

# STRIKE IS ON AGAIN.

WORKERS IN THE STOCK YARDS CALLED OUT ANEW.

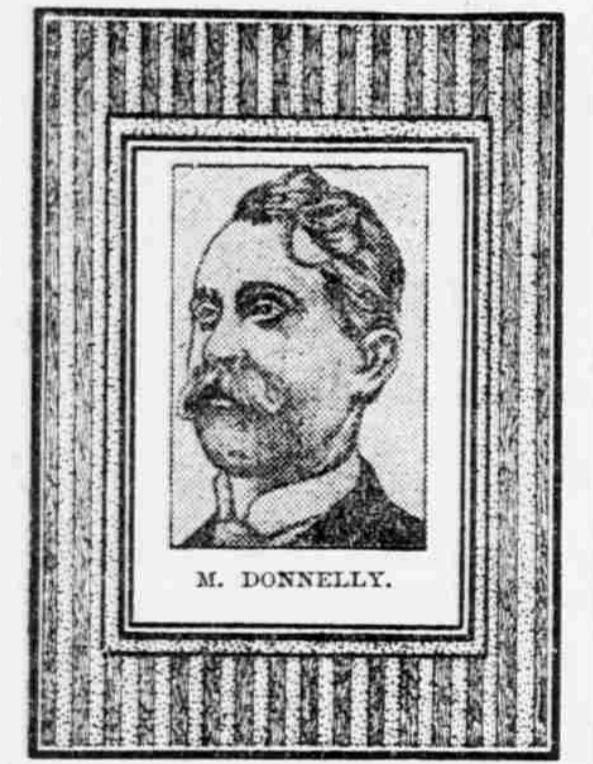
President Donnelly Charges Packers with Bad Faith and Telegraphs to All Big Centers Ordering Renewal of Walkout—Seeks Sympathetic Strike.

The Stock Yards strike was declared on again in Chicago Friday morning, less than 38 hours after a peace agreement had been signed. On the charge that the packers were discriminating against certain persons in the re-employment process the union officials ordered their men to quit work, and the situation at the yards was soon as bad as ever.

Confusion, excitement and charges of bad faith attended the new walk-out. The union charged discrimination on the part of the packers in taking back the strikers. The employers asserted that only delay, to be expected in efforts to resume normal operations, was at fault. It was evident, however, that the contending forces were farther apart than at any time during the original strike. The strike was renewed in other packing centers also.

Strike leaders declared that unless the employers changed their attitude at once, all the allied trades workmen would walk out and that a complete stoppage of work at the packing plants would ensue.

When the men reported for work in a body early in the morning they were met by the announcement that it would be impossible at present to take back more than half the force. The workers met this announcement sullenly, notwithstanding the clause in



the agreement which gave the packers 45 days in which to supply work for all the strikers. The strikers said: "You must take us all back or none of us will go to work."

Many of them did go to work, however, but a little later the leaders appeared, and on discovering that some of the men who were turned away had been prominent figures in the strike they declared that the packers were employing a "revengeful discrimination," and the strike was declared to be on once more.

President Donnelly, after conferring with other leaders, gave the order for the strike and then sent this telegram to union officials in other packing centers of the country: "Packers already have violated agreement by discrimination. Order men out."

When the word that another strike was ordered reached the workmen who had gone to the different departments to begin their labor, they finished the work immediately in hand and then marched in bodies out of the yards, taking their tools with them.

## WHY THE FARMER SMILES.

Abundant Yield of Crops This Year—Corn May Be a Record Breaker.

Reports from different sections of the country indicate that the yield of corn and wheat for this year will be a large one, particularly the corn crop, which will probably be a record breaker. The highest previous record for corn was in 1902, when the yield was 2,523,648,000 bushels. This year's yield is estimated at nearly 14,000,000 bushels more. This estimate is based upon conditions as they were July 1, but as there have been heavy rains and floods since then in the Southwest, which have damaged to some extent the winter wheat in Kansas, which was ready for the harvest, the total crop may fall short of the figures given above. How much damage has been done in the section named cannot be ascertained until the next government report will be issued Aug. 10, but a yield at least equal to the record is expected.

