VOL. XXIV-NO. 28.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WITNESSES SEEM LOTH TO TESTIFY

They Forget, When Pressed by Heney.

FACT NOTICED BY THE JUDGE

He Permits Prosecutor to Ask Leading Question.

WITNESS ADMITS PERJURY

Henry E. Beard, in Williamson-Biggs-Van Gesner Trial, Confesses That He Swore Falsely Under Oath.

********************** VAN GESNER'S LETTER TO BEARD.

The following letter was identified by Henry E. Heard, a witness at the Williamson trial pesterday, as one written to him by Dr. Gesner, advising him to relinguish a timber claim taken to him at the request of Gesner and Williamson. The letter was writ ten just subsequent to the publication of Secretar Hitchcock's report in the Oregonian, in which report the Secretary declared his intention of probing the Oregon land frauds to the bottom. The letter is regarded by the Government as conclusive evidence of the conspiracy now being tried, as regards the connection of Gesner with

the case. The letter reads; "Princyille, Or., May 23, 1904 - Mr. Henry E. Beard-Dear Sir: I think the only thing for you to do is to now relinguish your timber claim. The Deand to avoid trouble I have got to get out from under the whole thing. Have nothing more to do with it and save trouble for all of us. They are liable to call us before the United States grand jury as witnesses and give us lots of trouble, so the only thing to do is to relinquish your claim. I would do (it) right away. Say nothing about Very It and go before Mr. Biggs.

Three witnesses now have been heard in the trial of Representative Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs. whose cases are being heard before Judge De Haven. They have given damaging testimony, but it has been literally dragged from them, and vesterday morning when Henry Beard was testifying. Judge De Haven turned to District Attorney Heney and said; "Mr. Heney, you may lead the witness, for it seems as if this is the only way you can get anything out of him."

This statement came from the court after His Honor had listened to the examination of Campbell Duncan, Green Beard and his son Henry. Hardly had the direct examination of Duncan gotten under way than inferences that witness for the Goverument had been tampered with were being brought out. Duncan had a splendid ability to forget. His memory in connection with the talks and deals that he had with the defendants was conveniently a blank. So was that of Green Beard, who was another of the men who had taken up a timber claim, which, it is alleged, was taken up for Dr. Gesner and Representative Williamson. His son Henry was also suffering from a bad memory, but after a severe shaking up both by Mr. Heney and Judge Bennett, he blandly admitted, when he was closely pressed by Judge Bennett, that he had committed perjury in swearing to his timber entry

From the line of questioning pursued by District Attorney Hency when Duncan was recalled, inference was plain that the Government prosecutor believed that some one was tampering with his witnesses. Duncan was recalled to identify a copy of The Oregonian of the date November 24, 1902. This article contained a paragraph from Secretary Hitchcock's report which forecasted prosecution of land frauds. It was this paragraph which was read to Duncan and Green Beard by Dr. Gesner, when he told them to relinquish their claims. Duncan, with the same halting and reluctant manner in which he had given all of his testimony, stated that he thought that was the paragraph which Dr. Gesner had read. Mr. Heney also tried to get the witness to admit that when he was served with a subpena he ran from the Deputy Sheriff. Further testimony along this line was objected to by the court, and he was allowed to go, and seemed very willing to make his exit,

Green Beard on the Stand

Green Beard followed Duncan on the District Attorney Hency went after the witness rough shod. The witness had a bad memory; couldn't even remember that within a few minutes before court was convened he had talked with Mr. Heney, and it took some prodding to get him to recall this talk. Among the many questions which Mr. Heney put to him was one in which he asked Beard if he (Beard) hadn't been told Thursday afternoon that there was money in it if the witness would testing. What else did he say? "He said to go to the shearing plant on a certain day and that Gener would be there." "What did he say about money, if anything? "He said that the money would be ready for us when we took up the claim, and that there would be about 175 in it for us after the claims had been proved up on." tify "right," Judge Bennett objected to the question and his objection was sustained. The witness testified that during a conversation with Marion Biggs the latter had told him that Dr. Gesner wanted several people to take up claims and that a lot of other people." "What did Gesner say." "He showed us he, and his wife, and a number of others,

