

Isn't it time for that expected news from the palace of the czar?

Chicago is said to have six women who are earning \$10,000 a year. Apiece?

"What I want is the pole," modestly says Capt. Peary. Most men are after the persimmons.

Chicago has a policeman whose name is Lyonnais, but it's only another form of Murphy.

"Speak well of your town," advises the Syracuse Post-Standard. Of course. We can't do anything else.

With an automobile case going to the Supreme court it looks as if a few precedents might be run over.

Lord Curzon's new job carries a big salary and requires no great exertion. It's a sort of cinch, as it were.

However and in spite of Great Britain's success in squeezing promises out of the porte, we should hate to be an Armenian.

There are still a few septuagenarian senators who are not married off, but this is leap year, and no one can read the future.

A noted German physician now informs us that appendicitis is catching. The only safe course seems to be to keep out of high society.

All the airship inventors are perfectly confident they've got the problem solved. If only enough people will come forward and buy the stock.

The Alpha Omega fraternity finds there's another of the same name. That's strange. One would naturally think it was the first and the last.

Anti-Christian riots have broken out in China, but it is said that for foreigners are not in danger. Evidently the Christianity or "foreigners" is in doubt.

A supposed crook has been arrested in St. Louis because he offered a \$20 note every time he bought a cigar. We must be careful when we buy our stogies.

The postoffice at Bokescreek has been discontinued because the postmaster has resigned and no one else will take the job. And Bokescreek is in Ohio!

"The old fashioned farm dinner is disappearing," laments the Chicago Tribune. Maybe, but it is the disappearance of the old fashioned farm appetite that hurts.

With Jersey cows lurching on dynamite and a Passaic cat sent through the mails, we are doing our share toward relieving the tedium of these long summer days.

The fashion editor sees danger that the collarless styles in gowns will be run to the ground. We agree that this would be much too low, even in the hottest weather.

After a severe fight, Gen. MacDonald has defeated the Tibetans at the Naini monastery, and has entered Gyang-Tse. It begins to look as if civilization were inevitable over there.

The president of Brown University said in his baccalaureate sermon: "The American people are bound nowhere under full sail." Um-m-m, well, this is the vacation season, isn't it?

The people of Kansas have \$103,000,000 deposited in their savings banks. This looks as if they are getting into pretty good trim to lift their mortgages without asking outsiders to give them a boost.

The Bigerian potentate, the Alake of Abeokuta, capital of the kingdom of Yerrike, in the sunbaked bight of Benin, seems to be decidedly on the strenuous order. Nothing Lhasasitudinous about him.

Seven thousand Tibetans fought for a whole day against about 200 English troops and killed one man. Going through Tibet seems to be less dangerous than penetrating the New Jersey mosquito district.

The man in St. Louis who has cured himself of dyspepsia by adopting a diet of fruit, nuts and whole-wheat bread, and incidentally reduced his living expenses to 15 cents a day, is going to get married now. That's always the way. As soon as a man finds that he is saving money by economy he rushes headlong into some new extravagance.

The fashion editor, describing the new styles, one after another, observes that "the third and last sleeve is a simple, drooping puff." Now, who needs a third and last sleeve, even if it is simple droopy and puffy?

The Columbus young man who forgot his own name and the girl's when it came to getting the marriage license must have been intoxicated with the outlook for a useful and happy life. At least, that's the charitable view.

LABOR STRUGGLE

PACKING PLANTS PREPARING FOR A FINISHED FIGHT.

A GENERAL CALL TO COME OUT

Teamsters as Well as Butchers Will Make Another Effort to Bring About Adjustment, They Also Having Voted in Favor of a Strike.

CHICAGO—Determined on a fight to a finish to enforce the demands of the striking butchers, a sympathetic strike of all the union workmen employed in the meat packing industry throughout the country, with the exception of the teamsters, will be declared Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

Instead of joining in the sympathetic strike, the teamsters will make another effort to bring about an adjustment of the controversy by arbitration. This decision was reached late Sunday night at a meeting of the joint council of the teamsters' unions throughout Chicago, who met to give their endorsement this afternoon to quit work with the other men.

The decision of the stock yards teamsters was almost unanimous in favor of striking, but as it is necessary, according to the rules, for the joint council to sanction any strike movement, all the union teamsters in the employ of the packers will remain at work during the struggle or until the joint council gives their permission to a strike should their efforts to settle the matter by conciliation today prove futile.

The committee appointed at last night's meeting was notified to get into communication Monday morning early with the packers.

Whether the teamsters' efforts for peace will prove successful none of the packers' representatives who were communicated with Sunday will say. The decision to make another effort was reached at such a late hour last night that it was impossible for the packers to get together to decide what answer will be given to the intermediary committee.