Spring and winter wheat also shows up well, but the crop falls short of being a record breaker. The total yield indicates a dropping off of 50,000,000 bushels from 1903. Other crops, such as oats, barley and rye, also show up most encouragingly. While Uncle Sam's harvest promises so well reports from other agricultural lands indicate that no very satisfactory progress is being made by the crops. The fact that the home produce is bountiful is received with joy on all sides.

## Notes of Current Events.

The 2-year-old child of G. W. Sturgeon was drowned near Ames, O. T., by falling into a trough of water while at play.

Tony and Jacob Martin, farmers living ten miles east of Flanagan, shot and killed Perry Myers of Gas City, Ind., while the latter was robbing their farm buildings.

A German war fleet, consisting of eight battleships and seven cruisers, reached Plymouth, England, on a visit of courtesy. Thousands of people gave them a hearty welcome.

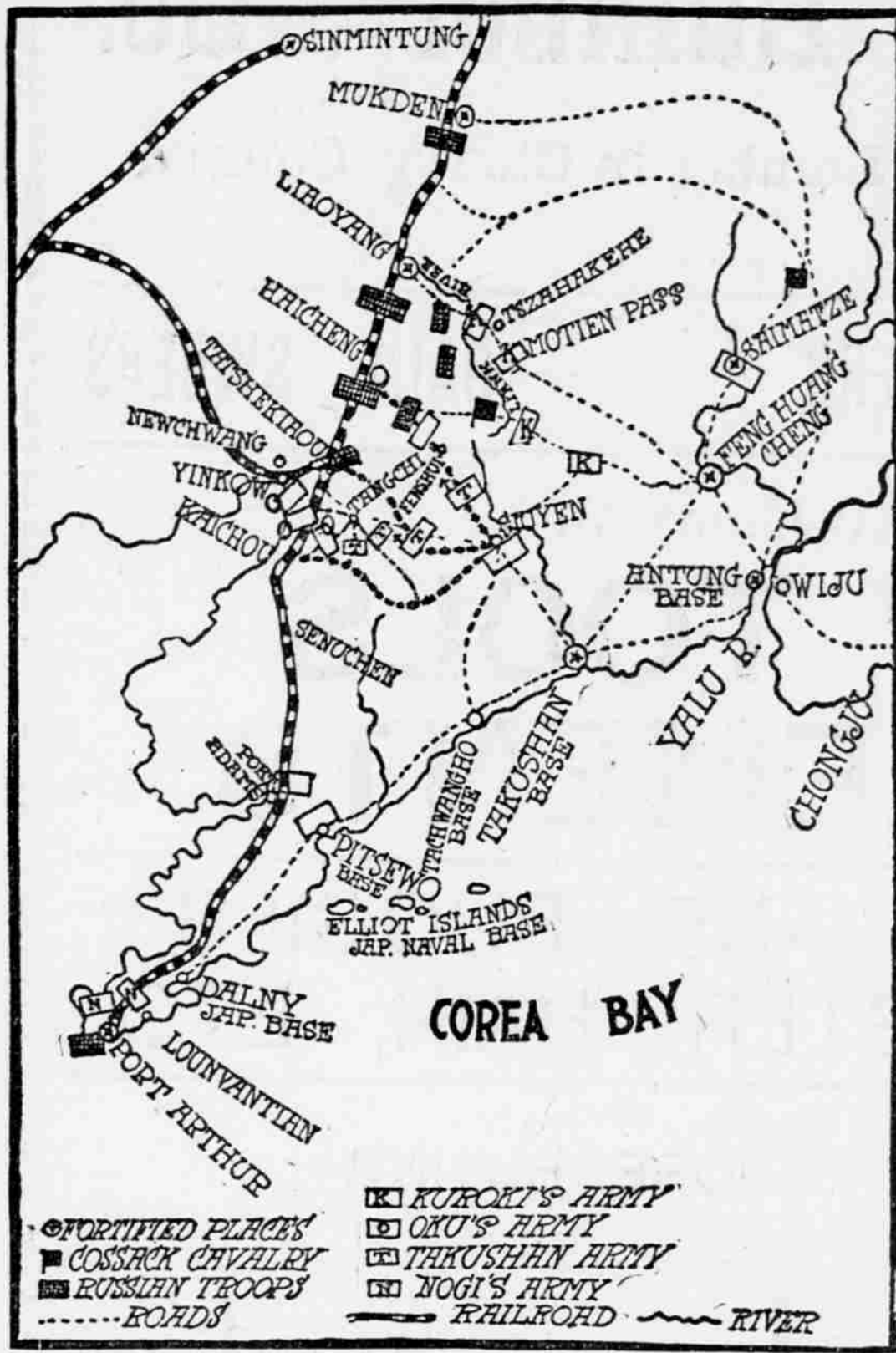
# PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

