

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Fair.
For Raleigh:
Fair.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 82.
Minimum, 70.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1904.

No. 132

DEAD BY THE BOMB OF AN ASSASSIN

Russian Minister of Interior Von Plehve Assassinated Yesterday Morning---Infernal Machine Thrown Under His Carriage---Bomb Thrower Captured After Taking Poison and Being Wounded by a Splinter

Petersburg, July 28.—Minister of Interior Von Plehve was assassinated at 10 o'clock this morning while en route to the Baltic station to take a train. A bomb was thrown under the minister's carriage, completely shattering it. Von Plehve was terribly mangled. His coachman was killed and 14 other persons injured. The assassin was dressed in the uniform of a Warsaw railroad guard. He was a comparatively young man. The police at first concealed information. An early rumor had it that the deed was done by a woman. When throwing the bomb the assassin shouted: "Long live freedom!" with a little Russian accent. The prisoner told the police that he had no accomplices. He was wounded and taken to Alexander Hospital so dazed as to be unable to speak. His condition was aggravated by the fact that he took poison after throwing the bomb. He was struck in the abdomen by a splinter and had to be operated on at the hospital. It is reported that six men are implicated, and that five of them fled upon the Warsaw Hotel, adjoining the scene of the assassination, one who was wounded by the bomb having been captured. The hotel was surrounded by the police and all its inmates were arrested. The investigations of police seem to connect the crime with the plot which frustrated by the explosion at the Hotel Du Nord on April 13, in which Zamiatoff, one of the conspirators, was killed by the accidental explosion of an infernal machine which at that time, it was said, was intended for M. Von Plehve. On the same 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, blowing 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 explosive was identical with that used in today's tragedy, which was also caused by a bomb or infernal machine of similar power, and that the perpetrator was the man who escaped at that time. As further indication of the identity of the tragedy with the Hotel Du Nord affair, there were in each case explosive bullets in the bomb. The crime is believed to be the outcome of an international anarchist movement, with which Gerschunin, the Russian agitator who was arrested at Kiev in June, 1903, was connected. Gerschunin, it is asserted, was the originator of the murder of M. Bogoloff, formerly Russian minister of public instruction, and of M. Siplaguline, who was minister of the interior before M. Von Plehve. Today's tragedy occurred on the Zabolonsky prospect, a broad thoroughfare leading up to the Warsaw depot, where the road turns sharply to the left toward the Baltic Railroad station. The exact spot at which the explosion occurred is just before a bridge spanning the circular canal on the other side of which both stations are situated. The bomb-thrower must have known perfectly well that Minister Von Plehve would pass the spot this morning. He makes a report to the emperor on Thursday, but this time was on his way to Tsakoo, Selo, where the grand duke Vladimir's birthday was to be celebrated. When the news was received all the festivities of the day were, of course, immediately countermanded and instead a requiem service was held. The infernal machine was thrown with great accuracy, and the assassin was always of the heaviest, owing to the crossing of lines of surface cars and the continuous stream of heavy trucks. M. Von Plehve was always unobtrusive in attempts upon his life. The coachman, however, was compelled to go slowly at this point. The assassin, in laying his plans, evidently knew 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 coachman was also killed by the bomb, and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away with the front of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining. The horses

had not galloped far before they fell, with pools of blood under them. The minister's valet, who was also on the carriage box, was badly wounded, and two officers who were driving by in a cab were injured by flying splinters. The deceased minister's carriage was being followed by secret service men on bicycles, but by a miracle not one 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, one hundred steps away, were shattered. Some of the drosky drivers at the cab stand in front of the station were somewhat injured. Fourteen outsiders in all were injured by the explosion. Captain Tavetsinsky of the guards, who was driving in a cab, sustained a fracture of the skull. Immediately there ensued a scene of wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction, and crowds gathered about the spot where the mangled body of the minister lay. Five minutes after the tragedy occurred, M. Von Plehve's shockingly mangled 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 re-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 M. Von Plehve's body lay a shapeless heap of the coachman's remains. Other dignitaries who intended to go by the train to Peterhof Palace 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 Plehve's remains and were told by a policeman the terrible tidings. They were much affected. The news of the tragedy spread like wild-fire throughout the city, causing consternation everywhere. Whatever may have been the motive for the crime, nothing but the utmost indignation and condemnation of the assassin's act is voiced everywhere. Police reserves were hurried to the scene from all parts of the city, and the various departments were instantly notified. The prefect of police notified the emperor of the tragedy upon its occurrence. The emperor, who was at the Villa Alexandria at Peterhoff, was greatly affected by the news, coming as it did on top of the bad tidings from the seat of war, fears of international complications and the strain incident upon the hourly expectation of an event so close to a father's heart. The emperor almost broke down when he was informed of the minister's murder. Guarded by 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 be observed before the remains can be removed. After this official had viewed the body it was placed in a carriage, covered by a robe, and driven slowly to a little chapel adjoining the railroad station, and then to the magnificent town residence of the deceased, adjoining the ministry of the interior. The carriage surrounded by mounted policemen passed through the crowded streets, the sidewalks being a solid mass of people. When the remains reached the residence, a requiem mass was celebrated in the private chapel. Another one will be celebrated tonight, and two masses will be celebrated daily until the funeral service is held. Von Plehve's assassination was officially announced at about 1 o'clock, and was followed immediately by the issuance of extra editions of the papers. Although they contained only four lines referring to the tragedy, the newspapers were fairly mobbed by the crowds in the streets, so eager were all for details of the crime. Intense excitement reigned everywhere. Only the assassination of the emperor could have created more of a sensation, as next to his majesty himself, Von Plehve was regarded as the most pow-

