

## Former Emperor Charles Dies at Funchal, Madeira

Born in 1887—Became Austrian Ruler After Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in 1914.

Funchal, Madeira, April 1.—(By A. P.)—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary died here today. The ex-ruler's death occurred at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Charles was taken ill slightly more than a week ago. He was first said to be suffering from fever, but direct advices from Funchal on March 28 announced that his malady was bronchial pneumonia, and later it was stated that he was suffering from pneumonia with cerebral complications. His condition became so serious Wednesday that extreme suction was administered.

There was some improvement in the former ruler's condition Wednesday night; he failed to maintain this gain and Friday's advices were that he was growing rapidly worse.

**Widespread Sympathy.**—The illness of the ex-ruler created widespread sympathy among the monarchists in both Vienna and Budapest. One of the former court physicians started from Vienna in the hope of reaching Funchal and attending the ex-monarch, a subscription of several million crowns being raised to defray the expense, while in Budapest it was reported that Count Julius Andrássy had sold a famous Rembrandt for 300,000 francs to assist the exile.

### Sent Into Exile.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, were sent into exile by the entente allies after he had made two spectacular attempts to regain the throne either of Austria or Hungary. Thereafter he was kept a political prisoner on the Portuguese island of Madeira, 400 miles off the African coast.

Although his situation in exile there resembled in some respects that of Napoleon at St. Helena, Charles and Zita occupied a much more comfortable position, for they were given a pleasant house in the beautiful city of Funchal, whose residents treated them with friendly consideration.

Ex-Empress Zita had left her children in Switzerland and when one of them was taken ill the allied governments permitted her to return to that country and visit them.

After the establishment of the Austrian republic on November 12, 1918, Charles, who was then in Austria, sought permission to remain in that country, but he was asked to leave after it was found he was plotting for his resumption of power. He left with his family late in March, 1919, and resided in houses on the banks of Lake Geneva at Prangins, where he resided for some months.

During this time reports of his alleged plotting leaked out and brought forth a categorical statement from the entente that the restoration of the house of Hapsburg would not be permitted.

**Refuses to Abdicate.**—Charles had steadfastly refused to abdicate, although he was requested to do so at various times.

On March 29, 1921, he suddenly appeared in Vienna, but his overtures being repulsed by the Austrian authorities he went to Budapest, where he attempted without success to take over the Hungarian government from Admiral Horthy, Hungarian regent. Although he was repulsed there, lack of support from the former emperor refused to leave the country, pleading illness. Later he offered to renounce all his titles, remaining as a simple citizen.

Switzerland, meanwhile, incensed at his violation of his agreement to leave the country, was reported as unwilling again to receive him. The members of the little entente, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania sent an ultimatum to Hungary demanding his ejection and on April 6 he re-entered Switzerland, which received him without the understanding he would engage in no more intrigues or propaganda.

He was ordered to remove his residence from near the border to the central part of Switzerland and did so, locating near Vevey. The Swiss increased their guard over him but on October 22 he reached Raab, Hungary, having crossing the Swiss frontier in an airplane. He formed a "legionist cabinet" at Raab and marched on Budapest with an army of 12,000 men.

The Hungarian government sent loyal troops against him and he was finally captured with his wife near Komorn and confined in the castle at Tata. Thereupon the entente allies determined that he should not again have an opportunity to attempt a coup d'état, sent them to Madeira.

Charles still refused to abdicate and the Hungarian government, on demand of the allies, passed a bill in the national assembly deposing him and permanently ousting the Hapsburg regime.

A few days later he and Zita were conveyed by a British warship to Funchal where they arrived November 19, 1921.

Former Emperor Charles I of Austria, king of Hungary, was an unpromising major in an Austrian infantry regiment when the shot of the assassin who killed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, made him the heir apparent to the throne in the "Hawk's Castle" on the banks of the River Aar.

Two hundred or more monarchists of this historic house of Hapsburg ruled for centuries the land of Magyar, Slav and Teuton—centuries of bloodshed, tyranny and aggression—and sleep their last sleep in the wonderful crypt of the Capuchin church in Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph, the aged predecessor of the youthful Charles, seeing "the hand writing on the wall," had hoped to unite the discordant elements among his 50,000,000 subjects, whose racial antagonisms were complicated by the absorption by Austria of the Serbian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908.

**Fared Dual Monarchy.**—It was the Archduke Francis Ferdinand's determination to bring about a true union, made up of Magyar, Slav and German states, it is generally believed; that led to his assassina-

## Former Ruler Dies in Exile



Ex-Emperor Charles and Prince Otto.

ination in Sarajevo. Francis Ferdinand feared the dual monarchy might be ended upon the death of Francis Joseph by the intervention of Russia and Germany and sought thus to forestall it.