met at the shearing pens of Williamsor & Gesner, where they also met Dr. Gesner. Surveyor Gray was also present, and witness was shown the land upon which he filed. The witness had only a misty recollection of the alleged talk that Dr. Gesner had with the filers in regard to taking up the claims and the paying of the money for the final proofs of filing Beard testified that he had not made his final proofs because, after talking it over with Dr. Van Gesner, they had both agreed "that there might be trouble." Dr. Gesner, the witness stated, returned to him the money he had paid for his filing fees, because he had paid these out of his own pocket. The strongest witness for the Govern-

ment, while he was plainly an unwilling witness, was Henry Beard. It was his unwillingness to testify that called for Judge De Haven's remark that Mr. Heney might lead the witness. District Attorney Hency had not asked for this ruling, but once it was given, he made good use of it Beard also seeemed to have taken a hint from what Judge De Haven had said, for he became freer in his admissions. He admitted that he had been in the employ of Gesner and Williamson. He told of the presence of Surveyor Gray, and stated that Williamson had helped in a survey which had taken place on the morning of the afternoon upon which his claim had

been surveyed. Beard identified a letter from Dr. Gesner to him, which bids fair to be almost as important factor in the prosecution as the famous Mitchell letter. Dr. Gesner had written to the witness suggesting to him that he relinquish his claim. This letter was damaging to a degree, for in the missive Dr. Gesner had admitted that "to avoid trouble he must out from under the whole thing." Mr. Heney only asked him a few more questions, and then the witness was turned over to Judge Bennett for crossexamination. Judge Bennett at once began to impeach the witness by his own testimony. This came out while he was being examined in regard to the affi-Unlike his father and Duncan, dayits. Beard had not relinquished his claim. Judge Bennett led him along until it came to the point where he swore to the affidavits. Under the rigid fire of questions the witness remained calm-In swearing to these affidavits there is list of set questions that are asked.

Henry Beard Admits Perjury.

Judge Bennett crowded the witness ery close regarding the answers be made to the questions set forth in the affidavit regarding a contract to sell the claims made before the first fling. Witwas not sure whether he had sworn to his final proofs before Biggs, Boggs or a clerk named Smith. He was sure that he had signed them and was finally forced to admit that when he swore to the answers that he knew that he "lied." as Judge Bennett put it to him, because be had arranged with Dr. Gesner about the final disposition of his claim. In this affidavit the witness swore that he had borrowed a part of the money with an account in the First National Bank at Princyllie. The witness admitted that he had sworn to what was not true, that he had not borrowed the money and that he never had a bank account. While Judge Bennett was trying to get other impeaching testimony from him, Judge De Haven suggested that the witness be asked the question in a certain way. Junior counsel for the defense objected at first and finally put the question that his honor suggested, and Judge Bennett asked: "At the time you made the affidavit

of final proof, did you believe it was

"No," came the calm reply. Some other questions were asked and court was adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Shortly after the morning session convened, ex-Senator the motion for a new trial for Senator Mitchell. Counsel explained that he was save the pending motion was keeping him in Portland. Judge De Haven then

HENEY CALLS WITNESSES.

announced that he would take up the Mitchell case at 10 o'clock Monday morn-

Leading Questions Allowed Since Unwillingness to Testify Is Shown.

Upon the convention of the United States Court, yesterday morning, and after some preliminary and ex parte mat-ter had been disposed of, the case of the United States vs. Williamson, Gener and

United States vs. Williamson, Gesuer and Biggs was resumed. Campbell Duncan, the witness of the previous day, was recalled by Mr. Hency, and asked to identify the copy of The Oregonian in which appeared the report of Secretary Hitchcock relating to the Oregon timber-land frauds, which had caused the relinquishment of the claims that had been taken at the instance of the defendants. The witness identified the paper, and it was introduced as evidence to apply as to Gesner, in showing his connection with the conspiracy. Continuing with the witness, the District Attorney asked him when he had been subpensed to appear as a witness before the trial now going on. Duncan replied that it had been a few days ogo, though he did not remember the date.