So far as is known at this writing the expected great battle between the Russians and the Japanese in Mongolia has not been fought, and the respective forces occupy much the same positions they did seven days ago, says the Chicago Tribune. At that time it was known that the Russians had evacuated Kaichou and had fallen back on Tatchekiao. According to General Oku, Kaichou was occupied after three days of severe fighting. The Russian reports do not treat the matter so seriously, and indicate that there was little more than a rear guard resistance to the advance of the Japanese.

The Russians have abandoned Yinkow, the port of Newchwang, a position which they could not safely hold after their retrograde movement. The Japanese do not appear to have taken possession. A Liaoyang dispatch reports that a Japanese column advancing along the coast in the direction of Yinkow was roughly handled by General Samsonoff and his Cossacks and had to retreat. It is likely that the Japanese were merely making a reconnaissance, because the indications are that General Oku has withdrawn his forces west of the railroad and has massed them near Kaichou. If the Russians are defeated, or if they retreat, Yinkow and Newchwang will fall into the hands of the Japanese without any fighting, and they will then have complete control of the coast of Manchuria and a new base of supplies.

According to Russian reports, which are probably correct, General Oku is slowly moving northward from Kaichou in the direction of Tatchekiao, where General Kuropatkin has his headquarters. General Kuroki's main force is on the east bank of the Liaok River, about twenty-eight miles from Liaoyang, while the Russians under General Keller are on the other bank, strongly fortified and prepared to resist an advance. The only fighting reported in which Kuroki's men took part was a skirmish near Slamate, in which General Rennenkampf was wounded.

The Takushan army, of which General Nodzu was in command originally, is said to have come in touch with that of General Oku at Tangchi, ten miles southeast of Tatchekiao, and also presumably is in touch with General Kuroki's northern army. The Japanese appear to be in position, in readiness to attack the weakest point in the Russian line, provided the weather will



MAP OF THE THEATER OF WAR.

miral Togo reports that on the night of the 11th his torpedo boats attacked the Russian guardship Diana at the mouth of the harbor. Whether it was injured he does not know.

It is more than likely that there has been much savage fighting around Port Arthur and much loss of life in the engagements of last week and week before last. Field Marshal Oyama, a furious fighter, has taken personal charge of the operations at Port Arthur, and the siege doubtless will be pressed with increased vigor.

There is a well-defined feeling in

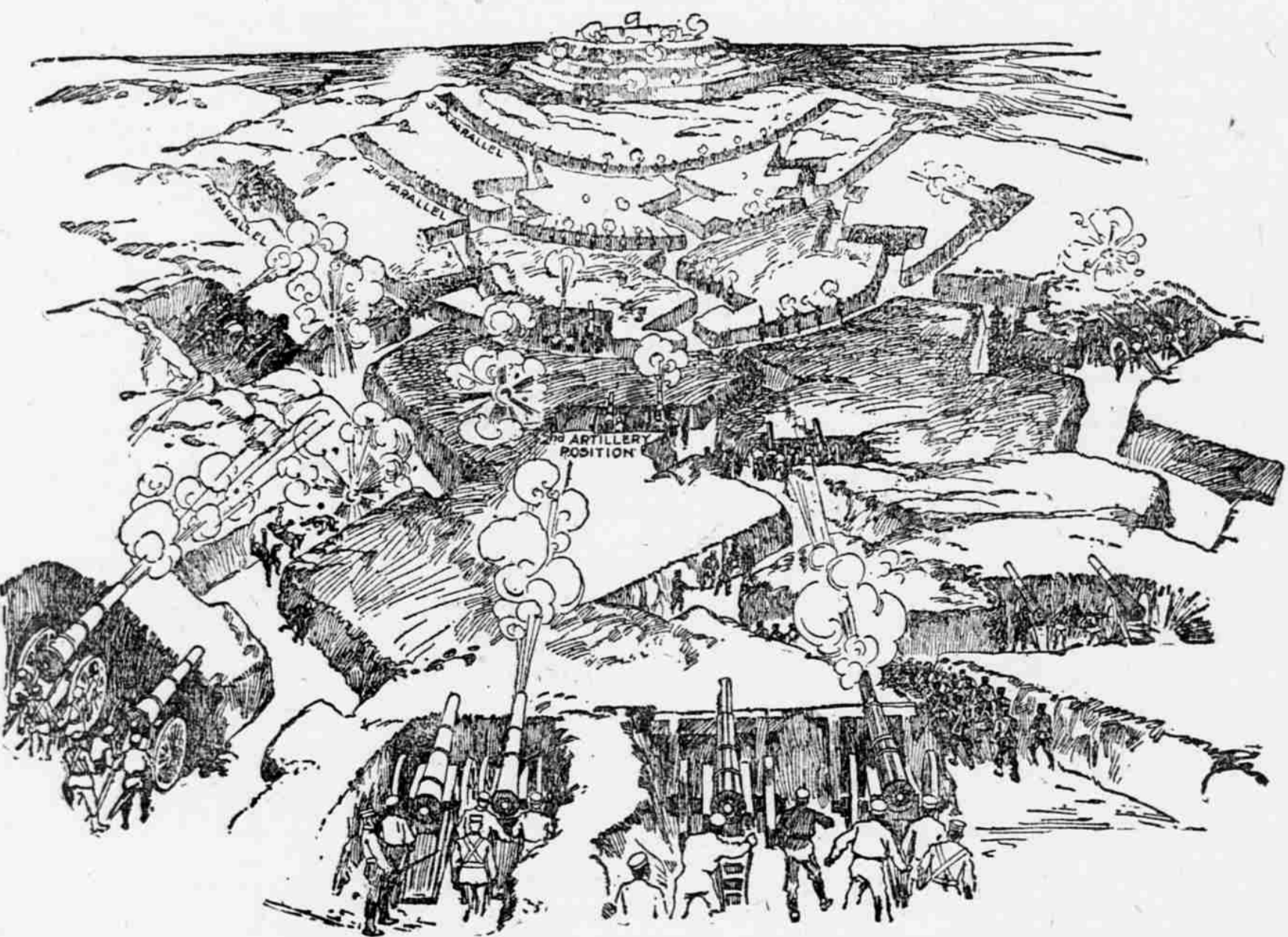
## RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.

Powerful Squadron Impounded There Is Useless in Present War.

In addition to warships, the Black sea fleet includes the vessels of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, which may be called upon for government service, and the so-called "volunteer fleet."

The original treaty concluded between Turkey and the other European powers in 1841 provided that no warships excepting those belonging to Turkey should pass the Dardanelles. These treaty provisions were confirmed in 1871 and again in 1878. In 1891, however, the Russian authorities effected an agreement with

## SIEGE METHOD WHICH JAPS MAY USE AT PORT ARTHUR.



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.

permit. The rains seem to have ceased and the roads to have become passable. If they should suddenly become a sea of mud, as Virginia roads sometimes did during the Civil War, military movements would become almost impossible.

There is nothing definite as to the occurrences at Port Arthur. The Japanese are known to have completed a chain of forts at distances of from six to eight miles from the fortifications. Whether, and if so where, they have drawn any nearer is uncertain. The wild story that the Japanese lost 30,000 men in attacks made by them on the fortifications on July 10 or 11, is contradicted from Tokyo. Other reports placing the loss at 22,000 or 25,000 are doubtless equally fabulous. The report that on the 4th and 5th of the month the Japanese were driven from the heights commanding Lusantan pass with a loss of 2,000 has not been officially denied. The statement to the effect that the Japanese on the 11th first stormed Chungta, the key to the defensive works at Port Arthur, has not been confirmed. The Japanese say there was no fighting on that day.

Little more is known about naval than about military operations. Ad-

London that the seizure of the British and German steamers by the Russian volunteer cruisers Smolensk and Petersburg marks the first European complication resultant upon the Russo-Japanese war. How extensive this complication will prove to be time and future events alone can determine, but at present the feeling of uneasiness has become a fear that the end of the matter will not be reached before England and perhaps Germany are forced to take stringent measures to bring Russia to terms in the matter.

## 2,000 RUSSIANS FALL.

Keller's Army of 20,000 Routed in Battle at Motien Pass.

Details of the battle at Motien pass Sunday from the Russian side are given in a report of Gen. Kuropatkin, in which the general admits the loss of 1,000 killed and wounded. The Russians were repulsed on all sides after desperate fighting, lasting from early morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The battle leaves the general situation unchanged, but shows that a powerful Japanese army is massed and is constantly threatening Liaoyang, apparently only awaiting Gen. Kuroki's signal to advance.

Patronize those who advertise.

Turkey whereby vessels of the "volunteer fleet" obtained the right of passage through the Dardanelles. This last agreement plainly discriminates between the warships of the Black sea squadron and the "volunteer fleet" vessels, and the ships thus far sent through the Dardanelles belong to the latter class it does not appear that the letter of the treaty stipulations has been disregarded.

## BRITISH CABINET WILL ACT.

Takes Up Russian Seizure of Ships in the Black Sea.

In the British official circles 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 Liban, on the Baltic, has come as a climax.

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.

## THE RICH ROSEBUD LAND.

Comparatively Good Order Has Prevailed in Its Recent Settlement.

Bonesteel, S. D., Correspondence: The land for which white men have sighed and died for half a century and in defense of which the fierce Sioux have given up thousands of lives since they first took possession of it centuries ago, has been opened by government action and settlers are streaming in. There are 2,400 homesteads on the Rosebud reserve and for these 75,000 applications have been made. The cost is nominal and since the land lies in the most fertile part of South Dakota, just west of the Missouri River, it is not surprising that there should be a great demand for it. It is probably the finest body of land which the government ever took from the Indians to give to the white men.

Two years ago Bonesteel consisted of one house; three months ago the town



A RANCHER'S HOME.

had 500 inhabitants; to-day it is a city of tents and rough wooden boarding houses and has about 5,000 citizens, a vast majority of whom are transients and will leave as soon as the drawing is completed. It is the very newest of the boom towns of the West, and, besides containing all the ordinary "freaks" of its class of towns, boasts a number which are strictly new and original.

But there will soon be another town in

## FOLK IS THE NOMINEE.

Unanimously Named for Governor of Missouri by Democrats.

After an all-night session, marked by intervals of disorder and commotion that could not be quelled by the gavel, the Missouri Democratic State convention unanimously nominated Joseph W. Folk, Circuit Attorney of St. Louis, for Governor and adopted a platform which promises a vigorous, unrelenting crusade against corruption and boodle in Missouri in the event of Democratic supremacy at the polls. Just as the day was breaking Thursday the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock and one of the most turbulent sessions of a Missouri Democratic convention ended.

Joseph Wingate Folk was born in Brownsville, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1863. His father is Judge Henry B. Folk of Brownsville and his mother is a descendant of the Estes family of Virginia. Mr. Folk is a graduate of Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn., where he finished his literary and legal education. He practiced law in Brownsville for two years and then went to St. Louis in 1892. Mr. Folk became generally known to the citizens of St. Louis through the prominent part he took in the settlement of the great street car strike of 1900. As Circuit Attorney of St. Louis Mr. Folk successfully prosecuted a number of bribe takers in both branches of the municipal assembly.

## MRS. MAYBRICK IS FREE.

American Woman Who Served Fifteen Years in English Prison.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick was freed Wednesday after serving fifteen years in an English prison for the murder of her husband. Mrs. Maybrick is on a ticket-of-leave under the terms of which, if rigidly enforced, she would be obliged to remain in England and report herself at periodical intervals to the authorities. However, in view of her promise to go to America and stay there, a cablegram says, the government has withdrawn the usual conditions and she will be free to go her way and choose her own paths so soon as she arrives in New York, for which port she will sail after a short stay in France, where she is at present.