Charles I was born August 17, 1887, the son of the late Archduke Otto of Saxony. He married the Princess Zita of the Bourbon house of Parma (Italian), in 1911. When the Nunc Dimittis was sung for his dead granduncle, the Emperor Francis Joseph, only achievements of Charles brought to public notice were that he was a keen sportsman, an excellent shot and motorist. Frequently he was seen in the parks of Vienna wheeling one of his young dukes in a baby perambulator. When he ascended the throne on December 30, 1916, Austria-Hungary, torn by four years of war, saw the first faint gleam of possible peace.

**Regulated From Berlin.**—The course of the new ruler was regulated largely from Berlin and for the first six months of his reign Austria-Hungary was regarded as a mere German state. Hindenburg's successes in Galicia in 1916, in which Charles shared as a commander in the field, gave the young monarch a prestige which enabled him to hold the Austrians to the central powers until the collapse of Bulgaria and Turkey and the final crash.

Numerous peace overtures and maneuvers characterized the diplomacy of the dual monarchy after Francis Joseph's death, precipitated doubtless by bread riots and other outbreaks throughout Austria. Unable to maintain his pledge to the German emperor "to continue the war to the end," Charles made use of the famous "Dear Sixtus" letter, an autographed missive written in April, 1918, to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon for transmission to the French government, in which the monarch said France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine was "justified."

**Denounced as Forger.**—Although the letter was denounced as a "forgery" in Vienna, the foreign office claiming it had been written by a French ecclesiastic who had been acting as confessor to the Emperor Zita, subsequent events proved its authenticity. It was the first step toward the re-formation of the German emperor and his vassal king. Previously Emperor Charles had indicated his desire for peace, however, in speeches before the reichsrat. In December, 1917, he declared his willingness to conclude peace with the allies if the would guarantee the integrity of Austria-Hungary.

Conditions in the dual monarchy were rapidly growing worse. There were many cabinet changes and assassinations. The Magyars, Czechs, Slavs and other nationalities were clamoring for constitutional reforms and autonomous government.

Thereafter Charles' lot was far from being happy. He was reported to have refused to send Austrian troops to the western battlefield despite the German emperor's importunity. In every way he endeavored to stem the tide of revolution which seemed to be rising. He promised all kinds of reforms and as a sop to his discontented subjects pardoned 24 prisoners awaiting trial at Sarajevo for high treason.

**About to Collapse.**—On October, 1918, he announced plans for the federation of Austria-Hungary and in an address to the Hungarian diet frankly admitted his throne was in "peril." A day or two later Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian republicans, announced the success of a bloodless revolution in Budapest and declared Hungary a free and independent state. Still later the German and other provinces declared their purpose to become autonomous entities and the house of Hapsburgs, once the leader of the holy Roman empire, collapsed like a house of cards.

**Suit Against Nonpartisan League Head to Be Dismissed.**—Fargo, N. D., April 1.—The case of various Nonpartisan league members against A. C. Townley, William Lemke and others in an attempt to make the defendants deliver to the state organization of the league stock in the Fargo Courier-News, league organ, will be dismissed, attorney for the plaintiffs said today.

**May Curtail Red Army.**—Moscow, April 1.—(By A. P.)—It may be possible further to curtail the red army, War Minister Trotsky told the communist congress, but all depends on the actual situation and events in the spring. The army at present consists actually of 2,500,000 men, while the navy has 25,000 men.

## Iron Chancellor Held Contempt for Reichstag

Bronsdart Letters Show Feeling for Parliamentary System.

By The Associated Press.

Berlin, April 1.—Bismarck's contempt for the parliamentary system in the diluted form in which it was tolerated in the early days of the empire, finds picturesque expression in parts of hitherto unpublished personal letters addressed by the Iron Chancellor to Gen. Bronsdart von Scheffendor, Prussian minister of war, the originals of which have been placed at the disposal of The Associated Press.

The letters were written at Friedrichshagen, the chancellor's rural retreat near Hamburg, during the holiday season of 1866. They were prompted by pending military measures for which the government required the reichstag's approval. One of the issues concerned was a bill establishing the army's peace strength of 468,409 men. Another dealt with an investigation of the merits of the eight millimeter rifle over a larger caliber gun. General Bronsdart was obliged to carry on prolonged negotiations with the reichstag's committee and reported their progress to the chancellor.

**Discussed Prospect of War.**—Bismarck's comment on the obstructive tactics employed by the opposition bloc, which then comprised the clericals, liberals and socialists and his impressions regarding military measures and the prospect of another war, accompany suggestions to General Bronsdart for Bronsdart's negotiations with the reichstag's leaders.