The reason given by the teamsters' council for their action is that they never before have been consulted in the present trouble, and that therefore before they would sanction a strike of the stock yards teamsters they wished to make an official investigation of the trouble before asking the international officers to order the men on strike.

No conferences were held Sunday either by the packers or the labor leaders, or jointly, in an effort to reach an adjustment of the controversy. Both sides rested, apparently waiting for developments.

Whether or not the packers would make any concessions to the demands of the labor leaders in order to prevent a general walkout of the stock yards would not be discussed by any of the packing house representatives. But for the preparations going on at the different plants during the day it was plainly evident that the packers intended to fight for their independence.

All the labor leaders claimed they would await Monday before doing any further, and the packers would have to make the propositions for the peace negotiations, as the unions had no intention at the present time of doing so.

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GERMAN PROTEST.

Objects to Seizure of Mails by the Russians.

BERLIN—The German government has taken a prompt and firm stand in regard to the seizure of the mails of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, which arrived at Aden July 16 from Hamburg and Southampton for Yokohama, by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, July 15, having entered a protest against the carrying off of the mails, and asking for a disavowal of the Smolensk's action and the return of the captured mail sacks.

The German government, the foreign office says, recognizes the right to search mails when on board the vessel itself, but claims the Smolensk had no right to take off mails in bulk from the vessel. The further argument is advanced that the right of search can only be exercised by a warship, whereas the Smolensk traversed the Dardanelles only recently flying the Russian commercial flag, not assuming the character of a warship. The German government has not taken a positive stand on this last verdict, but leaves the question for future discussion and settlement. No answer has yet been received from Russia.

The recent publication by the Russ of St. Petersburg of a statement that Great Britain is about to transfer Wei Hai Wei to Germany in exchange for a free hand in the Yang Tse valley is scouted at the foreign office, where it is classed as a revival of an old story and as having no foundation.

Diplomatic circles believe Russia will speedily disavow the seizure, since a refusal to do so will certainly raise the status of the Smolensk. Discussions of the incident among the foreign diplomats show there is a belief that the raising of the question will be extremely awkward for Russia, since the Smolensk passed the Dardanelles as a merchantman and assumed the role of a warship in the Red sea. In determining its status only two alternatives are permissible—it is either a warrior or a pirate—and Russia having every reason to prevent Germany from pressing for a decision on this point, will, it is believed, gracefully disavow the rash act of the Smolensk.

The newspapers strike a sharper note in discussing the seizure of mails from the Prinz Heinrich, and raise a unanimous demand for a speedy apology.

RUSSIA IS FIRM. Stands Pat on the Matter of Stopped Ships.

ST. PETERSBURG—In addition to the claims for the ships stopped by the Smolensk and St. Petersburg, it is not improbable that claims may also be presented for ships detained at Port Arthur at the opening of the war and for those held up in the Red sea by Admiral Wrenn's squadron before the latter returned to the Baltic.

The passage of the Dardanelles by the Smolensk and the St. Petersburg and their conversion into cruisers being an accomplished fact, Great Britain does not expect to make a point of their cases, except to justify raising the question of the status of the volunteer fleet vessels still in the Black sea. Moreover, it is considered possible Japan may have already appealed to her ally, as one of the signatories of the treaty of Paris, on the grounds that to allow more Russian ships to go out of the Dardanelles for conversion into warships without a protest would constitute a violation of neutrality.

The report that the British Mediterranean squadron is going to Alexandria is not believed to have special significance in this case. Neither France nor Germany is excited over the question, but if presented by Great Britain it would compel the other signatory powers to declare their attitude.

The Russian authorities apparently are tranquil on the subject of the vessels of the volunteer fleet passing through the Dardanelles. They maintain that they are perfectly within their right, as there is absolutely nothing in the treaty of Paris to prevent their passage as merchantment and their subsequent conversion into cruisers. There is no question of a false declaration having been made at Constantinople. It was pointed out before the war that vessels of the volunteer fleet, carrying arms, munitions and soldiers, passed without the shadow of a question being raised.

The war office has no further details of the Russian repulse at Motien Pass. The loss of men, which, it is freely admitted, will probably be considerably in excess of General Kuropatkin's figures, given out last night, is greatly deplored. But evidently the engagement at least served the purpose of demonstrating that General Kuroki's army has been heavily reinforced north, and the general staff is now inclined to believe that the Japanese commander may have decided that a frontal attack from the south is inadvisable and is concentrating his forces for a direct attack on Liao Yang.

