

ENTIRE FLEET IS IN OPEN REVOLT

Admiral. Draws Fires at Sebastopol.

OFFICERS AND MEN ASHORE

Kniaz Potemkine Cruising Eux- ine in Control of Mutineers.

CZAR'S ADMIRALTY AGHAST

No Plans Are Made to Capture the Pirates and No Effort Apparent- ly Can Be Successful at the Present.

SEBASTOPOL, via St. Petersburg, July 2.—Immediately after the Black Sea squadron arrived here Saturday a council of Admirals and Captains was held on board the flagship Rostislav, Vice-Admiral Kruger presiding. The council resolved to unseat the machinery and authorize the officers and men to go ashore. The Katerina II is here and will be disarmed. Captain Golikoff and all the officers of the Kniaz Potemkine except five who were engineers, were killed June 28 on the voyage to Odessa.

It is stated that 300 workmen from the Sermevo works were on board. During the disorders in the port of Odessa the Kniaz Potemkine obtained supplies from the cruiser Obshakov. The captain of the transport Vecha was made prisoner by a ruse. The Kniaz Potemkine signaled to him to come on board. He did so, and was seized and bound and put ashore.

The crew of the Vecha then declared common cause with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine, as did also the crew of one of the torpedo-boats.

Some Sailors Remain Loyal.

SEBASTOPOL, July 2.—Because of the defection from the sailors of the Black Sea fleet, so soon as the vessels of the fleet arrived in the roadstead here Sunday, a council of the commanding officers was held and it was decided to disarm the ships and put them out of commission, with the exception of two or three, whose crews are known to be absolutely loyal.

Such officers and men as desire to do shore duty are to be assigned to the several arsenals, but what disposition will be made of the remainder cannot be learned. All sailors who are reservists, according to one report, are to be granted a two months' leave of absence. The officers of the fleet decline to comment on the causes leading up to the action other than to declare that it has been decided upon "reasons of government policy."

One report has it that the men and officers of the Black Sea fleet will be drafted for duty in the Far East and that their places will be filled with men from the naval garrison at St. Petersburg and other military ports, who being from another section of the country will not be inclined to sympathize with the mutineers or the dissatisfied citizens of south Russia.

ADMIRAL GIVES UP STRUGGLE Fires Are Drawn From the Black Sea Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—(3:40 A. M.)—The unprecedented spectacle of a powerful modern battleship cruising around in the Black Sea in the hands of a crew who, under the rules of international law, cannot be regarded as other than pirates, and of the Admiral in command of the rest of the Euxine fleet frankly confessing his inability to cope with the situation and ordering the fires of his warships to be drawn, has stupefied the Russian Admiralty.

The whereabouts of the errant battleship Kniaz Potemkine is unknown here. No plans for capturing her have been devised and the policy of noninterference seems to be at present in vogue. The situation would furnish a libretto for a comic opera were not the elements of the plot so serious.

Dispatches from Odessa and Sebastopol, which are confirmed by the Admiralty, clear up fully the present situation. The Kniaz Potemkine has sailed from Odessa and is now at large, and her crew, reinforced by sympathizers from shore, is still in control of the vessel.

Timorous Gain Upper Hand.

On the Georgi Pobiedonosteff, when cast in his fortunes with the Kniaz Potemkine after his arrival at Odessa and landed his officers, the more loyal or more timorous portion of the crew again gained the upper hand and agreed to surrender and disarm the ship. The rest of the squadron returned to Sebastopol without venturing to take up the gauntlet thrown by the mutineers on the Kniaz Potemkine and Admiral Kruger, after a council of war, finding that he could not depend on his crew, ordered the fires drawn beneath the boilers of his ships and gave permission to all the disaffected officers and sailors to quit the vessels and go ashore.

The sailors of the Ekaterina II were known to be so mutinous that the battleship was left behind when the squadron started for Odessa, the whole

crew dismissed and the ship disarmed. The Kniaz Potemkine, which was steering a southerly course when she left Odessa, would within a few hours be south of Russian limits and may next be heard from at some Balkan or Turkish port.

Defeat in East Is Explained.