"Do you know the Deputy Marshal who subpensed you?" was asked. The witness stated that he did.

"Didn't you run when you saw him coming after you." We have

"Didn't you run when you saw him coming after you." Mr. Heney asked. The defense objected to the question, and the court sustained the objection. The wit-ness was then excused.

Green Beard Is Called.

Green Beard, a farmer, of Prineville, was the next witness called by the Government. Mr. Beard stated that he had lived about eight miles from Prineville for a number of years, and that he knew all of the defendants in the case.

"Did you ever have any talk with Biggs about making a filing ou a timber cleim" was asked by the prosecution. The wit-

about traiking a filing on a timber claim?"
was asked by the prosecution. The witness stated that he had talked with Biggs at Prineville about taking up land.
"What did he say?" asked Mr. Heney.
"He wanted us to take timber claims on the Wickiup. He said that we could go and see Van Gesner and take up some claims, that Gesner was looking for a number of men to take up claims for him."

What else did he say?" "He said to

in it for its after the claims had been proved up on."

"Did he say for you to get anyone else to take up a claim?" "Yes. He said to get my folks and my wife, that they all could take up claims for Gesner."

"When you went up there whom did you find?" "Well, Gesner was there, and Charley Graves, the County Surveyor, and a lot of other people."

(Concluded on Page 8.)

SAKHALIN WILL BE SPOIL OF WAR

Japan Lands Strong Force and Will Demand Its Cession by Russia.

NO ATTEMPT AT DEFENSE

Large Naval and Military Expedition Attacks Korsakovsk, Whence Russians Retire After Destroying All Defenses.

THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN.

Saghalien, or Sakhalin, an beland off the coast of Manchuria, was ceded to Russia by Japan in 1875. It is properly a portion of the mainland, cut off only by the narrow Stratt of Tartary. It is a wild, mountainous cotaining some coal mines and few in settlements. The island is 670 miles long, varying in width from 20 to The climate is cold the year round and several efforts to civilize the island by making settlements of convicts have falled.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.-(2:29 A. M.)-The landing of the Japanese on Sakhalin Island and its probable effect on peace negotiations is the absorbing topic of conversation in all circles, the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin naving taken a secondary

This move is generally recognized as an indication that Japan intends to Jemand the cession of the Island as one of the conditions of peace, but this is no longer an insuperable obstacle in Riots in various parts of empire. Page 1. the way of a termination of the war. No further news was received from

Sakhalin last night. Operations against the Russian left tree of wrecked submarine boat given up at Beiche and Logushan, reported by as lost. Page 5. at Beiche and Logushan, reported by General Linievitch, are apparently in the nature of a reconnaissance in force and there are no indications of a gen-eral engagement developing in Man-churia yet.

The rumor that Gracual Europatkin

The rumor that General Kuropatkin is about to retire is again revived. General Batjanoff, commander of the third Mancaurian army, it is reported, Scrange affiliations of New York politicians will be his successor.

JAPANESE LAND ON SAKHALIN Ten persons struck by lightning at Brook-

Important Card Played to Influence Terms of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8 (7:05 P. M.)-A landing of Japanese troops on the island of Sakhalin was officially reported tonight, and startles military circles in St. Petersburg, though it had been realized since the defeat of Admiral Rojestvensky that the Japanese were able to take possession of the Island as soon as take possession of the Island as soon the Pire at they thought fit. The strength of the Page 1. landing force cannot be ascertained, but the garrison of the island is too weak to offer an effective defense.