erful personality in the Russian government. The news was broken to the minister's wife at Kybinsk, on the Volga, while she was on her way to their country seat with their son, who is 37 years old. A daughter is married to M. Vouch, an official attached to the council of ministers, who was the sole relative of Von Plehve able to attend the first requiem mass for the repose of his soul. Von Plehve saw his wife and son off last night and drove to the residence of General Bogdanovitch, an old friend and associate, with whom he remained until a late hour. The minister appeared to be preoccupied and some of the guests asked him if he had received any more threatening letters, and remonstrated with him for going about unprotected. Curiously, M. Von Plehve replied: "I am safe enough every day in the week except Thursday. No one knows of my movements beforehand except on that day, when everybody knows I go to present my weekly report to the emperor." Even in the midst of the consternation produced by the tragedy everybody is talking of Von Plehve's probable successor. The official report of the assassination of Plehve states that his body is not injured internally. His face was bloodstained from cuts received from the bomb. The papers on him when he was killed were documents he was taking to the czar from Deputy Minister of the Interior Durnovo, minister ad interim. It is officially stated that the post mortem examination of the remains showed no wounds on the body, but the lower jaw was broken. Death was attributed to shock. Baron Budberg communicated the news of the murder to the czar. The name of the assassin is still unknown. Excitement in France Paris, July 28.—The assassination of M. Von Plehve caused considerable excitement here. The newspapers issued special editions giving details of the crime. President Loubet telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas, expressing his condolences and the horror felt in France at the crime. Berlin Press Comments Berlin, July 28.—The press comments on the assassination of Plehve are not sympathetic. They agree that one can be appalled but not surprised at the forcible death of this main pillar of the reactionary system. Hope is expressed that Russian statesmen will now adopt European ways of ruling the empire. "Let Us Pray," Says the Pope Rome, July 28.—The Pope, on being told of the murder of M. Plehve, exclaimed: "Let us pray." His Holiness ordered a message expressing his deepest condolence to be forwarded to St. Petersburg. Carriage War Stopped St. Petersburg, July 28.—Spectators relate a circumstance that accounts for the stoppage of the minister's carriage, immediately upon which the bomb was thrown. Among the throng of traffic was an automobile with two occupants. This was an exact replica in preceding the minister's carriage. This was driven in between the carriage and the preceding automobile and then stopped suddenly, compelling M. Von Plehve's carriage to stop too. As soon as the bomb was thrown the automobile disappeared and no trace of it has been found. The police are still making arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the assassination. (Continued on page 2.) MISSISSIPPIANS MAD Department Refuses to Name a Postoffice Vardaman New Orleans, July 28.—More trouble is reported in Mississippi between the people of that state and the post office department. A new town was recently laid out on the Okolona-Houston branch of the Southern Railroad and named Vardaman after the governor. The name was forwarded to the federal post office authorities at Washington, and application made for its confirmation as the proper name of the post office. This request was refused and the people of the neighborhood regard the refusal as made because Vardaman is objectionable to the president and the post office folks who have no friendly feeling for Mississippians, the latter having caused them much trouble. The refusal to accept the name of Vardaman, however, instead of ending the matter, has stirred the people up all the more, and if the refusal is persisted in a delegation will visit Washington to know why they can not honor the chief executive of Mississippi. NO DEALS FOR HIM Judge Parker Thinks He Should Not Dicker for Offices Esopus, N. Y., July 28.—The visit to Esopus yesterday of striking figures in Democratic politics, including members of the national committee, officials of Tammany Hall and leaders known