WAITING FOR THE DRAWING.

the field which, according to its sponsors, is destined to become the center of industry of the Rosebud country. This town is named St. Elmo, and just now contains nothing but the tepees of the Eagle Pipe family. But just as soon as the reserve is opened for actual settlers St. Elmo will spring up like a mushroom. Already various industries have been planned, and a telephone system, local and long distance, has been ordered; portable houses are at Bonesteel all ready to be moved to the new town at a moment's notice, and a number of houses in this town will be placed on wheels and rolled over the prairie to St. Elmo when the time comes. An electric light plant is planned, the power to be obtained from a dam over the Willow Creek, which flows through the site of the town. Altogether, it is expected that within two weeks after the town is opened it will have at least 2,000 population.

## CROPS FAVORED BY WEATHER.

Reports of Damage to Principal Cereals Show a Decrease.

Following is the summary of the weather bureau weekly crop report:

East of the Rocky Mountains the temperature during the week was highly favorable, but in the Pacific coast States and over the western portions of the middle and northern plateau districts it was unseasonably cool, with frosts on the 13th in Washington and Oregon. Too much rain hindered farm work in the central gulf districts, and in parts of the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States, where need of rain is beginning to be felt in northern New England, portions of the Carolinas, over the greater part of Texas and in southern Colorado. Drought has been relieved in the north Pacific coast districts, but continues with increased severity in the southern plateau region.

Corn had exceptionally favorable weather and made rapid growth. In the Missouri valley and parts of the upper Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States corn has, however, suffered somewhat from lack of cultivation, and in Texas the late plant is being injured by drought.

Better weather for harvesting wheat prevailed than last week, and this work made generally satisfactory progress, although still delayed by moisture in parts of Kansas and the Ohio valley. Harvesting is practically completed in Missouri and Nebraska, and is well advanced in the Ohio valley and the northern part of the middle Atlantic States. As a whole both early and late spring wheat have advanced satisfactorily, the least favorable reports being received from northern Minnesota, where the crop on lowlands is thin and late. Some reports of injury by rust are received from Nebraska, and in parts of South Dakota the outlook is somewhat less favorable than previously indicated.

Reports of injury to oats by rust continue from the lower Missouri valley, but elsewhere this crop has advanced favorably.

Gov. Ferguson of Oklahoma has gotten into a war with the newspaper correspondents at Guthrie and is making an effort to give the news of territorial matters to a favored few. The trouble grew out of some indiscreet writing of the Governor's son.

N. J. Newman, a wealthy resident of Pottawatomie County, O. T., received information of the accidental self-shooting of his 17-year-old son, Homer, on a ranch in Wyoming, where the boy was spending the summer. Death resulted from the wound.



MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

tering poison. She was first condemned to death but the sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. Ever since her commitment strenuous efforts have been made for her release by many prominent people who have not believed the woman guilty.

## Money in the Slot Machine.

The slot machine in New York and at Coney Island is coining money for its owners. One man who controls the slot machine privileges at many of the Coney Island resorts makes a profit of more than \$600 a week after the cost of concessions, attendance and maintenance has been deducted. He has more than \$28,000 invested in the plant, the machines costing anywhere from \$25 to \$300 each. There are between 300 and 400 styles of slot machines. The aim of the experienced inventor is to provide a machine of sufficient attraction to charm the copper from the pocket without yielding anything tangible in return. Lung testers are the favorites.

Great as is the vogue of the slot machine at Coney Island it is greater in New York City. One amusement parlor occupies a building that commands a rental of \$19,000 a year. It is estimated that exclusive of the gambling machines which still flourish in the west more than 500,000 pennies are dropped into slot machines every day, while on a holiday 1,000,000 would be nearer the mark.

## Fire Wiped Out a Block of Manufacturing Buildings in Fresno, Cal.

The losses aggregate \$225,000.

A new international union is to be formed by the Carpet Workers' Union in large cities, to be composed of carpet layers, cutters, mensurmen and sewers.

In New York City in one recent week 2,100 persons made applications for places that only sixteen will fill. The salary to be paid to each is \$1,500 per year, and each applicant must undergo a civil service examination.