Though the Japanese seem unwilling Thurston rose to make inquiry concerning to risk a grand battle with General Linievitch, pending the peace meeting at Washington, the landing of troops on a long way from home and that nothing Sakhalin is considered to express Japan's decision regarding the formal conclusion of a general armistice, namely, that in the interim before the meeting it is necessory to occupy the island whose posses-sion is an important card in Japan's diplomatic contest at Washington

STRONG FORCE MAKES ATTACK

Russians Retire From Korsakovsk After Destroying Buildings.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.-A dispatch dated July 7, from General Liapunoff, mmanding the Russian troops on the Island of Sakhalin, says: "At 9 o'clock in the morning of July 7

squadron approached the village of Chipivan, about seven miles southwest of Korsakovsk, and opened fire on the

Another dispatch of the same date says: "At 3 P. M. Japanese torpedo-boat approached Korsakovsk and the Russian batteries opened fire on them and compelled the boars to retire. During the day four of the inhabitants of Korsakovsk were killed. The battle had been anticinated and the commandant had ordered the withdrawal of the defenders north-

"The Japanese fleet covering the ing of troops on the Island of Sakhalin consisted of two battleships, seven cruis-ers, three gunboats, 36 torpedo-boats and ten transports loaded with troops. Japanese landed at the village of Mere, between Shepvian and Korsakovek. The commander of the Russian detachment of troops at Korsakovsk ordered the coastdefense guns to be blown up and all the government buildings burned before re-

Scouts Occasionally Skirmish.

TOKIO, July 8 .- (1 P. M.)-The following fficial disputch has been received fro the Japanese army headquarters in Man-churia: "Occasional collisions take place between scouts on both sides of the railroad along the Fenghwa, Kal-yus Kwangping roads. The enemy is being gradually driven northward."

WILL TAKE MESSAGE TO CZAR

Cassini Gives Farewell Dinner Successor Before Leaving.

WASHINGTON, July &-Count Cassini. the Russian Ambassador, gave a dinner tonight to Baron Rosen, his successor. The other guests were the members of the Embassy staff and Baron Schlippen-bach, the Russian Consul at Chicago. Many friends called at the Embassy Youth's department. Page 44,

during the day to say good-bye to the Ambassador. He expects to go directly to St. Petersburg for a conference with the Emperor. It is understood that the Ambassador

will convey to the Emperor a personal message from President Roosevelt. Roosevelt Will Receive Rosen

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Assistant Sec-retary of State Adee has been advised that the President will receive Baron Rosen, successor to Count Cassini, at Oyster Bay, on Thursday next. The Baron has been advised of the appoint-ment made for him.

PLAN CARE OF FORESTS

Technical Foresters Appointed for Reserves of Northwest.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, July 8 .- (Special.)-The Forestry Bureau teday announced the aasignment of technical assistants to forestry supervisors in reserves in Oregon and neighbor ng atates as follows:

H. J. Brown, Trinity and Klamath reserves, Oregon and California; M. Smith, Washington reserve, Washington M. L. Ericson, Sawtooth, Payette and Weiser reserves, Idaho; L. von Wren-stedt, Priest River reserve, Idaho; S. G. Smith, Mount Rainier reserve, Washing-

These technical assistants will make extended examinations and prepare plans for carrying on practical forestry in these reserves, including sale of mature timber, resessing of cut-over lands and protection of young growth.

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Sell Back Stocks and Bonds to Its Frenzied Financiers. He Says.

FINDS NO OTHER REMEDY

He Says Ballots Cannot Beat Frenzied Finance, Roosevelt Is Brave but Powerless, Public Ownership Will-o'-the-Wisp.

FOREST PARK, Ottawa, Kan., July 1 .-Special,)-A heavy rainstorm that fell with terrific force upon the roof of the Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly tabernacle this afternoon drowned out the voice of Thomas W. Lawson and compelled the speaker to stop. Fulfilling the promise sade this morning that he would "tell the story to the West If it takes until Sunday," Mr. Lawson declared he would continue to speak tonight. He had already spoken two hours. Mr. Lawson stopped when the storm commenced, and the audience sang "America." It developed later, however, that it would be impossible to continue the speech for some

An audience of perhaps 10,000 greeted Mr. Lawson with wild cheers and the Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs when he appeared on the platform at 2 o'clock. Mr. Lawson was introduced by Mr. Ridgeway, the publisher of Every body's Magazine, who declared that Mr. Lawson had been raised up by God to save the people from their present condition, Mr. Ridgeway condemned the United States Senate in the most scathing terms as the "foulest sore on the body politic," Mr. Lawson had difficulty in making himself heard at times, but his remarks were repeatedly applyuded.