throughout the entire country, was a source of gratification to Judge Parker, and at the same time dissatisfaction, because of the political gossip resulting from the conference. A close friend of Judge Parker said today that many of the stories of political deals sent out of Esopus last night were untrue in many particulars and extravagant in others. This friend said the judge thinks it undignified for a candidate for the presidency to engage in deals for the control of petty offices and that he has not entered nor will he enter upon such discussions. That Judge Parker is interested in everything which might affect the elections in New York state is not denied, but he has exhibited the same interest regarding affairs of other states. YARDMASTER KILLED J. Baxter Jones of Crews Run Over by Train Petersburg, Va., July 28.—J. Baxter Jones, for many years yard master of the Norfolk and Western Railway at Crews, was run over by a train this morning and killed. The unfortunate man married Miss Pope of Brunswick county, who survives him with several children. At the time of the unfortunate occurrence Mrs. Jones was on a visit to relatives in Brunswick county. She was notified by phone from her husband of the tragic death of her husband and she arrived here tonight enroute for Crews. DR. A. C. DIXON CALLED To be Head of Northfield Work Founded by Moody Baltimore, July 28.—Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, a former pastor of Immanuel Baptist Tabernacle, at North Avenue and St. Paul street, now the Seventh Baptist church, and at present pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist church, Boston, has been invited to become the successor of Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan as head of the work at Northfield, Mass., founded by the late Dwight L. Moody, according to advices from Boston. Dr. Dixon, who is a brother of Thomas Dixon, Jr., the author, was pastor of Immanuel Tabernacle more than ten years ago. He is a native of North Carolina. POPULIST NOTIFICATION Will be at Madison Square Garden Lincoln, Neb., July 28.—It was announced today by acting Chairman Edmister of the National Populist committee that the ceremonial function of notifying national nominees Watson of Georgia and Tibbeles of Nebraska would take place at Madison Square Garden in New York City about the middle of August. A meeting of the executive committee has also been called for New York, but strong objections against this have been wired and it is expected that Chicago will be named as the place. National headquarters are to be established in Chicago. Negotiations have been completed whereby Thomas Watson, the Populist nominee for president, will open his campaign in Bryan's home. He has wired that he will make the opening address here on the evening of the Populist state convention, August 10, but the real object of his coming is to prevent fusion in Nebraska with Democrats. President in Washington Washington, July 28.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes and the members of the white house staff, arrived in Washington from Oyster Bay at 6:15 o'clock tonight. The president's carriage was waiting at the Pennsylvania station and Mr. Roosevelt, after shaking hands with the engineer and fireman of the engine which hauled his train over the last end of the route, was driven immediately to the white house. At Philadelphia a photographer espied the president through a car window eating a huge piece of watermelon. The camera man leveled his machine, but he was shooed away by a secret service officer before he could press the button. Shipping Firms Win Havana, July 28.—Owing to the precautions taken to prevent the striking harbor workmen from assaulting non-unionists the strike has ended in a victory for the shipping firms. The leaders informed the employers today that the strikers were willing to return to work, admitting that the guards posted at the wharf made it impossible for them to cause trouble. When the strike was inaugurated some time ago the employers declared that they would not hereafter treat with the unions, but would re-employ the men as individuals. It remains to be seen if they will adhere to this determination. During a heavy thunderstorm here today the foremost of the New York and Cuba mail steamer Morro Castle was struck by lightning and a small piece of it was broken off.

RUSSIANS PERIL NEVER SO IMMINENT AS RIGHT NOW

Europe Considers That the World's Greatest Oppressor Has Died Appropriately--Von Plehve as a Dictator Established a Reign of Terror

London, July 28.—The world's greatest oppressor and liberty's bitterest enemy died today appropriately by an assassin's hand. That, in brief, is the view of the monarchial Europe takes of the murder of M. Von Plehve, the Russian minister of the interior. The truth may now be told openly. M. Von Plehve for two years was the dictator of the Russian empire. By sheer force of his napoleonic character he reduced the czar to a puppet and dominated every department of the government. He established a reign of terror and ruled the unhappy land with a relentless cruelty that brought the country to the verge of ruin and revolution. His assassination has been inevitable for weeks. It was foreshadowed more than a month ago in these dispatches. It speaks well for the self-restraint of his long suffering countrymen that it was so long delayed. Appeal to an emperor who could not or would rule was hopeless. No other remedy remained. It became a choice between the life of this man and the life of the nation. His fate was so certain that it was like suicide. He himself during the last days of his life knew that he was doomed and confessed it to his friends. It is a pity he did not foresee earlier the penalty of his tyranny. It is by no means certain, however, that it would have changed his policy, for even his enemies admit that he knew no such thing as fear. He was Russia's worst enemy, yet he was sincere in believing that his methods of blood and cruelty were the best means of controlling the mighty empire, the government of which was in his hands. Never was Russia in such imminent peril as at the present moment. The corrupt regime now in power might succeed in creating anarchy if turned out. Anarchy is equally likely to come speedily if it remains. The war in the far east dwindles into insignificance compared with the terrible events which threaten near at home. What Cassini Says Bar Harbor, Me., July 28.—Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to Wash-

