

POTEMKIN GIVEN ADMIRAL KRUGER

Cabins Stripped of Valuables by Mutineers, and Bloodstains Everywhere.

CHIEF MUTINEER KILLS TEN

Survivors of the Officers Tell Terrible Tale of Slaughter and Cruelty Aboard the Battleship While in Rebel Hands.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 5.—Admiral Kruger this afternoon boarded and took possession of the Russian battleship Potemkin, King Charles of Roumania having sent instructions to the commander of the Roumanian squadron that the vessel be delivered to the Russian authorities without raising any difficulties.

The torpedo-boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin, however, left for Odessa without surrendering, declaring that she had not mutinied, but that the Kniaz Potemkin had forced her to follow.

Admiral Kruger arrived with his squadron this morning, and, after exchanging the customary salutes, intimated that he had come to arrange for the transfer of the Kniaz Potemkin. Admiral Kostrenko, commander of the Roumanian squadron, boarded the Russian battleship Tchessme and informed Admiral Kruger that King Charles had ordered him to turn the vessel over to the Russian Admiral. The formalities of the transfer were completed this afternoon, and Admiral Kruger boarded the Kniaz Potemkin.

Wild Disorder on Shipboard.

The Associated Press representative inspected the Kniaz Potemkin after the withdrawal of the Roumanian guard. Despite the efforts of the Roumanians to get things in ship-shape on board, the battleship was in a state of wild disorder. The officers' cabins were stripped of everything of value, and bloodstains were everywhere. There was sufficient ammunition aboard the Potemkin to have enabled the mutineers to make a desperate resistance.

It is said that during the last few days the vessel was navigated by two engineers and an officer with revolvers at their heads.

All of the sailors wished to surrender with the exception of Matschenko, the leader of the mutiny, who resisted for some time, and wanted to blow up the ship.

Seven officers were prisoners aboard the Kniaz Potemkin. They were in a pitiable condition from ill treatment. They declare that Matschenko himself killed ten officers of the battleship. All the papers and books belonging to the vessel were destroyed.

Others Refused to Join Mutiny.

It appears that the decision to surrender the Kniaz Potemkin was made when it became evident that no other vessel would join in the mutiny. The crew of the battleship seemed to be unaware of the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedostseff, and expected that she also was coming to capitulate to Roumania.

Twenty sailors from the Kniaz Potemkin have applied to the Russian Consul here to be sent back to Russia.

The crew on torpedo-boat No. 257 were given half an hour in which to surrender or leave port.

A considerable number of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin surrendered to the Russian gunboat, alleging that they had acted under compulsion. The coal supply of the mutinous battleship was nearly exhausted, but there was ample food on board.

A Russian priest after the transfer held a service of purification on board the Kniaz Potemkin, sprinkling the vessel and her flags with holy water.

Admiral Kruger's squadron, which brought a crew for the Kniaz Potemkin, sailed with her for Russia this evening.

REVOLT SPREADS IN THE ARMY

Officers Sentenced to Be Shot and Cossacks Routed by Lithuanians.

VIENNA, July 10.—Dispatches received here from St. Petersburg state that 24 officers of the Russian army have been court-martialed and sentenced to be shot within the last few days for refusing to obey orders to proceed to Manchuria. They set up in their defense that other officers who were possessed of private fortunes had succeeded in evading the orders to go to the front by bribing the officers of the General Staff, whose duty it was to make the assignment of officers to proceed to the front.

A Lithuanian regiment refused to carry out an order given by a brigade commander and a detachment of Cossacks was detailed to place the revolted units under arrest. When the mounted troops tried if they were fired on by the Lithuanians and a sanguinary encounter followed, which resulted in 20 Cossacks being killed or wounded. The revolted were finally placed under arrest in barracks.

REVOLVER HELD AT HIS HEAD

Sub-Lieutenant Compelled to Navigate the Potemkin.

KUSTENJI, July 10.—Following orders received from the Roumanian government the Kniaz Potemkin has been formally transferred to the Russian navy. Admiral Kruger sent a flag Lieutenant on board of the vessel and notified the officers in command that he was ready to transfer the Russian crew to the battleship. This was done, the Roumanian flag hauled down and the Russian hoisted after the usual salutes had been fired.

An inspection of the vessel revealed

FRUITAGE OF OTHERS' LABORS

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis Delivers Brilliant Sermon at Exposition.

RUSSIAN CRISIS HIS THEME

Asks That Mercy Be Shown the Souls of the Autocracy, but That None Be Granted Their Bodies.

Sunday services in the Exposition Auditorium were largely attended yesterday afternoon, every available seat on the lower floor being occupied. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, preached one of his characteristic sermons, and several musical numbers were sung by Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer and the quartet of the First Congregational Church.

