

MUTINY ON FLAGSHIP OF BLACK SEA FLEET.

Captain Shot One of the Seaman Who Complained About the Food.

Crew Mutinied and Now Threaten to Bombard the City of Odessa.

The City Panic Stricken—Sea Front on Fire—The Whole Fleet May Mutiny.

An Odessa cable: The most sensational development that has yet occurred of the revolutionary spirit which the misery of the people has produced in Russia has burst forth here with startling suddenness. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky, flagship of the Black Sea fleet, broke into open mutiny, killed their officers, and now, with the assistance of equally desperate striking laborers ashore, hold the city at their mercy.

Late last night the battleship arrived in the bay from Sebastopol, accompanied by a torpedo boat, both flying the red flag of revolution instead of the imperial and national standards. They ignored the signals from shore, and when the port authorities sent a launch to communicate with them the boat was driven off by the torpedo boat, which threatened to sink it if the order was not obeyed. All night the torpedo boat patrolled around the flagship, which lay anchored off the town.

When morning came it was some time before the populace realized what had happened. The numerous rumors being ascribed to the mutineers of the strikers, who throughout yesterday kept the city in an uproar. The rumors, however, quickly crystallized into facts when the torpedo boat, with her guns cleared and her crew in full uniform, entered the harbor and seized the Russian collier Esperanza, with a cargo of two thousand tons of coal, and took her alongside the battleship. At about the same time an armed pinnace, which had been launched by the battleship, steamed to the quay, where it landed an open coffin containing the body of a seaman, to whose uniform a written paper was attached. This paper stated that the man's name was Omelchuk, and that he had been shot dead by the chief officer for complaining about the bad quality of the soup served the crew. It was added that Omelchuk had been murdered for telling the truth, and that the whole crew had avenged his death by killing all the officers.

Threatened to Bombard City.

As the news spread large crowds, consisting mainly of riotous strikers and their following, flocked to the quay and passed with bared heads, respectfully saluting the dead. The police, supported by Cossacks, tried to disperse the crowd, but were surrounded by the crowd and defied them to touch it. Some scuffling followed, but before there was a definite result the Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky hoisted signals that the body was to be left on the quay, that it was to be taken on board later for burial at sundown, with full naval honors, and that if the authorities interfered the battleship would immediately bombard the city. This threat, emphasized by the sight of the muzzles of the ship's 12-inch guns leveled at the port, had its effect. The police and troops were called off, and the coffin remained surrounded by the sympathizing, angry crowd.

Authorities Helpless.

Meanwhile the battleship was rapidly exalting from the Esperanza, while the authorities conferred on how to act. At noon the Governor ordered all work in the harbor to cease, and later he directed that all the shops and public places should be closed. He had meanwhile telegraphed to St. Petersburg and Sebastopol, asking the authorities at the latter place to send a fleet. It was evident that the authorities realized that the mutiny was an attempt at force would have undoubtedly led to a realization of the mutineers' threat to bombard the city. Moreover, there is reason to believe they distrusted the loyalty of the troops, who, apart from their natural sympathy with their comrades of the navy in the circumstances producing the mutiny, have long been pined by revolutionary agents' arguments in behalf of a social uprising.

Russia Panic-Stricken.

Mutiny More Serious Than All the Defeats.

A St. Petersburg cable: More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of the Russian fleet, was the news which reached St. Petersburg last evening that the standard of open rebellion was hoisted on board one of the Emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa, and that with a few hours the mutinous crew were holding the ship against all comers.

Whole Sea Front Blazing.

A crowd of many thousands of orderly residents thronged the elevated Nicolai boulevard, whence they could view the harbor and the battleship, waving the latter with unbridled ecstasy and fear. The latter was intensified when during the evening the Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky moved nearer to the shore, with her heavy guns still trained on the city. This caused renewed excitement among the rioters, whose numbers were augmented during the day, partly by the compulsion exerted by the strikers and partly by the encouragement derived by the presence of the numerous warships. A huge mob, bearing revolutionary cries and waving red flags, burst through the troops guarding two Customs warehouses, which they looted. Then, spreading to all parts of the harbor, they set fire to warehouses, stores, offices and shipping, which are now blazing, lighting up the whole sea front of the city.

All foreign ships are preparing to slip their moorings, but the Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky is playing her searchlight in every direction, and it is doubtful whether she will allow any vessel to leave. So far, as known, no foreign ship is burning, the victims seeming to be only those owned by Russian employers, against whom the strike is directed.