ington, who has his summer headquarters here, received a dispatch of over 1,100 words from St. Petersburg tonight apprising him of the assassination of Von Plehve, Russian minister of interior. When seen tonight he said that there was nothing in his private dispatch which had not been covered by the news dispatches from Russia. When asked if he had any intimation from his government as to the source of the plot, the ambassador said he had not. The Russian embassy, which is located in a house that is none too big for the vast amount of business that is transacted there nowadays, was a hive of industry tonight. The cipher from the Russian capital did not get here until nine o'clock and it kept the secretaries busy for some time transcribing the long message. The ambassador and his secretary were in the receiving room, where they were kept in touch with the message as it was translated. Everything was calm about the place, but the attaches as well as the ambassador showed signs of emotion. The minister was a personal friend of Count Cassini and they were rather intimate. The ambassador paid a high tribute to the ability of the dead minister. He did not think that it was part of a deep laid plot and believed that the assassination would not accomplish much in the way of stirring feeling in the interior, but rather that it would lead to general outbursts of patriotism, for the count believes there are no more patriotic people in the world than his own. After receiving his dispatch the count gave the following interview: "By the death of Von Plehve Russia loses one of her ablest, most capable and earnest officials. He was a man of the highest integrity and moral rectitude. I knew Von Plehve personally, and had the highest regard for him. The blow is a severe one, coming as it does at a time when the government is especially busy, but the assassins will find that if they counted upon obtaining any sympathy for their contemptible crime they will be much mistaken. The people of Russia, who are intensely patriotic, will be drawn closer (Continued on Page 2.)

Tension in Russo-British Relations is Relaxed

No Rupture is Now Probable. Russia Only Awaits the Report of the Vladivostok Commander London, July 28.—The tension in the Russo-British relations has been relaxed and no rupture is now probable, Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, informed Lord Lansdowne this morning that if Russia had committed a wrong she was ready and willing to make full reparation, but before any action could be taken in the Knight Commander case the Russian government must have the opportunity of receiving the report of the commander of the Vladivostok squadron. Volunteer Fleet to be Withdrawn London, July 28.—In the house of commons this afternoon Premier Balfour, confirming the announcements made in these dispatches, said the acute stage of the Red Sea incidents had passed, and that the Russian volunteer fleet vessels would be withdrawn. He laid down the British view that no belligerent war ships could issue from the Black Sea, and that the volunteer fleet vessels, in issuing therefrom, if they took belligerent action, either had no right to issue or no right to take such action. "There are, I am sorry to say," said the premier, "other questions not connected with the incident at all which must cause some discussion between the two governments, and, like all discussions between governments, there may be legitimate cause for anxiety. We hold that it is not proper that on the authority of the captain of a cruiser goods alleged to be contraband of war should be taken from a merchant ship without a trial." This statement of the premier was greeted with an outburst of cheers. Crew Are Prisoners London, July 28.—The owners of the Knight Commander received information today that the crew are prisoners

on board the Russian cruiser Gromobol, one of the ships of the Vladivostok squadron. Vladivostok Squadron Tokyo, July 28.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is reported today of the coast of Awa province. MINERS SITUATION Check Wollman Ward Question May Cause Strike Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 28.—The mine workers today began to prepare lists of miners who desire the enforcement of the check wollman ward, and at each colliery where a majority of the men sign the petitions the operators will be asked to put the ward into effect. If a refusal is then given, as expected, the matter will be referred to the executive board. This board has been given power to order a strike at all collieries where the enforcement is refused and will meet on Monday morning to discuss the situation. It will then be decided what shall be done in view of the stand taken by the operators in favor of the considerations of the umpire decision. The mine workers' leaders again expressed today their determination not to permit this and are trying to put the onus of breaking up the board upon the operators. By their own story, however, the mine workers refused to vote on the question after the operators had voted for it, and the operators say as a refusal to act upon a question prevents the action of the board from being effective there is no reason for wasting time in discussion. Martial Law in Honduras New Orleans, July 28.—A revolution is feared in Honduras and martial law has been proclaimed. Dynamite guns have been placed on the several high elevations commanding the approaches to Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic.