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GENERAL TREPPOFF HAS GREAT POWERS

IS NOW ASSISTANT MINISTER OF INTERIOR

The Czar's Selection Has Caused a Sensation—Speculation on the Probable Result.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—6.13 p. m.—General Trepoff went to Tsarskoe-Selo today to thank the Emperor for his appointment as assistant minister of the interior, and to confer with His Majesty regarding the exercise of the great powers and heavy responsibility entrusted to him by the ukase which was published in the official Messenger this morning. Curiously the appointment of Gen. Trepoff to his new post is not gazetted.

In government circles the appointment of Gen. Trepoff as assistant minister of the interior, which widens the scope of his authority so that he may accomplish in the whole empire what he has done in St. Petersburg since January 22nd, is regarded as an obvious step for the Emperor to take if his determination is not to abandon the fundamental principles of Russian rule and transform the autocracy into a limited monarchy of the western European type. It is claimed that Trepoff, since his appointment as governor-general of St. Petersburg, has maintained order here, has prevented a recrudescence of the tumults of January 22nd without loss of life, and has handled the situation with the needed firmness, yet without giving cause for complaints, as the late Von Plehve did by the adoption of unnecessary stringent and arbitrary measures.

Trepoff is one of the busiest and most energetic officials in Russia. He requires the same long hours of attention to duty from his staff. The general is at his desk shortly after 7 in the morning, and his subordinates are to be on duty at 9 o'clock. Instead of keeping the expected easy hours exacted by other officers, Trepoff invariably works late into the night, and his secretaries take turns at extra hour duty early in the morning and at night. He will not remove his headquarters to the interior, but will visit the provinces in the course of his new position from his present chancellery in the St. Petersburg central government.

One of Trepoff's secretaries said today that it was realized that precautions taken for the safety of their chief must now be redoubled, and the prominence of his new office and the feeling of the radicals that he was appointed as dictator to put down the reform movement will make him a mark for the terrorists, no matter how moderately he may execute his duties.

It is not considered improbable that the general may find immediate employment for his new powers at Moscow, where the social democrats and social revolutionaries are planning to hold conventions this week simultaneously with Shipoff's zemstvo congress, to which it is now proposed to give wider scope, the mayors of all the cities in Russia having been invited to send delegates and take a stand in regard to the continuance of the war.

The announcement that Minister of the Interior Bouligand has tendered his resignation is coupled with the report that he did so partly perhaps on account of the announcement of the resignation of his subordinate Trepoff, but chiefly because the work of his commission is finished, and the project for the calling of a national assembly is in the hands of the ministers.

The Novoe Vremya today asserts that the Russ was in error in declaring that the report of the Bogdan commission does not formally outline the form and conditions of the proposed assembly, and conditions of the proposed assembly, and the Novoe Vremya gives the principal points of what it claims is the new project. In brief, it is said to provide for a body of 400 or 600 members with limited rights of interpellation, but having the initiative and power of discussing the budget and auditing expenditures.

Tender Resignations.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—Minister of the Interior Bouligand and Admiral Alexeeff head of the committee of the Far East, have tendered their resignations, which the Emperor has not accepted.

The union of Russian journalists today chartered a steamer and cruised in the Neva for six hours so as to hold a meeting free from police interference. The meeting passed a resolution demanding a constitutional assembly in the event of a Russian revolution.

Caused Sensation.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—Emperor Nicholas's ukase virtually creating Governor-General Trepoff dictator has given rise to a sensation. It is the imperial recognition of the crisis in the internal affairs of Russia and recall the step taken by the Emperor's grandfather, Alexander II, immediately after the attempt to blow up the winter palace in 1881, when he appointed a commission of public safety, headed by Gen. Loris Melikoff, except that the position of Gen. Trepoff will be analogous to that occupied by Loris Melikoff when later in the same year he was appointed minister of

the interior with full control of the police.

"Reaction and repression" will doubtless be the quick interpretation put upon the Emperor's ukase as soon as it becomes known to the liberals.

Barred in the columns of the official Messenger and coming almost without warning, the ukase is not as yet generally known, but to the initiated the future of Constantine Petrovitch Pobleidonosteff, chief procurator of the holy synod, looms large. Behind the scenes the old man remains as stern and as uncompromising as ever. He left what many believed to be his dying bed last Thursday and went to Tsarskoe-Selo, where he spent a long time with His Majesty, the decision to place in the hands of the strongest executive officer in Russia, which Trepoff is universally recognized as being, the power to crush with an iron hand the political agitation which has brought Russia almost to the brink of revolution, according to public belief, is the fruits of Pobleidonosteff's visit. As far as can be ascertained, not a single one of the Emperor's ministers was in the secret. The ukase comes like a bolt from a blue sky. M. Bouligand, minister of the interior, could not face the humiliation, and immediately resigned, and it is not improbable other ministers will follow suit. It is rumored in the city that Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, has already placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor.

Meeting Prohibited.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The meeting of the all-Russian zemstvo congress called for today, for which 280 delegates from various zemstvos and municipalities, including the mayors of twenty-five cities, arrived here, and at which it was proposed to introduce resolutions calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities, has been prohibited. The order of prohibition, which arrived last night, has aroused the greatest indignation and resentment. Very many of the delegates are determined to defy the government and to proceed with the congress, in which case trouble may be expected.

The more radical of the delegates are proposing measures of an extreme nature and there is the greatest anxiety over the problem's development today. Delegates representing the social revolutionaries and "leagues of leagues" are also in the city and an effort is being made among them to agree upon a basis of common action.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—12.22 p. m.—The details of the epoch making battle of the Sea of Japan, which are drifting here through the foreign press, and which are being discussed in the most intimate circles, are almost ignored in contemplation of the more absorbing internal situation created by the sudden elevation of Governor-General Trepoff to the office of assistant minister of the interior, making him virtually dictator with the dark vision of a policy of reaction and repression.

Yet the Associated Press was informed on high authority today that Trepoff's appointment only tells half the story, and that there is a brighter side to the picture.

As intimated in these dispatches last night it will come in the shape of an Imperial manifesto, which will possibly be issued tomorrow, the Emperor's birthday, or on Thursday, the festival of the Ascension, and will immediately realize the popular demand for a parliamentary regime by creating a legislative assembly consisting of two houses. The lower house will be called the Gosudarstvennaya Duma (Imperial Duma), and the upper house, Gosudarstvennaya Sovet, or the present council of the Empire. While the upper house will enjoy the prerogatives of power, the lower will also have legislative functions and the right to interpellate ministers. The plan also involves the responsibility of ministers. Delay in the elaboration of the machinery of government will be abbreviated by the employment of the law of 1866, under which land owners

and property owners in the cities and villages, including peasants, elect representatives to the Zemstvos, which in effect places representation on a property basis.

The Emperor retains complete control of the legislative assembly with the right of veto and power to dissolve assemblies and order new elections.

Bomb Factory.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The police of Riga have discovered a bomb factory in the Phoenix foundry there. Fifty bombs were seized, besides many revolvers, daggers and other arms. A number of persons arrested by the police. The prisoners fought desperately before they surrendered.

Working For Peace.

Paris, June 6.—A dispatch to the semi-official Temps from St. Petersburg filed this afternoon says: "It is learned from an authoritative source that the unanimous efforts of the ministers are directed toward peace, and that they hope to succeed shortly." Information reaching here gives a decidedly hopeful view to the peace outlook. This is particularly true concerning the unity of the foreign pressure which is being exerted, although it is not yet evident that Russia will yield to these influences. The exchanges in which Berlin is taking an important part are considered likely to exert a strong tendency towards the initiation of peace negotiations. It is the understanding here that Germany and the United States are now taking the foremost part in the efforts towards peace with the other powers lending them strong moral support.

Is Czar Ready to Yield?

St. Petersburg, June 8.—This afternoon the eyes of diplomats here were riveted on Washington, and the dispatches recounting the series of interviews between President Roosevelt, Count Cassini, Minister Takasira, Ambassador Von Sternberg and others were read with great interest. No doubt is entertained that the exchanges of views in the nature of a concerted effort to bring about peace in the Far East. Because of the impression conveyed in the dispatches that Ambassador Von Sternberg is acting as an intermediary, the opinion prevails that Emperor William is actively supporting President Roosevelt. Nevertheless the diplomats are not sanguine of a practical result as there is still no evidence that Emperor Nicholas is ready to yield.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff laid Count Cassini, a cabinet account of his conversation with President Roosevelt before the Emperor this afternoon, but the latter's reception of it is not known. A high official of the foreign office, however, distinctly informed the Associated Press that Count Cassini's conversation with the President was informal, and did not necessarily involve a response. This official was strongly of the opinion that the Emperor is determined to continue the struggle. If, however, His Majesty did authorize a communication to Count Cassini, it will probably be transmitted to Washington to-night.

STRIKE MAY FOLLOW.

Brotherhood of Tailors in New York Will Demand Reduction in Hours.

New York, June 8.—A mass meeting of the Brotherhood of Tailors has been called to demand a reduction in hours, and it is likely that a strike of the 50,000 members in this city will shortly follow. The members are largely employed in sweat shops. They say they were promised a 9½-hour day last year, but are compelled to work ten hours or more, and can only earn about \$10 a week.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Two People Reported to Have Been Killed and Several Injured.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 8.—Two were killed and several injured in a wreck on the Pere Marquette railway at Lona.

In a wreck at the same place on the Grand Trunk road several persons are reported injured.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS

THE RESIGNATION OF M. DELCASSE ACCEPTED

Unable to Agree With Colleagues Regarding Policy, Particularly With Reference to Morocco.

Paris, June 6.—M. Delcasse today presented his resignation and definitely retired from any further direction of the foreign affairs of France.

His resignation was presented at a meeting of the council of ministers held in the Elysee Palace under the presidency of President Loubet. The council opened at 1:10 p. m., and lasted nearly two hours. The meeting aroused deep interest owing to the belief that the Moroccan situation would result in a ministerial crisis.

M. Delcasse, in submitting his resignation, explained the reasons leading up to his action. He said he recognized that differences of view had arisen between himself and his colleagues relative to the execution of the foreign policy of France, particularly concerning the direction of the negotiations with Morocco. Therefore he had believed it desirable in the interest of the ministry and the country to place his resignation in the hands of the President.

Premier Rouvier, in responding, expressed the regrets of his colleagues, adding a tribute to M. Delcasse for his past services.

M. Rouvier thereupon announced that he would take up interim the duties of minister of foreign affairs.

Theophile Delcasse was born at Pemiers, France, in 1852, and began life as a bookkeeper. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1880, and became minister for the colonies in 1893.

He entered the Brisson cabinet as minister of foreign affairs in 1898, and after its downfall was chosen to continue in that office under M. Dupuy. When the Dupuy cabinet was defeated, Delcasse was asked to form a ministry, but declined the task. In June, 1898, he became foreign minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. M. Delcasse resigned with the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, June 3rd, 1899, but accepted the portfolio of foreign affairs in the Combes cabinet, and when that cabinet resigned, January 18th, of the present year, M. Delcasse was reappointed to the portfolio of foreign affairs in the present Rouvier cabinet. But from the outset the downfall of M. Delcasse had been predicted, as M. Rouvier desired to take more active hand than his predecessors in the direction of the foreign policy of France.

DEFENDS GOVERNMENT.

Premier of Hungary Replies to Statements Regarding Emigration.

Buda Pest, June 6.—At a meeting of the emigration committee of parliament today Premier Tisza declared it was his duty to defend the government against the attacks of official agents desiring emigrants so as to supply shipping companies with a certain number of stowage passengers, and said it was not true that the German lines, but were the cause of the large exodus. The German lines, the Premier added, maintained 500 of these agents, who were principally responsible for the emigration of 65,000 persons without passports in 1904, during the fight between the German lines and the Cunard line. The activity of these agents, however, had been partially frustrated by the recent agreement between the Cunard Co. and the German lines, by which a percentage of the immigrants can be openly shipped by way of German ports.

CREDITORS APPLY

For Winding Up of the International Bank of London.

London, June 8.—The Bank of Glyn Mills, Currie & Co. today petitioned the courts to order the compulsory winding up of the International Bank of London. The petitioners are creditors for upwards of \$1,200,000. The application was adjourned for three weeks in order to see if the shareholders of the International Bank will agree to a voluntarily wind up its affairs.

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

Vanburen, Me., June 6.—As a result of a conference between President Allan H. Vanburen, of the Van Buren Company, and Levi W. Pond, the log driving contractor of St. John, N. B., it has been announced that the log driving difficulty on the Van Buren river have been adjusted, and that Mr. Pond's boats will be permitted to pass the Van Buren booms and ascend the River Edmondston today the wages of the river falling, and it is said that there is 12,000,000 feet of lumber hung up on the upper St. John river and 30,000,000 stranded in the Miramichi river.