Whole Fleet May Mutiny.

There is no news of the approach of the rest of the squadron to which the mutinous battleship belongs. Its arrival is feared quite as much as its departure. Discontent, not to say insubordination, is known to be rife among a large part of the fleet, the grievances being identical with those which drove the exasperated crew of the flagship to rebellion. It is doubtful whether the other sailors could be induced to coerce the crews of the flagship, while it is believed by many that they are likely to make common cause with the mutineers. The peaceful residents are longing for the Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky to sail and quit the Black Sea, which some think the mutineers will do with the object of saving their skins, but up to a late hour to-night there was no sign of her departure.

Among the many violent incidents of the day a workman threw a bomb at a policeman, killing the latter and himself. Several persons were injured.

Many of those who viewed the body of Omelchuk placed coins in a basket at the head of the body towards a fund to defray the cost of the funeral, which the sailors propose to hold to-morrow, and which the strikers will make the occasion of a great demonstration.

During the day a red flag was hoisted on the Kniaz Potemkin and members of the crew rode from ship to ship in the harbor, stopping all work thereon.

One report says that eight of the officers were on condition, that they would join the mutineers.

The flagship had a complement of 636 officers and men. Odessa is one of the richest Russian cities, taking one-eighth of the entire foreign trade of the empire. It has a population of about 430,000, nearly one-third of whom are Jews.

Other Warships Seized.

A London cable: The Odessa correspondent of the Standard says under reserve a rumor that four other warships mutinied at Sebastopol and are now on the way to Odessa to join the Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky.

CHARLES KING FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged the Last Day of August.

Murderer of Hayward at Lesser Slave Lake.

A New Witness Gave Important Testimony.

ANARCHY AT ODESSA.

Frenzied Workmen Fighting With Troops in the Streets.

A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: Shortly after noon an untimed despatch was received here reporting that completely anarchy reigned at Odessa. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and huddled together in the houses. The streets were filled with frenzied workmen fighting the troops. The warehouses, quays, and all of the shipping in the harbor were in flames. The correspondent of the Associated Press who accompanied this despatch had to make his way to the telegraph office through dense smoke which covered the city like a pall. He heard volleys every few minutes. In the darkness the mob was beginning the work of pillage and plunder.

Admiral Avellan was summoned to Peterhof at eight o'clock this morning to discuss the situation with the Emperor. Such advice as the Emperor and the Government have received have been carefully withheld. The War Office is not in control of the authorities and appeals sent to the press correspondents at Odessa to telegraph what has happened since last night have not been responded to. Rumors are rife in this city, that the officers on board the ships belonging to the squadron of Vice-Admiral Kruger, which left Sebastopol for Odessa on Tuesday, according to one report, and for a practice cruise, according to another story, have shared the fate of the officers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, and have been murdered by the mutineers. It is believed that mutineers are in possession of other warships of the squadron. It is reported that the mutineers have control of more than half of the ships of the Black Sea fleet. The other vessels said to be in the hands of the mutineers are the battleships Tieshne, Sinope and the cruiser Sviatelia, (three apostles). The admiralty, however, does not confirm the report of the mutiny on board Admiral Kruger's warships. Admiral Wirenski, chief of the naval general staff, at noon to-day informed the Associated Press that he did not know whether Kruger's squadron had arrived at Odessa. Wirenski appeared to be at a loss to account for the mutiny, saying that the commander of the Kniaz Potemkin was a fine officer, having a most kindly disposition. What appears to be akin to the reports received at the various embassies here is that Odessa was at least for a time practically in the hands of the strikers who erected barricades from which the police and troops were powerless to dislodge them.

St. Petersburg, in view of the developments at Odessa, is filled with stories of dissatisfaction and sedition among the troops, even of the guard regiments, it is reported, say they will never again fire upon people. The Cossacks alone, according to these tales, are absolutely reliable. That dissatisfaction and discontent among the soldiers is widespread admits of little doubt, but as to the mutiny as black as it is painted. Up to the present there is no reason to believe that the vast bulk of the army is not loyal. What the effect would be of several regiments going over to the mutineers is, however, problematical. Certainly a crisis seems to have been reached.

MAKE THE DESERT BLOOM.

Denver Man is Producing Drought-Proof Wheat.

