

RED FLAG HOISTED

Crew of Russian Battleship Rebel and Kill Their Officers.

TRAIN GUNS OF SHIP ON ODESSA

Great Armies of Striking Workmen Inflamed by Revolt of Sailors—
Tumult and Disorder Reign.

Odesa, June 29.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kiaz Potemkin, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kiaz Potemkin are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who fled before the volleys of the troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected, and tumult and disorder reign.

The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of the battleships George Pobedonostetz, (George the Victorious), Tri Sviatelia, Rostislav, and Ekaterina II, with two cruisers, are expected to arrive here tonight, and a regular naval battle is in prospect.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood, and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

HENEY FINISHES.

Government is Heard and Defense Presents Its Case.

Portland, June 29.—District Attorney Heney spoke for three hours in the United States court yesterday. With hardly a change of muscle, Senator Mitchell sat through this verbal lashing. Once, while holding a whispered consultation with Judge Bennett, he shook his finger. His hand was pointed towards Mr. Heney. Whether he was protesting at something that the speaker was saying is not known, but his counsel shook his head, and the senator settled back in his chair. During the long years of his public career Senator Mitchell must have been the storm-center of more than one stormy verbal outburst. Perhaps during most of these controversies he was so placed that he could fight back by word of mouth. Perhaps during his career as a lawyer, he has given clients before the bar, just such another denunciation, as he received yesterday, but in all of his varied career he has never been bound and gagged as he was during all the hours that he was forced to listen to what Mr. Heney was saying. His dignity as a senator was brushed aside with a single breath. Mr. Heney was pounding into the ears of the jury the fact that it was John H. Mitchell who was not above the law, and not Senator Mitchell, who was on trial.

It had been expected that Mr. Heney would finish his argument by noon. When the court convened he announced that he would try to close at that time, but when the noon hour came he was still an hour away from the end.

It is believed that Judge Bennett will take up the entire day in his argument. Ex-Senator Thurston will be heard after this, and Mr. Heney will close for the government, so the indications are that the case will not go to the jury until late Friday afternoon, and perhaps not until some time Saturday.

Kept Gold in Stateroom.

Seattle, June 29.—James B. Wood beat the express and steamship companies on their elevated bullion charges. He brought his gold from Nome to Seattle in his stateroom. When Mr. Woods left Nome, he says the only boat then in port and not in the combination to raise rates from 1/4 of 1 per cent to 1/2 of 1 per cent was the Zealandia, which was to sail for San Francisco. Woods confirms the statement that unless the rates are changed the bullion from Nome will go to San Francisco instead of to Seattle.

Big Order of Cartridges.

Washington, June 29.—A contract for 9,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges of caliber .30 was awarded today by Acting Secretary Oliver, of the War department, the contract being divided equally between the Winchester Repeating Arms company, the Union Metallic Cartridge company and the United States Cartridge company. The bids of the three companies was identical in every particular, the price of each being \$42.50 per 1,000 rounds.

China Desires Representation.

Peking, June 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here is informed on good authority that China desires to be represented in the Russo-Japanese peace conference.

HENEY BEGINS ARGUMENT.

Testimony in Mitchell Case Has All Been Taken.

Portland, June 28.—With a suddenness almost startling counsel for defense of Senator Mitchell, who is on trial before Judge De Haven, yesterday morning rested its case. The determination on the part of the defense to rest was so abrupt that it was akin almost to a collapse, and for the space of half a minute, when Judge Bennett announced his determination, surprise held all present. It was not until late Monday evening that the defense concluded it would not place Senator Mitchell on the witness stand.

Even before the trial began, it was expected that Senator Mitchell would testify in his own behalf. The United States courtroom was crowded to its limits during the morning session in anticipation of hearing from the senator's own lips an absolute and emphatic denial of all that Judge A. H. Tanner and Harry C. Robertson had told to the jury. It was believed by all who know the Oregon senator that his presence on the witness stand would have had a tremendous effect upon the jury. Some of them believe a denial in toto might offset all that had been testified to by Tanner and Robertson. It is understood that it was Senator Mitchell's desire to appear on the stand. Why he did not do so is known only to his counsel and himself.