Almost Too Hoarse to Talk.

When he resumed at 8 o'clock tonight, he could scarcely speak above a whisper, so hourse was he from the strain upon his voice. The park building was again filled with an audience of several thousand. Mr. Lawson firstly managed to make himself heard, and continued speaking until nearly 10 o'clock. He said that he would spend Sunday here and rest from the strain of the trip and speechmaking. He would, he said, attend the religious services of the assembly tomoro'clock this morning, and was entertained by one of the citizens of Ottawa at a din-

Mr. Lawson began by saying:

I have come to Kansas on a simple people are being robbed, by whom, how, and what the consequences will be if the robber is not stayed and an example made of the

obbers, Mr. Lawson discussed at length the evils of the "system" and continued: What are you going to do about it? You lows the few to possess all and the many eft with nothing must be ended. If it is ot, slavery is the alternative. How shall be ended? By your ballots? What are ballots against dollars, and the "system" has unlimited dollars. With \$5,000,000 I saw Rogers rob the able, fearless, honest, but allarong-on-the-money-question William Jen-Bryan out of the Presidency of the would sirink from repeating the operation in 1908 if he feared that the man you nomi-

nated would upset his control? Roosevelt Brave but Powerless.

Today at the helm of your affairs is an able and fearless American, bold to con-ceive and strong to execute. To all of you he is a hero, and you uphold his course cheresee he sees fit to go. President Roose veit knows it, and today no man in the country is more keenly aware of the neces-sity of curbing the corporate despotism under which we live—but what can President Roosevelt do? I hate to say it, but he is na helplers in the "system's" net as a bull in a balloon. Like Gulliver in Lilliputia, he s bound by 1000 threads—Congress, the senate, the party's interests, and gratitude, and all the intengible influences which the great money power can weave around any individual. How brave and quick the President is to do? A wrong is called to his attention, a law must needs be passed—the rebate evil must be curbed, and he sends messages to Congress demanding instant action. What happens? Congress temporizes the Senate snubs him, and the "system

snickers. Relief was not to be looked for from the courts, Mr. Lawson said, because the great corporations "Do not hesitate to suborn perjury, bribe juries and pay judges for favorable decisions." Municipal ownership Mr. Lawson dismissed as "will-o'-the-wisp," and he continued:

Sell Back to the System.

The surest, safeet and most natural pro cess of restitution is the application of the 'system's" own methods to the "syste The first step is for the American people divorce themselves from the "system and sell every share of stock and every bond they hold back to the frenzied financiers at present inflated prices. Take the money thus realized and place it in banks and trust com-panies, or better still, in Government, state and municipal bonds.

This, Mr. Lawson said, would cause a collapse of the "system" which would be obliged to throw over the stocks and the people could purchase, and having only to pay interest on their real values, could reduce rates of fare and freight and prices generally, and the revolution

Olmstead Succeeds Holmes. WASHINGTON, July &-Victor H.

Olmstead has been appointed assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture to succeed Edwin S. Holmes, who was ordered removed today by Secretary Wilson, Mr. Olmstead has for some time past held the position of chief of the division of domestic crop reports in the bureau of statistics, and was also for-

merly assistant statistician of the depart-ment. He was assistant director of the census of Cuba and the Philippines.