"I assume that our opponents themselves believe the very things of which they accuse us is hardly expedient in the light of traditional parliamentary hypocrisy," Bismarck wrote to General Bronsdart. "At the same time, the government's attitude should not conceal the fact that it declines to take this exhibition of parliamentary theatricalism seriously and that it is quite conscious of the lack of sincerity shown by its opponents."

**Gave Bronsdart Suggestions.**—Bismarck gave suggestions to Bronsdart, in connection with his dealings with the obstreperous party leaders. He was strongly opposed to hobnobbing with the parliamentarians.

"If we associate with them intimately," the chancellor warns Bronsdart, "not only will the public at large, but the opponents themselves, receive the impression that we are according them a measure of confidence. Such an assumption would only serve to make them yet more impudent."

In another letter Bismarck disputes the reichstag's demand that foreign relations should be debated in plenary sessions.

"Our constitution," he says, "does not oblige us to give the reichstag or its committees an accounting of our stewardship for the nation's foreign affairs. This concession would create the supposition that the German kaiser is answerable to parliament. It would occasionally be desirable to have foreign issues discussed in open session with the purpose of inspiring political reaction abroad; but the reichstag, as such, is not entitled to demand such a privilege, and our constitution does not accord it competency in this direction. We like a practice of initiating it into a running status of our foreign relations policies, we are liable to create a precedent which eventually will tend to obscure the rights of the crown."

**Reichstag Has Power Now.**—The chancellor makes specific reference in a letter of December 14, 1866, to the clerical and liberal party leaders, Windthorst and Richter. "We must not assume that these gentlemen are sincere collaborators in the affairs of state; consequently respectful treatment of

them would only increase their prestige," is the chancellor's final warning to General Bronsdart, with regard to them.

Since the time of Bismarck, parliamentary etiquette in Germany has changed radically. The system as now practiced virtually puts the chancellor at the beck and call of the political leaders, who are literally privileged to prescribe the rules of his official conduct.

**Seven Hundred French Troops Slain or Injured.**—London, April 1.—Seven hundred men belonging to the French columns have been killed or wounded in a surprise attack by tribesmen in the Moulouya valley of French Morocco, according to a dispatch to the London Times from Huelva, Spain, dated Thursday, quoting private advices received from the El Arish (Morocco) wireless station.

## Federal Agents to Investigate Engraving Bureau

Thorough Probe of Affairs to Follow Ousting of Director and Chiefs by President Harding.

Washington, April 1.—Department of Justice agents have been instructed to make a thorough investigation into the bureau of engraving and printing, from which James L. Wilmetts, its director, and 28 chiefs, superintendents and foremen, were removed Friday night by executive order of President Harding, it was announced by Attorney General Daugherty.

Mr. Daugherty said he had assigned a number of agents to Louis Hill, the newly appointed director, to go into the conduct of the affairs of the bureau, but did not indicate what course the investigation was to take or what might be expected in the way of developments.

Official Washington was dazed at the suddenness of the president's reorganization of the government's giant engraving plant "for the good of the service," and the possibility of a congressional airing of the change was indicated by Senator Caraway, democrat, Arkansas, who announced his intention of asking the reason for the dismissals on the floor of the senate Monday.

**Charges "Politics."**—Senator Caraway declared that in his opinion there had been "nothing but politics" in the dismissal of the bureau officials, and that it was the intention of the administration to follow its action up in other agencies of the government with a view to putting republicans in office.

"To say that these employees were dismissed for the good of the service," he said, "is not enough. Nor is it fair to them to imply that they are inefficient."

Beyond the White House statement of last night, no further official explanation of the swift reorganization of the bureau was forthcoming. Mr. Daugherty said he had discussed the changes yesterday with the president and Mr. Hill, but did not indicate any definite cause for the step.

In the absence of Secretary Mellon, who is in Pittsburgh, treasury officials declared that any comment upon the matter would have to come from the White House. Some officials, however, asserted that further developments in connection with the bureau shakeup were to be expected, asserting that the complete investigations of the plant would reveal facts warranting the quick action taken by the president.

Washington, Mass., April 1.—Commissioner C. B. Perry, U. S. M. D., head of the Chas. F. Mohr & Co. stationery concern, the "best bet" pickers, resigned last night after 42 years' service.

# Thompson, Belden & Co.

Isn't It Pleasant to See

A dainty colored hankie peeking from the depths of one's pocket. They are in all shades with lovely contrasting colored hand embroideries. Priced 65c.

Easter Bonnets for Tiny Tots

Swiss organdie in its most bewitching mood are these daintiest bonnets for the smallest girl. Frills, laces and ribbons galore are their trimmings. In soft tones of yellow, pink, blue, lavender, and white. Priced from \$1.75 to \$5.