The spirit manifested throughout the fleet goes far to explain the defeat in the Sea of Japan, as a large part of the crews, especially those of Admiral Nebogoff's division, were drafted from the Euxine Sea and evidently were not in a mind to offer a stout fight.

The proclamation attached to the dead body of the Kniaz Potemkine sailor, Omilichuk, at Odessa, the text of which was received yesterday, confirms the statement of the authorities that the revolt was engineered by social revolutionists. The proclamation terminated with the slogan of the party: "One for all, and all for one."

This makes the situation more serious than would have been the matter of simple defection and gives rise to the greatest apprehension that the revolution and the revolutionists may have conducted an equally successful propaganda among the soldiers, the results of which will be suddenly manifested when the army is called upon in some internal emergency.

News Is Eagerly Read.

Though no permission was given to print the details, the latest developments are known in all circles of St. Petersburg. The Tsarya, a paper which has been dormant for some time and therefore not responsible to the censorship, has been revived and has printed an extra edition, giving full details of the mutiny and rioting at Odessa. Copies were snatched from the newspapers and read with avidity everywhere.

Long mail accounts of the events at Odessa up to Thursday night have arrived and the mutineers have been fully acquainted with the situation. Up to 3 o'clock this morning no news as to the whereabouts of the Kniaz Potemkine had been received in St. Petersburg.

HEINAN REPORTS BIG MUTINY

American Consul Says the Entire Fleet Is Affected.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. Meyer, American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a telegram to the State Department received here at 3:30 P. M. yesterday and deciphered Sunday, says Consul Heenan at Odessa reports that the fleet there was reported to have mutinied.

Consul Heenan made a similar report direct to the State Department, his telegram having been made public yesterday.

The following statement regarding the Ambassador's telegram was made at the State Department: "The cable from Consul Heenan at Odessa, of yesterday, saying it was reported that the fleet there was in mutiny was repeated by Ambassador Meyer late, to the effect that it was reported that the fleet was in mutiny." This dispatch was exceedingly brief. Its text was not made public.

POTEMKINE LEAVES ODESSA

Mutinous Crew on Remaining War-ship Decide to Surrender.

ODESSA, July 2.—(2:30 P. M.)—The Kniaz Potemkine sailed yesterday apparently in the direction of the Roumanian coast and nothing has since been heard of her. With her departure the situation for the moment has taken a more favorable turn.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has just been told officially that the mutinous crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosteff have informed the Governor-General of their intention to surrender.

Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron having left Odessa, the Georgi Pobiedonosteff is the only warship remaining here. The only element of immediate danger from mutinous sailors now appears to lie with the Kniaz Potemkine.

The authorities announce that they will issue a proclamation to tranquillize the population. Public excitement and the exodus of the people continue. The telegraph office is crowded and the consulates are overwhelmed with applications to give passports.

The British Consul has arranged with four British steamers and one Norwegian steamer to remain off the port so as to be in readiness in case of danger to remove foreign subjects. The captains of the steamers decided to remain until the situation became clearer.

Military precautions have not undergone the slightest relaxation. The newspapers are under the military censorship and do not contain the slightest reference to the happenings in the harbor.

An unconfirmed report says that the Kniaz Potemkine transferred a number of revolutionaries including students and some Jewish girls, to a British steamer, the name of which is not given.

Lies Under Harbor's Guns.

ODESSA, July 2.—(Midnight)—According to some reports the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosteff was conditional upon the crew being informed as to what their punishment would be. The vessel lies in the inner harbor in a position very unfavorable for bombarding the city. She is completely under the heavy guns now mounted in the boulevard overlooking the harbor.

Potemkine Is Given Provisions.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, June 2.—The commander of the Roumanian fleet boarded the Kniaz Potemkine and gave her permission to take water and provisions pending instructions from Bucharest. The battleship has anchored within the three-mile limit. The Russian gunboat Pseonoupe is also here, but has not communicated with the Kniaz Potemkine.

Arrives at Roumanian Port.

LONDON, July 2.—Lloyd's agent at KUSTENJI, Roumania, in a dispatch dated 3:30 o'clock tonight, says the Kniaz Potemkine and torpedo-boat No. 25 are anchored off that port and that another steamer is in the offing apparently watching.