SKIRMISHES NEAR KAI CHAU. ST. PETERSBURG—Lieutenant General Sakhaoff in a dispatch to the general staff, dated July 23, reports skirmishes in the vicinity of Kai Shaun July 22. Lieutenant General Count Keller's reconnoissances on the same showed that the Japanese had only weak detachments at the Siao Kao and Wafankau passes. There was no change in the situation on the high road to Mukden, according to the report, but strong Japanese columns were advancing along the Fai Tse.

STRIKE ON AGAIN

PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES ARE OUT A SECOND TIME.

A JOINT CONFERENCE IS HELD

Strikers Assert that Discrimination is Shown When Application is Made for Work—Packers Pick Out Certain Employees and Let Others Go.

CHICAGO—The stock yards strike, which was renewed Friday morning in Chicago and all the other points where the hog packing companies have branches, because the strikers were dissatisfied with the manner in which the employers proposed to reinstate their former employees pending a settlement by arbitration, will continue for another day at least.

A joint conference between representatives of both sides to the con-

ference was held Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. At the conference, which lasted five hours, a committee consisting of five representatives of the packers and five representatives of the butchers' union, was appointed to go over the whole situation, but the committee was unable to reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied. Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at Saturday's meeting is problematical.

After adjournment a publication committee announced that the peace negotiations had failed, but still has hopes that an agreement could be reached in the near future. No written statement of what occurred in the meeting was given, as has been customary at the former conferences and the committee declined to give any further information, except that another meeting would be held Saturday.

In the following statement given out by President Donnelly of the butchers' union, the reason why the strikers refused to return to work is given:

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MUST GIVE INDEMNITY BOND. PORTLAND, Ore.—According to advices received at the local offices of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company from New York, the steamship Aragona, which is owned by the Hamburg-American company, will be allowed to carry a cargo of flour from here to Japan, providing the Portland & Asiatic company first file an indemnity bond to protect the owners in case the steamship is seized by the Russians. The amount of the bond was not made public, but is believed to be \$275,000.

Jews Are Helping the Russians. ST. PETERSBURG—Rabbi Drablin, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, asserted that there were 15,000 Jews fighting in the Russian army in Manchuria. The rabbi called attention to the fact that when Jews fall in battle their burial is different from that which occurs when death results in other ways. The Talmudic law requires that those who fall in battle shall be buried in their blood. Therefore, the bodies of such are not placed in shrouds, but are interred in earth.

Mrs. Maybrick is Free. TRURO, Cornwall, Eng.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left here at 11:43 a.m. Wednesday on her way to France.

Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated with the clang of doors, the last sound which remains in the ears of so many of her fellow prisoners who had preceded her to liberty from Aylesbury prison, where she spent more than fourteen years of her life. It closed before the arched doorway of the white convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany in this little town, with the black-robed sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future.

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WANTS BRYAN AND PARKER.

Mayor Harrison Would Open the Democratic Campaign in Chicago.

ESOPUS, N. Y.—Esopus took on a new atmosphere Tuesday with the arrival of the first train bringing New York newspapers. The conference of New York democrats held last night at the Hoffman house was the subject of the keenest interest, even to the villages, who hitherto have been content in the knowledge of Judge Parker's nomination, without bothering about any of the details or gossip connected with his campaign. The judge himself showed an interest beyond his usual calm, and at breakfast read the newspaper accounts of the conference with close attention, but, as usual, without any comment which could reach newspaper men.

A report is current that there will be an effort to get the judge to begin his active campaign in the middle west with a speech at Chicago soon after the notification ceremonies. It is understood that Mayor Carter H. Harri-

son of Chicago is anxious not only to have the first gun of the campaign fired in Chicago, but to have Judge Parker and William J. Bryan on the platform together upon that occasion. Of course, nothing definite on that subject can be learned here, for Judge Parker absolutely refused to discuss his plans previous to his notification.

So far as the notification is concerned, it will be held at Rosemont, Judge Parker intends to remain here throughout the campaign, save perhaps for two or three absences to make speeches in large cities such as Chicago, Philadelphia and New York and possibly Boston.

HIGH HONOR FOR AN AMERICAN.