Lawson's Itinerary in West.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—(Special.)—
From Ottawa, Thomas W. Lawson will take a short trip through the oil fields, returning to Kansas City Sunday evening or Monday. He will leave Kansas City Monday afternoon at 5:20 o'clock, for Amesbury. Neb., where he stays until he starts for Omaha the night of July II. He will arrive in that city at 4:20 Wednesday morning, and will leave for Missouri. day morning, and will leave for Missouri Valley, Iowa, at 5:45 A. M. Wednesday will be spent in Missouri Valley, and Thursday and Friday in St. Paul. He will leave St. Paul July 14 for Boston. where, after spending a few hours in Chi-cago, he will arrive July 16.

FOURTH ON THE EIGHTH

Roosevelt Has a Delayed Fireworks Exhibition.

OYSTER BAY, July 8 .- (Special.)-This was the Fourth of July on Sagamore Hill. The blaze of light tonight from the set pieces, the Roman candles, the rockets and the pinwheels would have convinced any stranger of this fact, had they heard the firecrackers punctuating the shouts and laughter of all the children, little and The celebration was postponed from the regular Fourth on account of the death of Secretary Hay and the absence of President Roosevelt. Tonight's good time more than made up for the delay, all the children declared. Mrs. Roosevelt served ice cream and cake on the laws and the President bore his share of the manipulation of rockets and Roman can dies. An expert from one of the big New York fireworks firms was in charge York fireworks firms was in charge. About 100 of the neighbors, relatives and friends participated in the delayed cel

Before the fireworks party this evening the President entertained at dinner Right Rev. A. W. Knight, Blahop of Cuba, and Rev. H. H. Washburn, pastor of Christ Church, Oyster Bay, the house of worship attended by the Roosevelt family. Blahop Knight will preach the accuracy in Christ Knight will preach the sermon in Christ

SCHEME TO DODGE UNION

Chicago Express Companies Incorporate New Company.

the part of the local express companies to avoid spread of the teamsters' strike, steps have been taken, but the Foreign and at the same time to escape violating the injunction restraining them from refusing to make deliveries to strike-bound houses, materialized in the incorporation of the Chicago Cartage Company at Springfield today. This not only for mutiny but also for the murcompany will be employed for the de-livery of express matter by the en-loined express companies to the strikebound concerns in the city, and non-union men are to be employed. This will leave the union men at work on

all other classes of deliveries. It remains to be seen, however, what action the union men will take in re-gard to the new movement.

The strike leaders claim to have enough monty in hand today to pay all strike benefits now due, and President Shea said the new system of enforced collections from delinquents is working splendidly.

SCANDAL IN QUAKER CITY

Old Allison Family Stirred by Sensation at Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8,-(Special.)-Senndai has torn apart the famous old Allison family. The people involved are cousins, and the charge is the most se rious that one man can bring against another Before Squire Brooks, of Ardmore today, John C Allison, of Overbrook, head of the contracting and engineering firm of John C. Allison & Co., arraigned his wife, Mrs. Irene B. Allison, who lives at Haverford, upon the charge of marital is was arraigned as her associate.

Every effort was made to keep the hearing secret. No testimony was taken, as the attorney for the defendants waived \$1000 bail for trial at Norristown. Mrs Allison is young and pretty. She and her cousin took turns in glaring at her hus band during the hearing in the Squire's

SUCCESSOR TO HAY

Foreign Press Warm in Support of Elihn Root.

LONDON, July 8 .- (Special.) -- European upon the accession of Root to the first post in the gift of President Rossevelt is uniformly congratulat-ed. The deep regret all the world felt at the passing of Mr. Hay, says the Temps, "could not be diminished by any reflection, but all nations will feel that his successor is worthy of the high traditions associated with the office of Ameri-

can Secretary of State. In the opinion of the London Mornin Post, Mr. Roosevelt has exceptional need of the best advisers procurable at a moment when his unexampled success in get-ting the Russian and Japanese peace no gotiations under way is likely to prompt other disputants in Europe now on the refer their differences to Washington's friendly suggestions.

WATCHES LID AT ST. LOUIS

Folk May Have Special Office Cre ated for Purpose.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 8 .- (Spe

riol.)-Governor Folk will give St. Louis

county one more chance to keep the lid

from leaking, and if Sheriff Herpel fails bonds it carried. These stocks and bonds, the Governor will call a special session of the Legislature to take action.

