nationality.

At the time of the annexation it was declared that the act was prompted by a desire on the part of Austria and Bulgaria for the aggrandizement of themselves at the expense of the status established by the treaty of Berlin.

The action of Austria in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina moved Turkey to call upon the powers to preserve to it what they guaranteed by that treaty.

PERILED PEACE OF EUROPE.

The annexation of the two states by Austria threatened for a time to disturb the peace of Europe. On the same day that Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed Bulgaria declared its independence of Turkey, and this brought about further complications.

Turkey for a time refused to recognize Bulgaria's independence, and it was freely predicted that the Ottoman government would be forced off the map of Europe.

The people of Servia clamored for war with Austria, and King Peter was threatened with the loss of his throne if he did not draw the sword.

EFFECT ON BALKAN WAR.

The matter finally quieted down and Austria assumed control of the two states, but the feeling engendered at the time showed itself in the second recent Balkan war when the Servians, with the assistance of the Greeks, soundly thrashed the Bulgarians, who previously had driven the Turks back to the walls of Constantinople.

The proclamation of Emperor Francis Joseph formally proclaiming the practical recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued on Oct. 7, 1908. The announcement of Austrian suzerainty was followed with a pledge of a constitution which would guarantee civic rights and a representative legislature.

At the same time the Austrian government ordered the evacuation by its troops of the sanjak of Novibazar. A majority of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina are Serbs, and they showed furious opposition against the new order of

things. There were anti-Austrian demonstrations all over the two states and also in many parts of Servia.

RECEIVED EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The last official act of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was to receive Emperor William of Germany at Knopischt castle in Bohemia on June 12.

The kaiser was returning from his annual visit to Corfu and the interview with the archduke was principally to discuss the naval policy of the German empire. The kaiser on his way to Corfu this year met the aged Emperor Francis Joseph at Schoenbrunn, and it was at this meeting that the emperor, standing uncovered in the damp air, caught a cold which for several weeks threatened to result fatally.

The archduke at the meeting with the kaiser was accompanied by his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, while Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, was also present. Admiral Von Tirpitz took an active part in the discussions, offering suggestions for the strengthening of the naval forces of the triple alliance.

PRESS COMMENT ON VISIT.

The significance of the presence of Admiral von Tirpitz, to whom, more than to any other, is due the credit for the creation of the powerful German fleet, is commented on at great length in the Viennese press, which considers that while Germany continually insists on the spending of more money for its navy, Austria is unable to follow suit, which action Von Tirpitz undoubtedly suggested at the interview above mentioned.

Die Zeit's comment on the matter is particularly poignant:

"Admiral von Tirpitz, it may be said, did not come to Konopischt to breathe the perfume of the flowers. Our 'delegations' have just voted naval expenses which for us are an enormous expenditure. If this expenditure was voted without opposition it was because our delegates realized the gravity of the situation. It is not less true that our representatives went the extreme limit. If we are pushed farther than that, if one pulls on the string already so taut, the good will which we have manifested so

far will be transformed into an explosion of anger. We are not a rich country. The Germans must take their share as we take ours, and we must not be obliged to give what we do not have."

KAISER HEARS OF TRAGEDY; HALTS KIEL YACHT RACES.

Germany's Ruler Prepares to Return to Berlin at Once and Will Attend Funeral of Austrians.

KIEL, June 28.—The news of the assassination and the Duchess of Hohenberg reached here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The was dispatched to pick up the kaiser's yacht race stopped at once. The Meteor was taken in tow and the kaiser stood silent as he listened to the story of the assassination.

The kaiser's first words as he reached the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at 6:30 were: "I will return to Berlin tomorrow." A large dinner party which was to have been given on the Hohenzollern was canceled. The German and British warships in the harbor hoisted their flags with the Austrian royal standard at half mast.

Emperor William will attend the funeral of the archduke and the duchess.

Consternation at Berlin.

BERLIN, June 28.—The news of the assassination was received here with consternation, as nowhere is it recalled more clearly than here what an important bearing personal influences will have on the future development of the dual monarchy and all international questions connected therewith.

SHOWS SLAYER WAS COACHED.

Aiming at Head Proves Assassin Knew Archduke Wore Bullet Proof Coat.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, June 29, 3 a. m.—According to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, the care which Prinzip showed in aiming at the head of the archduke proves that "he had been carefully instructed, for it has been a well guarded secret that the archduke always wore a coat of silk strings, woven obliquely, and no weapon or bullet could pierce it. A strip of this material, which was once tested on an automobile tire, proved to be puncture proof."

Hangs Himself from Bedpost.

Anton Husack, 1919 Shelby court, yesterday was found hanging from a bedpost by his son, Joseph. The son told the police his father had been suffering from rheumatism for a year and a half.