

DOMINION TEACHERS ARE IN CONVENTION

First Day at Winnipeg Meeting—Grand
Trunk Telegraphers' Case is
to Be Arbitrated.

Winnipeg, July 27.—The Dominion teachers' convention held a general session this morning with about 250 teachers, representing all the provinces of the federation. Inspector Lang, B. C., of Victoria, read an instructive paper on "The History of Education." Supplementary remarks were also made by Doctors Burwash, Scott and Miller, of Toronto. The deputy commissioner of education, J. A. Calder, N. T., delivered an able paper on "The Administration of Rural Schools." In the afternoon Mr. J. Wallis, of Winnipeg, spoke of the benefits of "nature study." Complimentary remarks were made by Messrs. Moore and Smith. One of the most interesting addresses was made by Miss Agnes Deans, of Victoria, B. C., who showed in an explicit manner the relationship between "parent and teacher."

Prof. Houston, M. A., Toronto, delivered an erudite lecture on the Rhythm of English Verse. Inspector Bryan, of Calgary, read a paper on the importance of public school inspection. The day's session was closed by a paper on "Education in Relation to Social Life." This discussion on sociology was highly spoken of by Dr. Goggin, president of the association.

At the evening session Dr. Kilpatrick, of Manitoba College, dealt with problems in Christian education. The education in Chicago University gave an acceptable treatise on "Education in Relation to Social Life." This discussion on sociology was highly spoken of by Dr. Goggin, president of the association.

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ASSASSINATION OF RUSSIAN MINISTER

M. Von Plehwe, Minister of the Interior,
Killed by a Bomb While Driving
to Czar's Palace.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The minister of the interior, M. Von Plehwe, was assassinated this morning while driving to the Baltic station to visit the Emperor at the Peterhof Palace. A bomb was thrown under the minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. Von Plehwe was terribly mangled. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock. The assassin was arrested.

The coachman was killed, and the wounded and mangled horses dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. There ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction, and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the body of the minister lay. Arm Broken Off.

The Associated Press correspondent was at the scene of the tragedy within five minutes after it occurred. M. Von Plehwe's body was lying in the middle of the road. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat, with the left arm, the bone of which was broken off, projecting.

A policeman came up and raised the overcoat in order to arrange it, revealing for an instant the strong features of the dead minister, whose head was battered almost beyond recognition.

The roadway was strewn for a hundred yards with the wreckage of the carriage and pieces of the red lining of the minister's official overcoat. A few yards from Von Plehwe's body lay a shapeless head, the coachman's remains.

The bomb thrower must have known that Minister Von Plehwe would pass the spot this morning for the minister makes his report to the Emperor every Thursday.

The infernal machine was thrown with deadly accuracy, and the assassin was favored by the fact that traffic here is always of the heaviest, and the continuous stream of the heavy trucks.

M. Von Plehwe was always apprehensive of an attempt on his life, and used to drive as rapidly as possible. His coachman, however, was compelled to go slow at this point. The assassin in laying his plans evidently foresaw this circumstance, and while the minister's coachman slowed down, threw the bomb.

The explosion was terrific, and practically annihilated the woodwork of the carriage. The horses took off, dragging the axle and the front wheels. The animals, though infuriated by the wounds they had sustained, had not galloped far before they fell, with pools of blood under them.

Assassin Injured. The minister's servant, who also was on the carriage box, was badly wounded. He took to flight, but according to the latest reports was overtaken, and is now under arrest.

Arrival by Train. Passengers by the Peterhof train began to arrive upon the scene. Among them were the Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, who stopped their motor car within a couple of paces of M. Von Plehwe's remains, and were told by a policeman the terrible tidings. They were much affected.

News Spread Quickly. The news of the tragedy spread like wildfire throughout the city, causing consternation everywhere. Police reserves were hurried to the scene from all parts of the city, and the various departments were instantly notified.

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the telegraph office fifteen minutes after the tragedy occurred the director of the telegraphs had already been informed of the assassination, and instructions had been given. The utmost confusion prevailed, and the reports of the occurrence were conflicting.

Identity of Assassin. Regarding the identity of the assassin and the cause of the crime, by some it is said that the act was that of a Finn, and by others that the murderer was a partisan of the Zimovs, the curtailment of whose powers is attributed to the dead minister. Nothing, however, has been definitely established as yet.

Czar Deeply Affected. The prefect of police notified the Emperor of the tragedy immediately on its occurrence. His Majesty, who was at the villa at Alexander at Peterhof, was greatly affected by the news, coming as it did at the opening of the bathing season from the seat of war and fears of international complications.

The Emperor almost broke down when he was informed of the minister's murder. Indignation Felt. Whatever may have been the motive for the crime nothing but the utmost indignation and condemnation of the assassin's act is voiced everywhere.