Dr. Hillis proved himself to be one of the most forceful speakers that have ever occupied a Portland pulpit. His style is vigorous, at the same time clear and eloquent. He speaks in an easy, unrestrained manner, and uses words that convey a definite idea to his auditors. The impression that he created yesterday was a most favorable one.

Rev. Edward P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church, conducted the services and delivered the invocation. The music was furnished by Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer, Mrs. W. A. T. Bushong, Miss Leona Fisher, W. H. Boyer, W. A. Montgomery and W. T. Elliott. During the services the first psalm was read responsively by the minister and the congregation.

Fruitage of Others' Labors.

Dr. Hillis spoke of those men who "enter into the fruitage of the labor of others." He drew a vivid picture of various examples of this class, showing how men and nations of one generation had for a heritage the fruitage of those who lived in former times. Dr. Hillis also spoke of the rush and bustle of modern life, when little thought was given to things, other than of a business nature.

"There is no time today to idle. Men die in an hour, or 40 minutes, or maybe 30 minutes, of heart failure, and the minister races through the funeral services in 15 minutes. We go on a trot to the cemetery, and come home in the electric car. Everybody is in a hurry.

"There are a few men who stand easily as leaders in their generations. We make a great deal of these occasional men, and journey now and then to see where they labored.

"In the course of study, we find that for many centuries there were men who had ideas on the solar system. Each one had a new thought or two, and these thoughts all converged to a point. Then came Isaac Newton, and he drew these converging lines to the point in his great law. In the midst of his wonderful and inspired guess, he could not hold his pen, and called for his friends to take up his side. He knew that he had entered into the fruitage of the labors of those who had gone before.

The Assembled Ruby.

"There is a man in Oxford who took thousands of little ruby clippings, mined by the workers in the ruby

FRUITAGE OF OTHERS' LABORS

mines. He selected those of the same color and hardness, and placed them in a cup and fused them with electric current. He produced what is called an assembled ruby, worth \$200,000, and he entered into the fruitage of the labors of those who mined the stones.

"When the great day comes, and the final books are written, many names that are now considered too obscure will be brought out into the shining light, to take place with the names of the great men who entered into the fruitage of their labors, for great men

COULD NOT READ BOOK.

"So the government decided to order 50,000,000 copies of a little book that would describe the horrors of the Revolution, when a smart man said 'What good will 50,000,000 books do us if 50,000,000 peasants who cannot read a word?'" The books would do no good, and the plan was abandoned. The Russians began to enter into the fruitage of what they sowed when they put a stop to learning.

"It took three revolutions and 450,000 soldiers to secure for England her three greatest institutions of liberty. It took many years, also. How long will it take to do the same work in Russia? They have been sowing the seeds of ignorance and superstition, and they are entering into the fruitage thereof. We ought not to condemn the peasants of Russia. Remember the spirit of 1775. Don't you suppose we would be nihilists if we lived in Russia today? I think we would, for her people have been down-trodden. May God have mercy on the souls of the autocrats of Russia, but no mercy on their bodies."

CITY BUYS JULIET'S HOME

Where Romeo Is Said to Have Met the Beautiful Capulet.

VERONA, July 8.—The house in which Juliet is said to have lived, and in which she is said to have received Romeo, has been sold at auction. The bidding began at \$120, and the house was finally bought in by the City of Verona for \$200.

INTENSE HEAT AT SPOKANE.

SPOKANE, July 5.—The first intense heat wave of the summer struck Spokane and Eastern Washington today. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury registered within a degree of 100 on many down town streets. The Weather Bureau reports 95 degrees as maximum temperature.

CONGRESS OF MEDICAL MEN

House of Delegates Will Begin Its Sessions Today.

WORK OF THE SECTIONS

Prominent Physicians and Surgeons of the American Medical Association Are Gathering for Interchange of Ideas.

BIG ATTENDANCE IS ASSURED.

Attendance at the annual convention of the American Medical Association, from the best advice obtainable last night, will be in excess of 3500 and may exceed 5000. This is probably the largest number of delegates to any National body that has held its session in Portland up to this time. Delegations from Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Kentucky, arrived yesterday and several special trains are due today, besides a large number arriving on special trains. The exact number here cannot be told until registration is complete at headquarters.

This week Portland entertains the physicians and surgeons of the United States affiliated with the American Medical Association, among the most dignified and highly scientific of the organizations having large membership that annually convene in session for discussion of subjects kindred to the profession and interchange ideas as to how higher aims may be attained. Today the first meeting will be held of the house of delegates, the governing branch of the association of the country, representing an expenditure of \$2,000,000 for 120,000 doctors. Dr. John H. Mueser, of Philadelphia, will preside over the house of delegates, which is to hold its session today in the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Mueser is the retiring president of the association and will hold the gavel until after the president-elect, Dr. Louis S. McMurtry, of Louisville, Ky., is introduced into office.

