

BREAK THE PACT

STRIKE AT PACKING CENTERS IN FULL SWING AGAIN

DONNELLY CALLS OUT MEN

PLACES OFFERED OF SMALL PROPORTION ONLY.

Another Conference in Hope of Effecting Peace Unsuccessful—Rioting Renewed and one Man Was Injured

CHICAGO.—The packing house strike was ordered renewed in Chicago and all other cities. Violation of agreement by the packing house proprietors is assigned as the cause.

The following telegram was sent by President Donnelly to all the employes of various packing houses in the different cities affected by the previous strike:

"Orders out all the departments again. Companies violated agreement.

"MICHAEL DONNELLY, President International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen."

Today three thousand cattle butchers reported at the stock yards here for work. Only half of them were given places. Thereupon all refused to work. They reported in a body at their union headquarters. The general order for a renewal of the strike was soon forthcoming.

While the immediate provocation for the renewal of the strike was apparently the failure of the packers to take back a larger proportion of the strikers who reported for work today, the real cause of the rupture was inferred to be a circular issued yesterday by the packers.

The circular purported to explain to the public the agreement entered into with the labor leaders. Seemingly the circular could be taken as implying that the agreement did not bind the packers to re-employ all of the men who walked out. The construction the labor leaders had placed upon the agreement was that all should be reemployed within forty-five days.

When the 3,000 butchers went into the yards here today to take their old places the general greeting received was:

"We cannot take back more than half the regular force."

Immediately there was a woeful display of chagrin and disappointment. The men held a conference of an impromptu nature and reached an agreement to act as a unit or not at all.

"You must take us all back or none," came the reply of the union men, who saw performing the tasks they had done before numbers of non-union workmen. The packers refused to accede to this, and a conference was sent to see President Donnelly. The latter was quickly in communication with his advisors. Within an hour and a half the decision was reached to reopen the strike. President Donnelly's telegram was accordingly sent to all unions.

Will Give Up Ship

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Hardinge. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes that no similar incident shall occur in the future.

As a matter of formality the Malacca's cargo will be examined at Suda bay, island of Crete, in the presence of the British and Russian consuls, the Russian government having ordered her to stop at Suda bay for that purpose.

The report of the captain of the St. Petersburg, which has at last reached the admiralty, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the steamer Malacca the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifest of his cargo, as required by international law, when stopped by a belligerent in time of war.

WASHINGTON.—Spencer Eddy, the American charge d'affairs at St. Petersburg, cabled the state department that the British embassy there has been officially notified that the steamer Malacca has been released, and that in consequence the existing tension has been relieved.

Sentence of Bribers.

ST. LOUIS.—Jerry J. Hannigan and Charles J. Denry were sentenced by Judge Taylor of the St. Louis circuit court to serve two years each

BREAK THROUGH FLANKS

SEARCHLIGHT EXPOSE SHIPS, WHICH RETIRE UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

Report from Ts Tche Kiao that Enemy Has Broken Through Keller's Force and is Marching on Wukden.

CHEE FOO.—Copies of the Novo Kral, a newspaper published at Port Arthur, including the issue of July 11, reached here. According to this paper the Japanese fleet, composed of six cruisers, five gunboats and twenty torpedo boats, was seen early in the morning of July 10 to the southeast.

At 8 o'clock in the morning part of the Russian fleet moved to the entrance of the inner harbor. The Japanese torpedo boats then approached and at 10:30 they were fired upon by the gunboat Kiliak and the cruiser Diana. The Japanese vessels retired. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon several torpedo boats again approached Port Arthur. The cruiser Novik, with an escort of torpedo boats, advanced and the enemy retired the second time.

During the night of the 10th sixteen Japanese torpedo boats formed for attack. They were, however, discovered by the searchlights and retired under a heavy fire from the forts. At a later hour that same night a single torpedo boat made for the entrance of the harbor at full speed, but also retired under fire. The whitehead torpedoes which had failed to reach the cruisers at which they had been discharged by the Japanese, were found the next day at the entrance of the harbor. On July 11 the Japanese fire from the sea stopped and the Japanese ascended Kinsan heights, from the summit of which rapid fire guns were used against the Russians. During the evening of the 11th the Russian batteries sent many shells from three positions against the Japanese on these heights. Later the Russian reserve, accompanied by bands of music, began to move toward Ludsigdao. The fire on the heights was very effective.

Rush Work at Bonesteel.

BONESTEEL, S. D.—A drenching rain mitigated the extreme heat of the last few days, although it has made a sea of mud of the town. There has been no abatement in the rush of would-be-home-seekers. Six sections of Northwestern railroad trains brought about 3,500 people to Bonesteel, a few being bent upon sight-seeing merely.

The total registration, including that of yesterday reached nearly 85,000, 4,000 names being added to the Bonesteel list alone. The figures at Fairfax are running somewhat low, about 2,000 being entered there yesterday. Large parties of certificate holders are daily making trips into the Rosetud, the livery stables being taxed to the utmost to carry those wishing to view the homestead land before returning to their homes.

Jews are Helping the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Rabbi Drabkin, 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 their clothes.

Although Jewish soldiers can officiate at such burials, Rabbi Drabkin thinks rabbis should be sent to the far east, together with the instruments prescribed by the Jewish ritual, the only place in that region where these are obtainable being Harbin. The Jews in Russia are subscribing immense guns for the aid of the families of their co-religionists in the field. Odessa alone having contributed \$250,000.

Supreme Court Hears Burton

WASHINGTON.—Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court has granted a writ of error to the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri in the case of Senator Joseph R. Burton, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for services before the Post Office department while a member of the United States senate. The case will be reviewed by the United States supreme court probably in the fall.

BIG STRIKE ENDS

PACKING HOUSES AND MEN COME TO AN AGREEMENT.

ARBITRATORS TO SETTLE IT

PRESIDENT DONNELLY SENDS TIDINGS TO ALL CITIES.

Old Hands to Be Reinstated Within Forty-Five Days—Question of Increase in Wages Matter of Future.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The strike of packing house employes, begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here at a conference between the representatives of the packers, the officials of the meat cutters' union and representatives of the allied trades employed at the stockyards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitrators, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may report. Pending the decision of the arbitration board the men will be taken back to work rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employes are to be reinstated within forty-five days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their case to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employes were on strike.

Half an hour after the decision had been reached to arbitrate, M. J. Donnelly, the strike leader, had got into communication by long distance telephone with the leaders of the strike in outside cities and had notified them that a satisfactory settlement had been reached and directed the strikers to return to work as soon as possible.

The settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about by the allied craft at the stock yards who would have become involved in the controversy had it continued much longer. The representatives of these unions, which represent about 14,000 men, got together and sent a final appeal to the packers asking for a three-sided conference between the packers, the strikers and themselves, in a final effort to arrange some sort of agreement which would prevent the strike spreading to the affiliated unions.

Does Not Meet Approval

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Associated Press has just been informed that Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorff, foreign minister, expressed displeasure at the turn events had taken and at the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the detention of British ships by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea.

This pacific attitude will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, this afternoon, in behalf of his government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure in the Red sea and detention of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was carrying three hundred tons of British government stores for the naval establishment at Hong Kong, each case of which was marked with the broad arrow, which is the government stamp.

The ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea.

The protest was in the form of a verbal note made in conformity with telegraphic instructions from the British government. It does not raise the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the volunteer fleet, it being understood that Great Britain is reluctant to reopen the question of the Dardanelles, and that she will not do so unless as a last resort.

SAY HAVE GONE TOO FAR

GREAT BRITAIN ROUSED BY RUSSIAN SHIP SEIZURES.

Captain of Malacca Straw That Breaks the Camel's Back—Newspapers Comment on Dangerous Side.

LONDON.—British officials circle the recent seizures and overhauling of British ships in the Red sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk and St. Petersburg are regarded as very grave international incidents. The seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca by the St. Petersburg and her arrival in the Suez canal as a prize of war on her way to Libau on the Baltic, has come as a climax and the cabinet today is considering the course to pursue. The British law officers acknowledge the right of the Russians to seize and detain mails, provided that only official communications are taken, but they take the most serious view of the status of the two Russian ships patrolling the Red sea, and if any official action or protest ensues it will be chiefly in regard to the passage of these erstwhile merchant ships through the Dardanelles and their subsequent transformation into ships of war.

In official circles strong comment is made in regard to Russia's policy in this matter. It is regarded as impossible that the commanders of the Smolensk and St. Petersburg were given full power, and the officials, therefore are inclined to the grave conclusion that the Russian government gave implicit instructions to the two commanders. The effect on the stock exchange today was seen in the fall of consuls and other gilt edged securities on the fear of international complications. The dangers and difficulties of the situation are much commented upon in the newspapers which are practically unanimous in denouncing the "dubious and irregular character" of the volunteer fleet vessels.

"If their actions are proved, as we believe to be those of vulgar filibusters," says the St. James Gazette, "they must be recalled by Russia or the skull and cross bones must be run up and they will be fired upon whenever sighted."

Another element adding to the dangers of the situation is the attitude Japan may assume. The Pall Mall Gazette points out that if, as stated in dispatches from Constantinople, the Russian guardship Chernomoretz traversed the straits fully armed "it would seem to justify Japan in regarding Turkey as an ally of Russia and invoking the terms of the Anglo Japanese treaty."

On the stock exchange today consols opened 3-8 to 7-1-8 off at 88 9-16 for money and 88 5-8 for the account. The depression was due to fear of international complications growing out of the actions of the Russian volunteer fleet vessels in the Red sea.

Seven Thousand Register.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A special to the Journal from Yankton, S. D., says:

Seven thousand people registered for Rosebud land at Yankton in one day, and the rush will be greater. The Milwaukee road divided its morning train into two. The total registration at Yankton alone is now over 40,000 and will reach the sixty thousand mark before closing on Saturday. Forty-six clerks are now employed, and this force will be increased indefinitely to take in all people. The lines of people in waiting were at times six blocks long. Men are making a business of going into line and selling out when near the door for five, ten and even twenty-five dollars.

OMAHA, Neb.—The rush to register for homestead lands on the Rosebud reservation still continues, and reports to railroad officials indicate that at the land offices at Bonesteel, Fairfax and Yankton an average of 6,000 persons will be registered daily until July 23, when the time for registration expires. Nearly a thousand persons were left at the Omaha depot when the regular train on the Northwestern left for Bonesteel and Fairfax early the 19th and another section was sent out to carry those unable to secure accommodation on the regular train.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

ST. LOUIS.—Lambert Niehaus, convicted of killing Thomas Figel on December 20 last, was sentenced to hang on September 6. Niehaus will appeal to the supreme court.

NEBRASKA NOTES

Slipping from the plank on which he was resting, Ray Curl, the 16-year-old son of A. B. Curl, sank to the bottom of the clay pool at the brick yard, near West Lincoln and was drowned. The body was not recovered until late in the afternoon.

The Union Pacific has a large gang of men at Papillion changing the steel of their sidetracks to a much heavier grade. With their heavy engines running over these tracks it has been learned that the steel has been too light, hence the change. Other improvements of the road in this vicinity will be made this summer.

Clay Henkle, of Selma, Iowa, who was enroute to Bonesteel, suddenly became crazed at Verdiger and jumped through a car window. The conductor backed the train but couldn't find the man. Later the fellow was located by the village marshal there and was uninjured. He still expressed a desire to go to Bonesteel.

There was a meeting of owners of land on the Little Nemaha river at Brock for the purpose of taking steps looking to the redemption of such lands from overflow. It was decided to organize under the old drainage law, as the constitutionality of that law has been definitely settled while the legality of the new swamp land law is pending in the supreme court on a motion for rehearing.

This Sutherland is enjoying something of a building boom at present. An opera house will be erected within a few days, one new store building is in the course of construction, another livery barn is not improbable and residence houses cannot be built fast enough to meet the demand. The crop prospects and the movement in land are partly responsible for the forward trend in the town's prosperity.

At Parkhurst, a retail meat man of Grand Island, received a letter ordering him to place \$500 in a box in the rear of his store or the writer would blow his head off. He received the letter two hours after the time which he was to have placed the money there and found his head still on straight. The police have the letter. It is considered either as a joke or the work of some one half-witted.

At Columbus lightning struck a telephone wire and shortly afterward flames were seen issuing from the second story of Gray's grocery department. The upper story is occupied by lawyers' offices and a grain commission firm. The loss to the building is about \$600 and the damage to the stock on the first floor from smoke and water will be \$200 more.

Wm. Sutton, president and manager of the Table Rock Clay company, says that the recent stock issued by the company and ordered sold has been disposed of, and that the erection of a new plant on the ground recently purchased for that purpose of C. H. Norris will begin in the near future, the new machinery for that purpose having been already ordered. The new plant will be modern and up-to-date and have a daily capacity for manufacturing 50,000 brick.

The dam at Ericson across the Cedar river is to be rebuilt. A party from Central City has purchased 950 acres of land, taking in the entire lake bed and will construct a dam of solid masonry near where the old dam stood. The lake will be stocked with trout and pickerel in addition to the large number of bass of all sizes in the bayous above the contemplated dam. The old feed mill will be converted into a power house for an electric light plant and the belated fisherman will no longer need to hurry home. Work on the dam is to start immediately and sixty days is the time set for constructing the dam.

Lew H. Davis of Fairbury committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. He had been drinking during the afternoon and threatened several times to take his life, but nothing was thought of it as he had made this threat several times before. A little later his wife went to get a drink and smelling carbolic acid in the dipper immediately instituted a search which resulted in the finding of the body in the road in front of the house with the empty carbolic acid bottle in his pocket. A coroner's jury was empaneled which brought in a verdict of suicide. He was 45 years old and leaves a wife and two sons aged respectively 12 and 4 years. He was an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman and carried 5,000 insurance on his life.