M. Von Plehwe's assassin is now said to be a Jew, who thus far has declined to give his name. Removal of Body. Guarded by the police the body remained in the street until the arrival of the official, corresponding with an American coroner, even in the case of the most powerful minister of the empire the law requiring that this formality should be observed before the remains could be removed. After this official had viewed the body it was placed in a carriage, covered by a robe and was driven slowly to a little chapel adjoining the railway station and then to the deceased's magnificent residence adjoining the ministry of the interior.

The carriage, surrounded by mounted gendarmes, passed through the crowded streets, the sidewalks being solid with people. The cross streets were black with spectators for blocks. As if by magic everybody in the city seemed to have suddenly become aware that a magnificent catastrophe had occurred and to have hurried to the scene. As the carriage passed all heads were uncovered.

Plot Once Frustrated. The first hurried investigation of the police seems to connect the crime with a plot which was frustrated by the explosion at the Hotel Du Nord on April 18th, in which Kazanoff, one of the conspirators, was killed by the accidental discharge of an infernal machine while at the time it was said, was taken to M. Von Plehwe. On that occasion a companion of the conspirator who was killed escaped.

Owing to the frightful force of the explosion on that occasion, which completely wrecked two rooms and blew the body of Kazanoff almost to atoms, severing his head and arms from the trunk, the heads of the police believe it is possible that the explosion was identical with that of today's tragedy, which was also caused by a bomb or infernal machine of a similar power with that of the former plot, and that the perpetrator was the man who escaped at that time. As a further indication of the identity of the crime with the Hotel Du Nord affair, there were in each case explosive bullets in the bomb.

Many Are Implicated. It is reported that six men are implicated. Five of them fled into a little hotel adjoining the roadway, and the sixth, it is said to be a Jew, was taken to the Alexander hospital so dazed as to be unable to speak.

His condition was accounted for by the fact that he took poison after throwing the bomb. The deceased minister's carriage was being followed by secret service men on bicycles but by a miracle none of them was injured.

The force of the explosion was so tremendous that all the windows of a hotel facing the street were blown in and even some of the large panes of the Warsaw station were shattered. Some of the drowsy drivers at the cab stand in front of the station were injured.

Bomb Thrown From Hotel. According to a later account the bomb was thrown from a window of the Warsaw hotel. Von Plehwe's arm was torn off, the lower portion was completely shattered and the upper part was untouched. There was only two conspirators, according to this version, one of whom threw the bomb from the window and then bolted.

A heap of debris from the carriage, a portion of the coachman's uniform, mangled and pitiable relics of the tragedy, were still lying in Zebanovsky street, where the crime was committed, when the correspondent of the Associated Press again returned to the spot this afternoon.

For a block, either side of the street was guarded by police and no one was allowed to approach.

Grand Duke Vladimir's birthday was to be celebrated.

The Emperor is still at the Peterhof palace. When the news was received all the festivities of the day were, of course, abandoned, and instead of a requiem mass was celebrated in the private chapel. Another one will be celebrated to-night and two masses will be celebrated daily until the funeral services occur.

Casualty Received News. Bar Harbor, Maine, July 28.—The news of the assassination of the minister of the interior, Von Plehwe, made known here through the dispatches of the Associated Press, was received at the summer headquarters of the Russian embassy here to-day with deep feeling. Count Cassini, the ambassador, through his secretary and M. Bobroff, chargé d'affaires, acknowledged the receipt of the information with expressions of deep regret, in which all the members of the legation concurred.

The members of the embassy displayed great esteem for the dead minister. Pope Is Horrified. Rome, July 28.—The first telegram announcing the assassination of Von Plehwe reached the Vatican from Paris. Cardinal Merry Del Val took it immediately to the Pope, who, raising his hands above his head, exclaimed: "How awful! let us hope that worse events than this war are not impending in Russia."

Statesman's Career. St. Petersburg, July 28.—Mr. Von Plehwe was appointed minister of interior April 15th, 1902, succeeding M. Spilargin, who was assassinated April 16th, 1902, by a student named Balchaneff. He had formerly been director of the department of agriculture and conducted the promotion of the assassination of Alexander II. in 1881, and from that time on his power increased until it became only second in importance to that of the Emperor.

He was a man of great ability and energy, and according to reports, been discovered during the past two years. The educated youths of Russia are said to have been bitterly opposed to M. Plehwe owing, it has been claimed, to his turning on his own people and to the drastic changes which he inaugurated or advocated.

He is said to have regarded the common people as either dangerous criminals to be repressed, or as innocents to be ignored. Plehwe was largely of Polish blood, yet, it is alleged, no man in Russia has so signally himself for severity against the Poles as M. Plehwe.

He was regarded in many ways as being the power behind the throne, and was dreaded on account of his control of the third (secret) section of police, and also owing to the fact that he controlled the police as the most extreme and Semite who, it has been understood, did M. Plehwe's bidding without question.

What part, if any, M. Von Plehwe actually played in the assassination of Alexander II. Von Plehwe has never been proved. It is only just therefore to assume that the charges were unfounded.