Judge De Haven then called for the arguments on instructions, and ex-Senator Thurston, who had previously informed the court that he wished to be heard on this point, presented his argument. He spoke for over an hour. He was answered by Mr. Heney, and he in turn was answered by Judge Bennett. Judge De Haven then announced that it was not his custom to limit the arguments, but he wished to know the desires of the attorneys on this point. It was quickly decided that there should be no limit placed upon the time that should be taken up in argument and his honor informed counsel that he would be ready to hear the arguments at 2 o'clock, and excused the jurors until that time.

The preparedness with which Francis J. Heney entered the Mitchell trial was even more apparent yesterday than it has been since the case began. Without attempts at oratory, he began his plea in behalf of the government, and from 2 o'clock until 4:30, when Judge De Haven adjourned the court until 10 o'clock this morning, he held the closest attention of all within reach of his voice.

CANAL PLANS UPSET

Resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace Came at Bad Time.

Washington, June 28.—The precipitate action of John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, in resigning his position in a huff, has complicated the plans of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for the main work on the isthmian canal, and when the president and secretary meet at Harvard tomorrow they are expected to hold a hurried conference and formulate plans for the future, as well as to issue an official announcement of the resignation of Wallace.

It is now conceded in official circles that the president and secretary will have to do some quick work in selecting a new chief engineer. Secretary Taft has planned to leave for the Philippines by way of the Pacific coast next Saturday. It is an important mission, and the party includes senators, representatives and distinguished friends, and the date of starting cannot very well be postponed.

What official Washington is most anxious to learn is whether the official announcement of the resignation will express the resentment the administration feels against Mr. Wallace. His retirement ends what has been a warm row as has occurred in official circles in a long time. One official who is in close touch with the officers of the commission says that the whole trouble was brought about by Mr. Wallace desiring to be the "whole thing" in the work of canal construction. He is a man of independent means, and the salary of \$30,000 presented no great attractions.

Germany Scores a Victory.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—Private advices from Paris say that Germany has achieved a diplomatic victory over France by reaching an agreement with Premier Rouvier for a settlement covering not only Morocco, but other questions, by which it is presumed that Germany, like Great Britain, will secure compensation for quit claiming her interests in Morocco. Germany's quid pro quo, according to report, will be obtained in the Near East, in recognition of her influence and hold in Persia.

Yaqui Massacre is Denied.

Nogales, N. M., June 28.—The stories sent out from this place regarding the attack by Yaqui Indians on the Ruenos Aryes ranch, in Sonora, last Thursday, in which over 20 Yaquis and several settlers and their families were said to have been slain, were the grossest exaggerations. The only foundation for the reports was a fight occurring at the ranch, in which two Indians were killed, and Louis Caranza was wounded.

Forest Fires in Colorado.

Denver, June 28.—Forest fires are burning fiercely on government lands in the mountains southwest of Denver. Since Sunday morning a fire has been raging ten miles northwest of Pine Grove, in Platte canyon. Government range riders have been sent out from different points to check the progress of the flames. The loss thus far will reach \$50,000.

BLOW TO MITCHELL

Robertson Tells Vivid Story at Land Fraud Trial.

WAS ASKED TO COMMIT PERJURY

Senator's Former Secretary Tells the Court He Was Afraid to Face Tanner After Decision.

Portland, June 27.—Harry C. Robertson, former private secretary to Senator Mitchell, has told his story. The scene in the United States court room yesterday morning when Robertson took the stand was dramatic. Not a word told by the witness missed the ears of the defendant and the auditors present. Judge Tanner's testimony was a blow to Senator Mitchell. The testimony of Robertson was even heavier, for in many details it corroborates what Judge Tanner has already told the jury. The witness declared without reservation that he had been asked to commit perjury so that Senator Mitchell and Judge Tanner might evade the necessity of appearing in court. He told of the stormy interview with the defendant when the latter found that he would not be a tool and of his own fear of meeting Judge Tanner on his return to Portland from Washington because he thought that he would be too weak to resist Judge Tanner's attempts to get him to commit perjury. The witness stated that he delayed his visit to the senator's law partner for this reason. It was this delay that resulted in placing in the hands of the government that particularly damaging "burn this letter" document of Senator Mitchell, a letter which was given to Robertson by Max Pracht to deliver to Tanner.