CLERGY PROTEST LLOYD'S ELECTION

Five Episcopalian Rec- tors Make Appeal.

THINK HE IS A RITUALIST

Say Oregon Is Overwhelmingly for Low Church.

NOT AN OXFORD GRADUATE

Signers of Protest Declare Lloyd's Majority Was Gained Through Misapprehension of Uni- versity Training.

The foregoing protest signed by five Episcopalian clergymen of Oregon will go to the College of Bishops and the several standing committees of the church for final determination. The question involved is whether Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd was elected through a misapprehension and if the votes were gained for him by statements regarding his university training and his affiliation with the broad church, which the protesting clergymen declare are unfounded.

According to the law of the Episcopal Church, the choice of a bishop or coadjutor of a diocese having been made by regularly constituted electors of such diocese must be ratified by the bishops and standing committees of the several dioceses of the United States.

Ratification Must Wait.

This ratification of the recent action of the Oregon diocese cannot be made for three or four months, until the time the newly elected bishop-coadjutor, Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd, cannot be consecrated.

In the meantime, a strong opposition to the Pennsylvania man has sprung up, which threatens the undoing of the recent action of the diocese of Oregon.

It appears that at the recent meeting Dr. Lloyd was placed in nomination for the office by the Rev. George B. Van Waters, rector of St. David's Church, in this city. In presenting his candidate, Rev. Mr. Van Waters stated that Dr.

DIocese of Oregon Protested Election.

To the bishops of the several standing committees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: Whereas, the Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd was elected as Bishop Coadjutor of Oregon at the 17th annual convention, June 15-17, the said Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd receiving a majority of two votes.

And whereas, in the nominating speech made by the Rev. George B. Van Waters in behalf of the candidate the speaker stated in most emphatic terms that the Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd was a "broad churchman," and further that he was a graduate of the University of Oxford, thereby giving the impression that he was a man of special intellectual and scholarly attainments, possessed of "sound learning."

And whereas, the election of the Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd was made possible because the statements of the said Rev. George B. Van Waters were believed to be reliable and true.

Now Witnesseth: We, the undersigned clergymen in canonical residence of the Diocese of Oregon, having participated in the aforesaid election, and having signed the canonical testimonials required to be signed by a majority of the said convention, do hereby solemnly repudiate our several actions in affixing our signatures thereto, because it now transpires from indisputable evidence, that the said Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd is not a broad or low churchman, nor is he a graduate of Oxford or any other university.

In view of this serious misrepresentation of the qualifications of the bishop-elect. We hereby respectfully request that the bishops and standing committees of the several dioceses refuse their consent to his consecration as bishop-coadjutor until such time as the election can be ratified at a special convention, at which full and accurate knowledge may be had concerning the bishop-elect.

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(Signed): A. A. Morrison, chairman of convention, rector of Trinity Church, Portland, Or. Henry Dixon Jones, rector Church of the Redeemer, Pendleton, Or. John Dawson, rector Church of the Good Shepherd, Portland, Or. Thomas N. Wilson, St. Stephen's Church, Portland, Or. Robert Hope, All Saints' Mission, Portland, Or.

Lloyd, Pennsylvania; Rev. J. E. Freeman, New York; Rev. M. Grimes, Olympia, Wash., and Rev. W. E. Potwin, Oregon, all of them leaders in the work of the church.

What Opponents Claim.

The opponents of the newly elected bishop-coadjutor claim to have investigated his career carefully, with the result that it is discovered that he is decidedly "high church," and that instead of being an Oxford graduate, he is not a graduate of any university, having entered the ministry through the colonial missionary field. The opponents of Dr. Lloyd insist that there is nothing personal in their opposition to his confirmation, but that they are prompted solely by a desire to prevent the diocese of Oregon from being turned over to the "high church" policy. Oregon has always been "low church," they say, and they profess to see in the new move an effort on behalf of the ritualists of the country to capture "this diocese and undo the lifework of the beloved Bishops Scott and Morris."

Dr. Morrison Free to Protest.