Preparations for Entertainment.

Elaborate preparations have been made for entertainment of the visitors, under direction of the City and County Medical Society, of which Dr. Henry Waldo Coe is president; Dr. William H. Skene, vice-president; Dr. J. A. Pettit, treasurer, and Dr. A. D. Mackenzie, secretary. Receptions at the American Inn, at the Oregon building at the Fair, at private residences thrown open especially to welcome the men who palliate human suffering and correct ills, an evening at the Oaks, and a day on steamers ploughing the waters of the Columbia and the Willamette. Never before has such complete arrangements been perfected for any gathering in Portland, representing an expenditure of \$23,000, of which six physicians and nine private citizens of Portland gave \$500 each and the remainder was subscribed in smaller sums.

General sessions will be held in the Army, Tenth and Couch streets, where the great drillroom has been transformed into an auditorium, headquarters office and exhibition palace. Two-thirds of the space has been utilized for the auditorium, with a raised platform built at the north side, faced by 1600 new wooden chairs, set in a semi-circle, to which is added the 500 seats of the balcony at that end of the big room. The west end of the room is given up to the postoffice, a headquarters registration and information bureau, with tables provided in the open space in front, where cards that must be filled out and handed in with credentials may be executed. There are 12 windows, at each of which will be stationed a responsible clerk to discharge the various duties of this department.

For Sectional Work.

Space between the headquarters and postoffice at the end of the room and the seated section is occupied with a score of booths, display racks and stands, at which are exhibited medical preparations, surgical instruments, publications and appliances from the largest institutions engaged in these particular lines.

For holding the numerous sections into which this body is divided for more effective results, the Atkinson School building has been secured, and all seats removed and replaced with chairs, in order that the sections may proceed separately, but all being contiguous, so that delegates may receive the benefit of dividing time between the respective subjects in which particular interest may be centered.

Tuesday morning the first general session will convene. Dr. John H. Mueser will hold the gavel in his successor, Dr. Louis S. McMurtry, at this session. Judge W. A. Cleland will welcome the guests to Oregon, on behalf of Governor Chamberlain; Mayor Lane will speak on behalf of the city; Dr. George F. Wilson as representative of the Oregon State Medical Society; Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, for the Missouri Medical Society, and Dr. McMurtry will then deliver his opening address. Tomorrow afternoon 12 sections will meet in various rooms of the Atkinson School, to which they have been assigned, while the sections on general medicine and that on surgery will meet one in the main auditorium and the other in the ballroom on the second floor of the Army.

Receptions Are Planned.

Tomorrow night a reception will be given to the guests by the general committee at the American Inn, at which a musical programme will be rendered, and after its close the entire party will be

END GAMBLING IN MEXICO

LICENSES WILL NOT BE ISSUED AFTER AUGUST 1.

Governor Tanda Determined That Vice Shall Be Extirpated in the Capital City.

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—It is stated that no more gambling licenses will be issued after August 1, when all existing licenses expire. Governor Tanda, of the Federal district, announces that he is determined to extirpate gambling in this city.

Mangled Corpses in Mud.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, July 9.—In the process of cleaning streets of debris caused by the flood, more bodies have been found. Most of the corpses are mangled beyond recognition.

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JEWISH TRIBUTE TO HAY

LOSS IS MOURNED AS THAT OF A SINCERE FRIEND.

Late Secretary of State Endeared Himself by Acts in Behalf of Hebrews in Roumania.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Jews of the East Side thronged the synagogue of the Roumanian-American congregation in River-street today to honor the memory of the late John Hay, Secretary of State. After prayer by Rabbi Radin, Congressman Goldzyger delivered a eulogy on Mr. Hay.

Resolutions were passed declaring that, by his acts in behalf of the oppressed Jews of Roumania, Mr. Hay had endeared himself in the hearts of all Jews and that in his death the Nation had lost a great statesman and the Jews a sincere friend.

Jews Meet in Memory of Hay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A meeting in memory of John Hay was held in the synagogue B'Nai Habraham today by Roumanian Jews. The attendance was very large. The principal speaker was Rabbi B. C. Ehrenreich, who spoke of the greatness of the late Secretary of State, and the services he rendered to humanity in his famous note to the powers in behalf of the Jews in Roumania. The rabbi said the only true way to show gratitude for what Secretary Hay had done for them was for the Jews to become American citizens.