The last great piece of news was the drafting of the peasant code early this year. This is a scheme for peasant reform ordered by the Emperor in his recent manifesto.

On June 13th of this year it was announced from St. Petersburg that the control of the entire police system was placed under the control of the law under which Plehwe had been appointed to reside within 32 miles of the frontier. This measure has not been approved by the Emperor so far as known.

BIG RUN OF SALMON. Record Broken at Rivers Inlet—Carrying the War Into America. (Special to the Times).

Vancouver, July 28.—There is the greatest run of fish on record at Rivers Inlet, according to news by the Danube to-day.

Last Saturday Wadham's cannery got thirty thousand and the Brunswick cannery twenty-eight thousand.

More wreckage has been found of what were apparently two four-masted schooners. The one of an appearance to have been a Manzanilla.

The Russians and Japs at Juneau had a big fight last Friday night when several were injured.

FIRE IN PACKING HOUSE. First Story of Incendiarism is Now Contradicted—Dynamic Caused Blaze.

Chicago, July 27.—Fire broke out among the packing houses in the stock yards to-day in the lard refinery of Swift & Co., and soon gained such headway that every available fire engine in the stock yards district was called out.

Rumors of incendiarism were rife. Examination, however, apparently showed the cause of the blaze to have been an overheated dynamo.

The building, 150 by 250 feet and three stories high, was filled with carcasses of hogs, many of which exploded, spreading the burning grease in every direction. The firemen were hampered in going into action by numbers of cattle and sheep which were being driven along the main thoroughfare of the stockyards. The fire threatened a number of buildings nearby, but the firemen managed to keep the flames from spreading.

FORMALLY NOTIFIED. Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 27.—President Roosevelt was notified formally to-day of his nomination for the Presidency by the National Republican convention. The ceremony took place at his country home at Sagamore Hill, three miles from this village.

In accordance with the wish of the President the ceremony was made as simple as possible.

FOOT ELM. The remedy for awestruck feet: 18 powders 25 cents, at Drug Stores.

CHICAGO STRIKE LEADS TO RIOTS

PRINCIPAL PARTIES
ARE HELD FOR TRIAL

Packers Announce Steady Supply Is Being Kept Up by Employing Outside Men.

Chicago, July 26.—Shooting wildly in the darkness, a score of panicky strikers, hired by Swift & Co., spread consternation through the yards early to-day. Riot clubs were sent to the police, and the armed garrison of the packing town turned out in full force, believing that the strikers had made an organized attack under cover of darkness.

Failing to discover any strikers, the police arrested the strike breakers all of them colored. The prisoners numbered a dozen.

When the police turned from searching for an attacking party and a search for the strike breakers, there was a chorus of protests. All the prisoners told of seeing suspicious persons lurking in the shadows of the buildings. Their revolvers were of large calibre and the police tried to learn where the negroes had obtained the number of way weapons.

It was denied that Swift & Co. had armed the men. The police held the prisoners for arraignment in court.

Two thousand persons to-day saw one of the most brutal scenes of slugging since the strike at the stock yards began. The strike broke down and the police tried to learn where the negroes had obtained the number of way weapons.

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PEACE CONFERENCE. Packers and Strikers May Meet and Arrange Difficulties Between Them.

Chicago, July 27.—Amid all the warlike demonstrations there are reports of plans for another peace conference between the packers and the striking butchers.

Members of the state board of arbitration appeared at the office of President Wagner to-day and held a conference with the labor leaders. The strike situation was gone into thoroughly, and the arbitrators then left the office to seek a conference with the packing interests.

Later President Donnelly and several of his aides left the strike headquarters for a second conference with the state board of arbitration.

The stockyards teamsters joined the packing employees to-day. Seven hundred of the drivers for the packing company refused to go to work. The teamsters' joint council have endorsed the vote to strike, and ordered the members of every local union in Chicago to make no deliveries to the stock yards.

Supplies from down town merchants and supply houses destined for the yards with consignments of rations for the barracks of the non-striking army and supplies and materials for the various plants were turned back from every gate. Packers guarded barns in an effort to make sure that no non-striking drivers should be employed to take their places.

LACROSSE MEN HAVE QUESTION TO SETTLE Will Professionals Be Admitted?—Death of the Wife of Japanese Consul Nosse.

Montreal, July 25.—Lacrosse people appear to have reached the parting of the ways on the question of professionalism. The Capitals of Ottawa played against the Tecumsehs of Toronto last Saturday, despite the warning given them by the league that if they did not they would be expelled for professionalism.

The situation now is that the league is compelled to make good its threat against the Capitals. A great many people think it might as well come out at once and say that professionals shall be allowed to play with amateurs in matches without making the amateur standing of the latter.

Reception to Scholes. Toronto, July 25.—Lou Scholes, the oarsman who won the diamond sculls at Henley, was given a first class reception on his return here this evening. A dock full of 200 went down to Lewis to meet him, while hundreds of small craft awaited the arrival of the Ceronea at Eastern Park. The dock was packed with thousands of people.

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