Dr. Morrison, who signs the protest, was a candidate for coadjutor at the recent election, receiving the next highest number of votes. He has written a letter to Bishop Morris declaring that under no circumstances will he ever again become a candidate for the office. This leaves him free to carry the protest of his associate "low church" brethren before the bishops and standing committees of the country. It is believed that those who signed the protest will spare no effort to prevent Dr. Lloyd's confirmation, and should they succeed a new election would be necessary to choose a coadjutor to Bishop Morris, who is now in his 87th year, and feels that he needs assistance in directing the work of his diocese.

When sought for an interview last night, the venerable bishop declined to discuss the matter, saying that Dr. Lloyd had received a majority vote of the convention, and was apparently elected to the position fairly. Bishop Morris is said to have favored Dr. Grimes, of Olympia, for the place, but he refused to make any comment when it was suggested that Dr. Grimes might be selected in the event that Dr. Lloyd should fall of confirmation.

ADVANCE ON VLADIVOSTOK

Battle Said to Be Imminent on the

LONDON, June 2.—The correspondent of the Morning News at Shanghai says that the Japanese are advancing in Vladivostok and that a battle is imminent near the Tumen River.

Exactes Little Comment.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—(2:07 A. M.)—The resignation of General Sakharoff, Minister of War, is exacting little comment. No decision as to his successor has yet been made.

Kuropatkin Relieved of Command.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with the Japanese army says that General Kuropatkin has succeeded General Kurapatkin in command of the First army and that Kuropatkin is now on the Kirin-Halungheung line.

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POWERS NAME PEACE ENVOYS

Full Authority Is Given to Make Treaty.

JAPAN INSISTS ON THIS POINT

President Roosevelt Backs It, and Czar Yields.

PLACE IS NOT YET FIXED

First Meeting Will Take Place at Washington, and Oyster Bay Will Be Visited by the Plenipotentiaries.

PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Russia. Ambassador Muraviev, ex-Minister of Justice and now Ambassador to Italy. Baron Rosen, recently appointed as Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Count Cassini.

Japan. Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Kogoro Takahira, Minister to the United States.

OYSTER BAY, July 2.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt today of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of their respective governments to conclude if possible the tragedy being enacted in the Far East.

By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement: "The President announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, ex-Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Takahira.

"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be intrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

Japan Insists on Full Power.

A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese governments formally communicated to the President the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively selected. Acting as intermediary, the President communicated the names of the Japanese envoys to the St. Petersburg government and those of the Russian representatives to the government at Tokio. Having received from both governments assurances that the selections were satisfactory, the President, according to his agreement with the belligerents, authorized the public announcement of the envoys.

Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoys of both governments be clothed with full power to conclude peace and to negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese government indicated pointedly that the Emperor would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which Japan was to define its terms and then let Russia decide whether the conference should proceed with their deliberations. The Tokio government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should have conferred on them treaty-making powers and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of perfect sincerity.

President Backs Japan.

Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective governments could a lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg government to accede to what was regarded as a reasonable proposal of Japan.

That the President was successful in his presentation of the matter to the Russian Emperor is indicated clearly in the statement which he issued today.

The President's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details remain yet to be arranged, but the conference now seems to be assured. While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session will be held in Washington about the first of August.

Will Arrive by First of August.

Baron Rosen already is on the way to the United States, his coming being to succeed Count Cassini as the Russian Ambassador to this country. It is probable that Ambassador Muraviev will start soon for the United States, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The Japanese contingent of officials and attaches, headed by Baron Komura, it is expected, will leave Japan in time to reach Washington by the first of August.

No Decision Has Yet Been Reached as to the Place of Holding the Sessions of the Conference. For the purpose of organiza-

tion and to determine upon plans for the future, the plenipotentiaries will meet at Washington, but it is regarded as highly probable that at an early date thereafter they will adjourn, to hold the business sessions of the conference in some city on the North Atlantic seaboard. In this connection the word "here" in the official statement issued today is likely to be misunderstood. It means merely "in this country."