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DANGER TO JAPAN

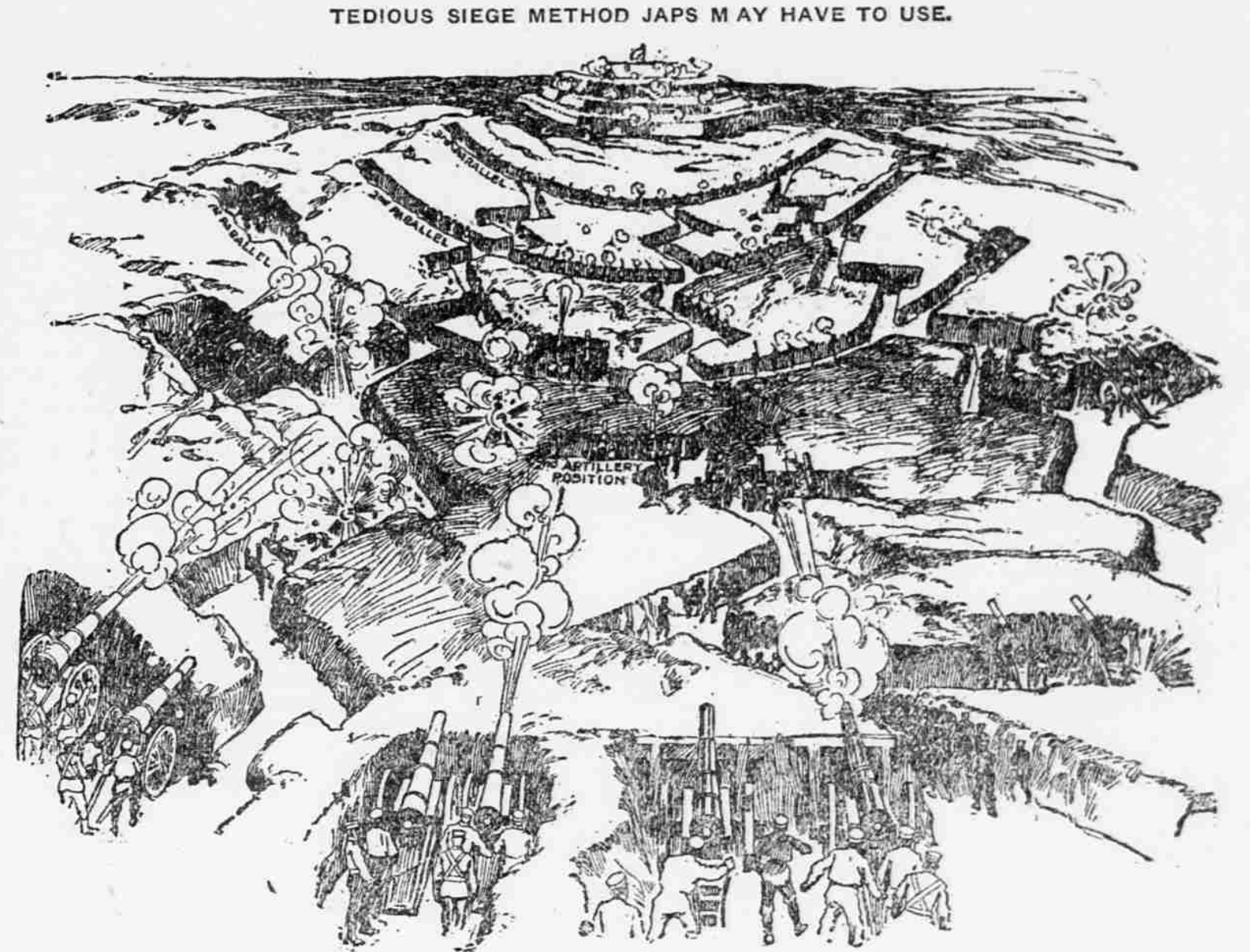
SQUADRON STEAMING FOR ISLANDS AND TO SHELL CITIES.

SHIPS ARE NEARING YOKOHAMA

Ships Sighted in Jap Waters and Bombardment May Be Expected—Japanese Torpedo Boats Retire Under Heavy Fire From Forts.

TOKIO.—A fisherman reports that the Vladivostok squadron was off Myako yesterday, going in a southeasterly direction at a speed of 10 knots. If this course and speed is maintained the squadron will be off Yokohama late today. The eastern coast of Japan is shrouded in fog. Shipping has been suspended, awaiting the location of the Russian fleet.

CHEE FOO.—Copies of the Novo Kral, a newspaper published at Port Arthur, including the issue of July 11,



TEDIOUS SIEGE METHOD JAPS MAY HAVE TO USE. The picture shows a method of attacking a fort if high angle fire fails to reduce it. The irregular trenches leading to the parallels are dug so that they cannot be swept by the enemy's fire. The men dig the trenches under the protection of their own artillery. The parallels are for the protection of the storming parties as they approach nearer and nearer the walls.

trovency and representatives of the allied trades in an attempt to bring about a peaceable adjustment of this second strike was unsuccessful, and the meeting was adjourned with the understanding that another conference would be held Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

At the conference, which lasted five hours, a committee consisting of five representatives of the packers and five representatives of the butchers' union, was appointed to go over the whole situation, but the committee was unable to reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied. Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at Saturday's meeting is problematical.

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