DISAGREES WITH BOARD.

Chief Engineer of Panama Canal is Forced to Resign.

New York, June 27.—John F. Wallace, chief engineer for the Panama Canal commission, has resigned his position under pressure from President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft. This statement was made here today by Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Shonts declared that he was not at liberty to talk, and that the announcement would have to come from President Roosevelt direct. He declared also that the forced retirement of the chief engineer would in no way affect his (Mr. Shonts') position with the canal board, nor would it lead to a reorganization of the board. On the other hand, the rumor is strong that there will be a reorganization of the board at an early date.

The resignation of Mr. Wallace came after several stormy sessions of the canal board, and after several conferences between the president, the chief engineer and Mr. Shonts. Disagreement was entirely over the policy to be pursued in the construction of the canal. It was found after Mr. Wallace left for Panama that there was a serious difference between his ideas and those of President Roosevelt and Chairman Shonts of the commission.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

Linievitch Appears to Regret that End of War is Near.

Ganshu Pass, June 27.—Many dispatches reaching here through the official paper, which is edited for the army, make the conditions under which the proposed peace is to be reached very indifferently understood.

In consequence of events at Washington a military initiative for an armistice has been expected, but although Generals Linievitch and Kuropatkin express the conviction that Russia is drifting toward peace, no action looking to an armistice has yet been taken. On the contrary the commanders appear to regret that at the time when the army has reached its maximum strength it is likely to be deprived of victory.

Peace Terms are Refused.

Chicago, June 27.—By a practically unanimous vote tonight the teamsters refused to accept the terms recently offered by the employers, and the latest peace prospect in the strike has vanished. The terms offered by the employers were those which have been published from time to time, with the addition that the question of wearing the union button should be left for decision by the employers individually. Only two unions voted on the question, the other unions agreeing to accept their decision.

Russia Apologizes to England.

London, June 27.—Questioned in the house of commons today regarding the destruction of British vessels by Russian auxiliary cruisers, Premier Balfour said he was glad to be able to inform the house that the British government had been assured that the Russian government disapproved of the actions of their cruisers and that orders had been transmitted to the Dnieper at Jibuti, rendering quite impossible any repetition of the acts.

Pure Water for Isthmus.

Panama, June 27.—The system of aqueducts which will give the isthmus a supply of pure water was inaugurated today. It will be officially inaugurated on the Fourth of July, when there will be great rejoicing all over Panama.

FAIR TREATMENT.

President Will See That Courtesy is Shown Chinese Exempt Classes.

Washington, June 27.—By direction of President Roosevelt action has been taken by the administration which not only facilitates the landing in this country of Chinese of the exempt class, but will also eliminate from the Immigration bureau such administrative features as have been the subject of criticism by Chinese. It is the declared intention of the president to see that Chinese merchants, travelers, students and others of the exempt classes shall have the same courtesy shown them by officers of the Immigration bureau as is accorded to citizens of the most favored nations.

Representations have been made to the president that in view of alleged harsh treatment accorded to many Chinese seeking a landing in the United States, the commercial guilds of China have determined to institute a boycott on American manufacturers. The representations, backed by the authority of the American Asiatic society and commercial bodies throughout the country, induced the president to make an investigation of the situation with a view to remedying the evils complained of, if they were found to exist. The subject was discussed thoroughly with Secretary Metcalf, of the department of Commerce and Labor, who has supervision of the Immigration bureau.

As the result of the inquiry orders have been issued to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in China by the president himself that they must look closely to the performance of their duties under the exclusion law and see to it that members of the exempt classes coming to this country are provided with proper certificates. These certificates will be accepted at any port of the United States and will guarantee the bearer against any harsh or discourteous treatment.