Denver, Col., July 3.—Eight years ago, a farmer, an editorial writer and grandson of the German mathematician, Carl Gauss, conceived the idea of applying the Darwinian theory of selection to grains in the belief that thereby he could develop a wheat that would survive droughts in the arid regions.

GERMANS DEFEAT NATIVES.

Capture of Warmbad by Insurgents is Denied.

Berlin, July 3.—Official despatches received to-day from German Southwest Africa report heavy fighting, resulting on June 17 in the defeat of the insurgent chief, Morigena. The Germans took the native position after fourteen hours' fighting, losing fifteen men killed, twenty-five wounded and three missing.

SOLD LOOT IN PRISON.

Italian Bond Thief Successfully Eribed French Prison Warden.

Castle Mennaforte, Italy, July 3.—Francesco Russo was put on trial here to-day for a burglary committed in March, 1903, when he entered the house of a rich widow named Gavino, and carried off booty valued at \$200,000, mostly in the form of negotiable bonds. Russo fled to France, and was caught, but he eluded justice by bribing a prison warden to pass out letters by which he disposed of the stolen money among accomplices, to the number of sixteen. The authorities seized \$20,000, which Russo had deposited in a Paris bank under an assumed name.

THEY PREFERRED DEATH TO BEING SEPARATED.

Because Bandmaster in U. S. Navy Was Ordered on a Long Cruise He and His Wife Suicided.

Paterson, N. J., July 3.—Unable to endure the thought of a long separation involved in the foreign service to which he was ordered, Henry Eichenrodt, bandmaster of the United States battleship Alabama, and his young wife, to whom he had been united less than a year, committed suicide yesterday.

CANADIANS AT SHEFFIELD.

Manufacturers Received Officially by Lord Mayor.

Sheffield, July 3.—Sheffield's reception to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was fully equal to that received at other places. A magnificent luncheon was prepared at Cutler's Hall, where Mr. Ballantyne, in reply to the toast of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, said Sheffield's trade with Great Britain, still America that he had troubled within the last seven years. He expressed the opinion that they should put it to still greater advantage.

HINT FROM VATICAN.

Renunciation of Temporal Power for Subsidy Arrears Mentioned.

Rome, July 3.—The Vatican has indirectly asked whether the Government is inclined to pay the arrears of the subsidy offered by the guarantee laws to the Pope and refused by Pius IX. and Leo XIII. The Vatican hints at the possibility that it will renounce its claims to temporal dominion in case of a favorable answer from the Government.

BRIDE HAD FRACTURED LEG.

Connecticut Girl Was Married While Sitting in a Chair.

Greenwich, Conn., July 3.—Though suffering from a serious compound fracture of the leg, caused by the running away of a horse, her fiancée, Dr. John Reswell Hasbrook, of New York, had given her, Miss Edna M. West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. West, and Dr. Hasbrook were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in North street. It was intended to have a church wedding, but this was not possible unless there was a protracted postponement. The ceremony took place in the parlor. Miss West was propped up in a big chair, with her leg in a sling, and Dr. Hasbrook stood at her side, while the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Seiden, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, in a brief ceremony united the couple.

HUNTING THE TIGER.

Montreal Men Start for Ste. Madeleine to Shoot the Beast.

Montreal, July 3.—The tiger scare at Ste. Madeleine has turned out to be a reality, and, according to reports, the people of that district are more terror-stricken than ever. As a result one of the biggest hunting expeditions in recent years is afoot, and the ranks of local braves have been increased by fifteen hunters from Montreal. The party left the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon in order to be ready for an early start to-morrow morning. They were in charge of Lieut. Landriault, of the Montreal police force, who is a well-known marksman.

MURDERER'S PLEA A POEM.

Secures His Acquittal, But He Had Cribbed It.

Paris, July 3.—A typical Parisian murder case has just been concluded in the courts. The prisoner, after shooting his sweetheart, attempted to slay himself, but as he often the case, failed. His counsel made a powerful appeal to the jury, concluding with the reading of some pathetic verses which he said were written by the prisoner. The poetry so affected the jury that it unanimously acquitted the poet.

LOOKS BAD FOR NORWAY.

Stockholm, July 3.—Both Houses of the Riksdag to-day elected extraordinary committees to which was referred the Government bill looking to a settlement with Norway.

King Has Lost Both Crowns," Says One Senator.

Stockholm, July 3.—Both Houses of the Riksdag to-day elected extraordinary committees to which was referred the Government bill looking to a settlement with Norway.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I N V E R Y P O O R