You Must Have a "Sportee"

To wear with your new Easter tailleur. A wide choice you may have, too, for they come in Peter Pan, tailored and tuxedo styles. Some are lovely models of organdie, linen and pongee, but the one illustrated above is of white pique with a long, narrow black figure. All come in delightful new styles for prices that range from \$1.50 to \$9.75.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
**Eyeglasses Are Not Needed Now For Children and Young People**

If the trouble is weak or strained eyes or astigmatism, conditions which are common among our school children today,

Here is good news for the children and young people who wear glasses all or part of the time and would like to be entirely free from them. It is also good news for the parents; for they dislike to see their children have to wear the unsightly and troublesome things.

Dr. Whisler, an Iowa physician, still in active practice after forty years of splendid service, has discovered that certain medicines can entirely clear up this trouble, making it possible for weak or strained eyes to become strong and well, thus making glasses unnecessary. Their use can be discontinued usually within ten days after beginning the treatment. Even our best eye specialists usually do nothing for this trouble except supply glasses; so Dr. Whisler's treatment should be welcome in thousands of homes to save children from wearing glasses throughout their remaining school years and the years following if they then wear their eyes to any extent for close work.

The symptoms of weak or strained eyes are headaches, eyes hurting, watering or tiring easily, print blurring, etc. Heretofore these conditions have been temporarily relieved by glasses. Being the son of Dr. Whisler and familiar with his treatment and success, I urge all parents whose children are afflicted with weak or strained eyes to send me their name and address. A post-card will do. I want to send you full particulars of this remarkable treatment. Send card today to R. A. Whisler, Reg. Pharmacist, Emerson, Ia.

**A Silk Bag Is Newest**

And very charming, too, especially if it should accompany one to church on Easter Sunday. Brown, black or blue Canton crepes, figured taffetas, Pekins and moires are the lovely silks they are fashioned of. Gilt or silver are their frames and plain or novelty bright colored silks are their linings. And one may hold them by one or two-strap handles. Priced \$4.50 to \$16.50.

Notwithstanding the removal of the ban, however, exhibitors have not shown great eagerness to display German films each exhibitor apparently waiting for the others to start.

A Prompt Consideration of Easter Apparel Is Quite Necessary

That Springtime fashions are incomparably attractive no one, who has seen them, will deny. It would be difficult to imagine more interesting styles, lovely materials, and delightful colors and combinations. Prices have assumed a very reasonable level—and it is still the economy of quality for no sacrifice has been made in the desirability of Thompson-Belden's clothes, though the prices are decidedly lower.

Dresses	\$25,	\$49.50,	\$98.50
Suits	\$25,	\$49.50,	\$98.50
Coats	\$25,	\$49.50,	\$98.50

Apparel Section—Third Floor

A Cape—That's for Charm—Said Fashion

And she decided it should be fashioned of any one of these newest fabrics—gerona, wondana, polo, or pattenette, which come in every Spring color becoming to a cape—such as moonstone, gray, sand, navy, black and tan.

\$10 and \$12.50 a yard

A Frock of Ratine In Your Spring Wardrobe

Will be one of your most delightful and becoming costumes. Imported woven ratines in plaids and stripes alike—in these color combinations—tan, blue and brown; blue, red and gold; green and orange.

Ratine voiles in self-tone plaids and stripes are shown in rose, salmon, orchid, Nile, tangerine, copen, gray and navy.

Foreign Goods—Main Floor

When Buying Gloves for Spring

Remember that Trefouise imported French kid gloves are sold exclusively by Thompson, Belden's. These gloves are fashioned in both long and short finger models, assuring a perfect fit for any hand.

The sixteen-button length is shown in black, white, brown, mode and pastel with contrasting embroideries. Priced \$8. The twelve-button length is priced \$7.

Main Floor

For Spring Wear

Hudson Bay Sable Chokers

Very Special \$65.00

Fur Shop—Third Floor



On Easter Day Chiffon Hosiery

Because Easter is so closely associated to spring as spring is to chiffon hosiery, and that makes the two quite relative. One very fine sheer pair has the silk lisle top and sole. In black and the new wood shades for \$2.69 a pr.

A silk to the top model is shown in black, white and colors. Priced \$3.50 a pair.

A black chiffon hose of a very beautiful quality silk to the top. Priced \$5 a pair.

Main Floor



When You Never Can Tell

Whether it will rain or shine, 'tis best to carry a rainproof umbrella—for it would never do to spoil your new Easter costume. Smart ones take on the new shades of flame, cornflower, tile blue, purple, green, gray, navy and black. Their prices are from \$5 to \$16.50.

To the Left As You Enter