LONDON IN THE MONTH OF MAY

ANGLO-SAXON INVASION OF WORLD'S METROPOLIS

City Full of Visitors—Far-Reaching Effect of Premier Balfour's Speech on Imperial Defence.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) London, May 22.—May, they tell us, is the pleasant month of the year in London, and all of England for that matter. It may be true, but those who are spending their first May here are apt to ask, if this is the best month what can the other eleven be like?

There have been a few beautiful bright days since the first of the month, just enough to bring out the early flowers and blossoms, but on the whole the weather has been miserably cold and when not cold, wet, that drizzly wet that penetrates the heaviest garments. But with it all England looks her best just at present, with her green lawns and hedges and beautiful gardens. And the thousands, greater than ever this year, who have come from every corner of the earth to spend a week or a month in the greatest city of the world, are not allowing the unpleasant weather to interfere in the least with their holiday. You see them everywhere just now, guide book in hand, making the best of their short stay, learning more of that London which the visitor sees in a few days than the city man gathers in a lifetime. For there are two Londons, like there are two cities of Paris, or New York, the historic and the modern, which the visitor sees, and the corners, in his home or his club, where the Londoner makes himself comfortable, being satisfied with him that greatest of all joys, living in London.

As to these visitors who are now flocking to London, crowding the hotels, filling the boarding houses and sending up the hotel rates at least a guinea a week, for the London caterer and shopkeeper, too, is not beyond putting up his prices when opportunity offers. The papers, particularly those of New York, are full of the "habit" of calling this annual migration Londonward "the American invasion." I am not so sure that it is altogether an American invasion, but it is rather to be tempted to call it an "Anglo-Saxon invasion," for in these crowds at the hotels and elsewhere one sees more than a smattering of Canadians, Austrians and other colonials, not to speak of the thousands of Britons from every corner of the globe, who times his home coming to this best month of the year.

The American contingent is a goodly one. He you see around the corridors of the higher classed hotels and sitting over late dinners in the cafes, attending to the school girls and the boys, and other colonials, not to speak of the thousands of Britons from every corner of the globe, who times his home coming to this best month of the year. The American contingent is a goodly one. He you see around the corridors of the higher classed hotels and sitting over late dinners in the cafes, attending to the school girls and the boys, and other colonials, not to speak of the thousands of Britons from every corner of the globe, who times his home coming to this best month of the year.

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THE GARRISONING OF ESQUIMAULT

BRITISH TROOPS MAY REMAIN FOR SOME TIME

Dominion Authorities In Communication With War Office—Canada Will Meet Expenses.

Ottawa, June 6.—It is understood that the militia department is in communication with the war office with a view that Canada will not be asked to recruit men for Esquimault this season. The department will have its energies pretty well taxed in the limited time between now and July 1st to get the necessary officers and men for Halifax. What Canada desires is to take over the responsibility and cost of Esquimault along with Halifax, but not be called on to supply the men at once. As a matter of fact it will take a little time to get the men.

Under Consideration.

The militia council is reconsidering the proposition to reduce the establishments. It is likely that nothing will be done beyond putting on the reserve list Dunlop's officers for a second line of defence. Only very few regiments got these officers, and many of those have never qualified.

Laid Over.

The Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway bill being the first on the order paper at the railway committee was allowed to stand. It was not ready.

Body Received.

The body of Ronald Howard, teller of the Ottawa bank, who was drowned some days ago, was found this afternoon at Lake Deschene.

GROUNDLESS RUMOR

That Czar Has Been Assassinated—Was Current in Berlin.

Berlin, June 6, 2:47 p. m.—It is reported on the bourse that the Russian Emperor has been assassinated. A private telegram to this effect is said to have been received by the Mandelssohn, bankers of the government. No details are obtainable.

Up to the closing of the bourse the report of the assassination of the Russian Emperor was without confirmation.

Denied by Bankers.

Berlin, June 6, 3:41 p. m.—The Mandelssohn deny most positively receiving a telegram regarding the assassination of the Emperor Nicholas. The report otherwise was not traceable.

Not Confirmed.

New York, June 6.—The Associated Press is unable to confirm the Berlin rumor of the Czar's assassination. Cabled inquiries to various capitals fail to elicit confirmation of the report, and in the absence of the news from St. Petersburg it should be accepted with great caution.

Rumor Groundless.

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