BIG FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Department Store is Destroyed, with Adjoining Buildings.

Nashville, Tenn., June 27.—Fire in the retail shopping district caused damage estimated at between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The flames were located in the Palace, a big department store on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Union street. The fire spread rapidly and when it was at last under control the following damage had been done:

The Palace, occupied by Morris Bros., wholesale and retail millinery, and Jacobus Bros., owned by Norman Kirkman, burned. The Manix, six-story building, occupied by Nashville Dry Goods company, owned by Norman Kirkman, burned.

Two three-story buildings being fitted up for Kress & Co., owned by Browne heirs; wrecked by falling walls and burned.

Others who sustained losses are: Wright Bros., decorators; Cash Grocery store, R. W. Turner, Cumberland Baking Powder company; Alfred Steam Dye works.

DATE IS PROPOSED.

Peace Meeting Will Take Place Early in August.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—Negotiations for the peace conference have taken an important step forward, and a proposal for the date of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Washington has been submitted to Russia and is now under consideration. The exact date proposed has not been ascertained, but there is reason to suppose that it is some time during the first week or ten days of August, which is about the earliest period at which the Japanese representatives could be expected to reach Washington, allowing reasonable time for the acceptance of the proposal and the interchange of the nominations of plenipotentiaries.

The emperor's answer is not expected for a day or two, as the diplomatic mills of Russia grind slowly, and the foreign office, as one of the secretaries put it, "is not used to hustling American methods," but it is thought that the date will be satisfactory, as it will give ample time, for Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, or other Russian negotiators to reach Washington, and there will be little preliminary work for them to do.

Valuable Furs from Alaska.

Seattle, June 27.—Garrett Busch, pioneer in the fur trade of the Lower Yukon, is here with \$25,000 worth of skins he has brought out from Alaska. Busch went to Nulato on a prospecting tour in 1897, but went into the fur trade instead. He built his cabin from whipsawed lumber made by himself on the present site of Nulato and waited for the Indians to visit him. His prospector's supplies were traded for the first fur stock and the fur trade grew slowly until he now practically controls it. Nulato is an important post.

Blame the British Newspapers.

Berlin, June 27.—Chancellor von Bulow received M. Bihourd, the French ambassador, today. The newspapers continue to discuss the situation between France and Germany with heat. The North German Gazette declares that "in Premier Rouvier's note the republic adopts no decided stand toward a conference." An attempt is being made to shift the responsibility for the recent war panic to articles in the British press.

Russian Vessels are Raised.

Rome, June 27.—A Port Arthur dispatch, received from an Italian engineer who is engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk in the harbor there, says that three ironclads have been refloated.

AFTER THE STORM.



The Russian Peasant's Vision of the Future.—Cincinnati Post.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

No achievement of his administration gives President Roosevelt more thorough satisfaction than what is termed "The Reclamation Law." He esteems it one of the wisest and most beneficial pieces of legislation of recent years and is confident that it will promote the public welfare quite as much as the Morrill act, which dedicated a great part of the public lands to the education of the people, or the Homestead Law, which did more than any other measure to build up the great West. The Reclamation Law is intended, without expense to the tax payers, to make the arid regions of the West capable of cultivation. It applies the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the construction of irrigation systems and reservoirs to supply them; which are to be sold at cost price on ten years' time to the people who enjoy the benefits created by them. The money thus refunded is to be used again and again and still again, in extending the irrigation system, until every acre of the arid regions is watered and fit for human habitation.

The reclamation fund has grown very rapidly; much more rapidly than any advocate of the law expected. During the first year about four million dollars was turned into the treasury. On the 30th of June, 1904, it amounted to \$11,276,289.87 and by the end of the current fiscal year it will reach, if it does not exceed, fifteen millions.

Surveys have been completed for thirteen great irrigation projects in as many different States, contemplating the reclamation of 1,131,000 acres of desert land at a cost of \$31,395,000, or an average of \$27.26 per acre. The land thus improved will be sold to the public at that price in ten annual installments and thus the entire amount of money expended will be refunded to the government.