This information was sent to Herpel by the Governor tonight. Folk's method of the Legislature create the office of Excis-Commissioner for St. Louis County. He will have the appointment of the Commissioner, and will choose a man who will

Bad River Drowns Three.

PIERRE, S. D., July &-News reache here tonight of three more fatalities from the Bad River flood, the deaths occurring at the Rifenberg ranch. The victims were Percy Rifenberg, Edward Cook and Fred

DEMANDS HEADS OF MUTINEERS

Russia Will Force Their Surrender.

Potemkin's Crew Gives Up Warship at Kustenii.

PLEDGES OF SAFETY GIVEN

Russia Wants Roumania to Break Word and Give Them Up-Naval Battalions Mutiny - Riots in Many Cities,

ODESSA, July 8. - Vice-Admiral Chouknin, when informed of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin, dispatched two warships and six torpedoboats to Kustenft to take over the battleship.

...... ST. PETERSBURG, July 8 .- (7:50 P. M.)—The Admiralty late this afternoon was informed of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin to the Roumanian authorities at Kustenji, but the officials here have no details of the arrangements made between the Roumanian governsteps have been taken, but the Foreign Office undoubtedly will make the strongest representations against the mutineers being treated as simple deserters and will demand their surrender to answer der of their officers, the bombardment of

Odessa and incitement to a revolution. The vainglorious proclamation issued by the mutineers at Odessa will also weigh heavily against them. Their crime is considered the most odious by all nations, and it is thought to be imperative that the strongest justice be meted out to the ringleaders as an example to the

Rear-Admiral Kruger's squadron, so soon as it can be found, will be ordered to proceed to Kustenji to take over the battleship and place a crew on board. There is a strong sentiment manifesting itself here in favor of wiping the name of Kniaz Potemkin from the navy register and giving the ship a new name.

The situation in the Caucasus is so bad that the authorities there dare not publish an official account of the naval mutiny and the events at Odessa. There are disorders at Tiffis, and the government is taking measures to distribute arms and ammunition among the Russian

opulation of the Caucasus.

Rioting in Many Cities. At Kieff, a noncommissioned officer has been tried by court-martial and sent to prison for dissemination of revolutionary

literature among the soldlers Much anti-Semitic rioting has occurred in the district around Nizi Novgored, The working classes have also been attacked. The police of Markarieff are powerless o stop the excesses there. The town was given over to the mob for several

Czar Pleases Liberals

The publication of the Emperor's reply to the reactionary deputation, in which His Majesty addressed the delegates as "gentlemen and brothers," has created a favorable impression even among the Liberals, as it is noticed that the Emperor reiterated his promise to summon an assembly without discussing the depu-Elihu tation's suggestions looking to a more restricted body than outlined in the Bouligan project, and also that His Majesty failed to comment on their advocacy of a continuance of the war.

SURRENDER OF REBEL SHIP Crew Will Go to Roumanian Fron-

tier and Be Liberated. KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 8.-The mutinous crews of the Kniaz Potemkin and her consort, the rebel torpedo-boat, have surrendered to the Roumanian authorities, have been landed, and are now being dispatched in small parties to dif-

ferent places in Roumania. The mutineers wanted to take off the treasure which was on board the Kniaz Potemkin, but the authorities declined to acquiesce:

The Russians will gradually be conveyed to any frontier they may select and will then be liberated, the local officlais having given an understanding to this effect. The Roumanian flag, as well as the

Russian, has been hoisted over the Russian war vessels, so as to prevent any attack on them in Roumanian waters by the vessels of the Russian squadron which are reported to be in pursuit of the mutineers. The mutineers offered to surrender as deserters and the Roumanian authorities

demanded the breech-locks of the battleship's guns as a pledge of good faith. The mutineers offered to present the battleship o the Roumanian government, as they declare they are anxious that she should not be handed over to Russia. The Kniaz Potemkin arrived here today, accompanied by a torpedoboat,

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