The sessions of the conference, of course, will not be held at Oyster Bay, although it is expected that the envoys of the two conferring powers will come to Oyster Bay to pay their respects to President Roosevelt and to receive his greetings. This trip to the President's home will probably be made in two warships, the Mayflower and the Dolphin being under consideration for the mission.

LONDON EXPRESSES DELIGHT

High Praise of the President's Successful Diplomacy.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from the Associated Press at New York was the



Baron Rosen, One of Russia's Peace Envoys.

first intimation London had of the definite appointment of the Russian and Japanese delegates to the peace conference at Washington. The news was communicated to the foreign embassies and officials here, everyone expressing delight over the successful issue of President Roosevelt's efforts.

They were surprised that the delegates were empowered to conclude a treaty of peace, and it was feared that Russia would hold out for ratification by the government. One diplomat said that it was a great diplomatic achievement, and if President Roosevelt succeeded in inducing both belligerents to agree to an armistice before another great battle is fought, his triumph would be complete. He felt that the selection of Baron Rosen as one of the delegates was a happy choice, as the Japanese have great respect for him.

The diplomat pointed out that at the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Japan and Russia the whole Japanese nation expressed its sympathy with Baron Rosen, who was then Minister to Japan, and during his progress through the streets of Tokio, when he was leaving for Russia the people bared their heads and stood in silence.

Some surprise is expressed here that Marquis Ito was not appointed as one of the delegates, but it is thought this possibly was due to the belief that Foreign Minister Komura and Minister Takahira were better acquainted with the present condition of affairs.

Not Without Precedent.

Attorney Miller stated today that the action seeking an injunction would be uncommon, but not without precedents, cases being on record in several instances supporting the contemplated move by the packers. He said:

"The form of the action has not been thoroughly considered or thought out, but for an injunction against prosecution under the indictments on the grounds that the prosecution will be irregular. It is a well-settled rule of law, that where a plaintiff goes into a court of equity seeking an injunction, and obtains it, the same plaintiff cannot institute criminal proceedings against the defendant."

The packing firms are now under an injunction made permanent by Judge Grosscup in the Circuit Court. If they have violated the injunction they ought to be cited for contempt before that tribunal instead of being indicted in the United States District Court.

District Attorney Morrison and Assistant Attorney-General Pugh were absent from the city today and their opinions could not be secured on the new move to be made by the packers. It was pointed out by another Federal official, however, that the evidence presented to the District Court on the trial of the indictments also may be introduced in the Circuit Court to prove the packers guilty of contempt.

Many Defendants Out of City.

It was said by Attorney Miller that a number of the defendants probably would file their bonds with the clerk of the District Court tomorrow, but that it might be six weeks before the last of the indicted men complied with the court's orders, since several are out of the city and abroad.

Nearly all of the indicted men were out of the city today, and he remaining declined to discuss the action of the grand jury. J. Ogden Armour and his family are at their summer home at Lake Forest and P. A. Valentine was reported to bejourning at the same resort. Arthur Meeker and family are said to be spending the Summer in Massachusetts. Samuel A. McRoberts was in the country.

He attractions of foreign climes claim the interest just now of Thomas J. Conroy, of Armour & Co. Edward Morris, who is traveling with Nelson Morris; Lawrence A. Carlton and Attorney Albert H. Vender, of Swift & Co. All of the defendants have been notified to return to Chicago as soon as possible.

ARMISTICE RESTS WITH JAPAN

Negotiations Are Now in Progress at Washington.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—(2:07 A. M.)—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington, but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made.

The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle.

The chances for a decisive and final Japanese victory, it is believed here, are no better than before Liao Yang and Mukden, and it is pointed out that it is idle to talk of Vladivostok falling like a ripe apple into Japan's hands before the peace conference meets.

Convicted of Land Fraud.

FARGO, N. D., July 2.—Fred Nuremberger, charged with land frauds, was convicted in the United States Court here today.

BARONS LAUGH AT BEEF INDICTMENTS

Will Resort to Injunction Process.

SAY CASES WILL NOT HOLD

Proceedings Declared to Be Irregular and Invalid.

CRISIS LONG ANTICIPATED

Most of the Defendants Are Away From Chicago for Summer and Some of Them Are Travel- ing in Europe.

CHICAGO