The President is also greatly gratified at the rapid progress that is being made by the irrigation bureau. Six of the projects in the above list have been begun; contracts have been let, and thousands of laborers are already employed in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada and New Mexico. The other propositions will be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

In Nevada work commenced as early as September, 1903, in building a dam in Truckee River to tame the flood waters from the mountains and the overflow of Lake Tahoe and dump them into Carson River. Another dam will be built in Carson River to store these waters until they are needed in the dry season, when they will be distributed by means of canals and ditches over an area of about 100,000 acres, mostly desert land belonging to the government. The cost of this improvement will be \$2,600,000, or \$26 an acre, and the land improved is now subject to homestead entry in tracts of forty, eighty, 120 or 160 acres, according to its situation.

The law allows enough land to each settler to support a family. No cash payments are required; no commutations, but the settler must actually live on it and cultivate it for five years and pay \$2.00 an acre each year for ten years, when he will receive a title to the land and own the water rights without additional payments. Private land which receives the benefit of the water must pay at the same rate—\$2.00 per acre for ten years. After ten payments the owner of the land will have the water rights free of cost for all eternity. The land is good for alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes and all the root crop and fruits of the temperate zone. It is only twelve hours from San Francisco by rail, fifty miles from

the capital of Nevada, and is surrounded by mining settlements in every direction.

Part of the land reclaimed will be the old Forty-Mile Desert, or Carson's Sink, which was a horror of early emigrants—the worst spot on the overland trail; and was lined the entire distance with the bones of men and animals. Thousands of poor creatures died there from thirst and exhaustion. Farmers who plow there now turn up in almost every furrow gun barrels which were driven into the earth to mark graves and have since been buried deep in the drifting sands. As an illustration of the perversity of nature, the engineers who have been laying out the proposed irrigation system have found an abundance of cold, pure water a few feet below the surface wherever they have made borings. All of this desert will be redeemed and when the present proposition is finished the works will be extended to the Humboldt and Walker Rivers, which will bring several hundred thousand acres more under irrigation and make a paradise of what is now the most desolate spot in Nevada. These rivers carry plenty of water from the mountains, but it disappears as soon as it reaches the sand. The engineers propose to catch it before it reaches the "sinks" and store it in reservoirs, to be tapped when needed.

—William E. Curtis.

HIS BREAD RETURNED.

Small Loan Made Years Ago Brings Back a Large Fortune.

The Biblical parable of casting your bread upon the waters has turned out dramatically true in the case of Percival F. Nagle, of New York. For many years Mr. Nagle has been one of the picturesque figures in the metropolis. Physically he is one of the largest men in the city and his generosity, in the days when he could afford to be generous, was unbounded. At one time he was champion oarsman of New York and then he drifted into the poolroom business. Under Mayor Van Wyck he served as street cleaning commissioner. Since leaving this position he has gone down financially and up to a few days ago did not know that he was worth more than a few thousand dollars at the most. But unknown to himself he was wealthy.

In the old days of his prosperity he once loaned a friend \$1,000. The friend wanted to give him security, but Nagle refused. Nevertheless the friend had secretly transferred some unimproved property in the annexed district and it since lay in Nagle's name, without the latter's knowledge. A short time ago two men called upon Nagle and asked him to put a price upon his property in the Bronx. Nagle denied he owned property there, but at once made an investigation. He was surprised to find that he was the owner of 44 lots, valued at between \$200,000 and \$250,000—the same his friend had placed to his credit for the \$1,000 loan. It was a case of putting a crumb on the waters and getting back a whole loaf.

Speaking from Experience. "Who is the chap over there who asserts that the rich are getting poorer and the poor richer?" "That's old Spuds; two of his daughters have just married foreign noblemen."—Puck.

"A Poa in a Bladder." Cholly Netwit—If you refuse me, Miss Dolly, I shall—bah Jove! I shall put a bullet in my head.

Dolly Hotshot (absently)—How it will rattle around in there.—Cleveland Leader.