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LIVED A JEKYL AND HYDE LIFE

Head of Old Philadelphia Family Is Now Held in Jail Without Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9.—(Special.)—John Wesley Priestly, head of an old Philadelphia family which for half a century has been known throughout the country as account of its connection with the textile industry, is in a Camden, N. J., jail, said to have been leading for years a most amazing Jekyll-and-Hyde existence. Mr. Priestly is accused of supporting his family in luxurious style on the proceeds of money obtained through burning properties which previously had been insured, and to have perpetuated frauds on life insurance companies as well as in connection with the death of his brother.

Mr. Priestly's means of support have been a mystery for a number of years. Though apparently the fortunes of the old Priestly family were waning, and his head had no business connections which would bring him in an income sufficient to live as family traditions dictated, he continued to spend money lavishly.

He maintained an expensive establishment in a fashionable suburb. But so old and respected was the family that, despite this apparent incongruity, no suspicion attached to the man until today.

The specific charge on which Mr. Priestly is held without bail for the grand jury is that he set fire to the woolen mill of George Shimer & Co., in Camden, July 1. The motive alleged is that he did so to permit a creditor of the company to recover through insurance the amount of the firm's indebtedness to him. The creditor suspected of having done this is a very wealthy woolen manufacturer.

The Shimer fire is almost an unimportant incident in the host of revelations that have come from every side within the last week. The Fire Underwriters' Association of Philadelphia has sent to Prosecutor Lloyd a list of seven manufacturing and business establishments in which Priestly had an interest, all of which were mysteriously burned, insurance being collected.

List of Seven Fires.

The Chief of Police gives the following list of the seven fires:

- April 16, 1881—Weaving mill at Susquehanna avenue and Marshall street; loss \$30,000, insurance \$15,000.
- September 25, 1885—Weaving mill at 1734 and 1738 North Howard street; loss \$20,000, insurance \$6000.
- March 15, 1890—Weaving mill at 1210 and 1214 North Howard street; loss \$14,000, insurance \$25,000. This place was saturated with coal-oil.
- July 6, 1891—Same place; loss \$27,400, insurance \$46,000.
- July 16, 1891—Same place; loss \$2040, insurance \$46,000.
- November 8, 1894—Factory at 2034 and 2038 North Howard street; loss \$1000, insurance \$1000.
- March 16, 1905—Looming mills run by his son, James P. Priestly, at 3344 and 3348 North Seventh street.

Mr. Priestly is president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Francis Rawle, attorney for the Provident Savings Life Insurance Society, related an attempt by Priestly, through an assignee, to collect \$30,000 life insurance on his brother, James H. Priestly. As Mr. Fouse tells it, J. W. Priestly obtained policies of insurance on the life of his brother aggregating \$100,000.

Insurance on Brother's Life.

He paid the premiums. James H. Priestly died in six months and the companies investigated before paying the money. The result was the declaration later in Court that James H. Priestly was feeble, given to intoxicants and an incurable invalid at the time he appeared before the medical examiners. Some of the examiners swore he did not appear, but was impersonated by an able-bodied substitute.

When the companies refused to pay, the insurance policies turned up in New York City, assigned to Charles A. Furbush, since dead. Furbush and Priestly were good friends. They occupied jointly a mill in North Lawrence street, which was burned twice. There was insurance in both cases, say the underwriters.

The Priestly family founded what is now the Croft establishments, one of the largest in the United States. John Wesley Priestly's last textile venture on his own account, in 1894, ended in a fire. Since that he has not been regularly attached, selling textile machinery and supplies part of the time.

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ARSON BY THE WHOLESALE

John Wesley Priestly, of Textile Industry Fame, Kept Up Expensive House Without Apparent Means of Support.

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BATTLE WITH COWBOY.

Members of Wild West Show Exchange Shots With Trainers.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 10.—Telephone messages early this morning from Clarksburg and Burnsville, W. Va., tell of a battle between excursionists from Clarksburg on the Baltimore & Ohio train and cowboys, members of a Wild West show. One of the cowboys was ejected from the excursion train and his comrades came to his rescue and opened a fusillade on the train. The fire was returned and Joe Johnson and Mexican George, a cowboy, were killed.

Several excursionists were shot and seriously wounded by the cowboys. The excursion train bearing the wounded is expected to reach Clarksburg at 3 A. M.

WIVES OF VISITING PHYSICIANS ARE

Guests of Local Ladies.

Elaborate preparations are in progress for the entertainment of the ladies accompanying the members of the American Medical Society during their sojourn here, and all day tomorrow the ladies' headquarters in the Concordia Club, at Sixth and Alder streets, will be at their disposal. Here the visitors will find local

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