Telephone 694. Bee, July 24, 1904.

"Nothing Contributes more to real success than the choice of right ideals."

You Can Save Money

By attending our July sales—it is the time for closing out the summer lines, as we carry none over from season to season. The saving is yours. For Monday:

GREAT CLEARING UP SALE ODD PIECES SILK—
This has without doubt been the greatest July silk sale we have ever had. Now we are going to clean up the odd pieces and short lengths. In many cases there is only a shirt waist pattern left, as well as more or less full dress lengths. The new autumn silks are on the way—we need the room for the new silks these odd lots occupy, hence this last great clearing sale. Here are a few hints of what you will find. All to go on sale 8 a. m. Monday.

NEW SHANTUNG PONGEE SILK—very new and stylish for shirt waist suits, in the new champagne color, in small dots, dashes and vine effects, 20 inches wide—never sold for less than $1.00—Special price Monday, 39c a yard.

BLACK BROCADE SATIN DUCHESSE—handsome, rich satin ground, with small colored figures, such as black ground with turquoise, black with tan, black with green, etc., regular $2.50 quality—Monday's special price, 69c a yard.

COLORED PONGEE SILK—20 inches wide, in two colors only, French gray and Matelo blue, beautiful quality, one of this season's most popular silks—Monday's special price 49c a yard.

LOUISINE CHECKED SILKS—purely all silk, all new, choice styles, in pretty checked effects, such as blue and white check, pink and white, red and white, reseda and white, etc., regular $1.00 quality, in this sale 69c a yard.

EMBROIDERED SHANTUNG SILK NOVELTY—all in natural pongee color, embroidered in silk dots of some pretty contrasting color, regular $1.50 quality—Monday's special price 69c a yard.

NOTE—Waist lengths, skirt lengths, all to go at sweeping reductions. You must come early, or you will be disappointed.

French Underwear at Half Price

All the broken lines of gowns, drawers, chemise, skirts and corset covers, have been taken out of our regular stock and will be sold Monday at one-half regular prices. These garments are the finest hand-embroidered and hand-made goods in the market.

FRENCH HAND-MADE GOWNS—
At $1.65½, reduced from $3.25.
At $2.00 reduced from $4.00.
At $2.25 reduced from $4.50.
At $2.37½ reduced from $4.75.
At $2.62½ reduced from $5.25.
At $3.00 reduced from $6.00.
At $3.25 reduced from $6.50.

FRENCH HAND-MADE DRAWERS—
At $1.25 reduced from $2.50.
At $1.50 reduced from $3.00.
At $2.12½ reduced from $4.25.
At $2.50 reduced from $5.00.
At $2.87½ reduced from $5.75.
At $3.00 reduced from $6.00.
At $4.50 reduced from $9.00.
At $5.00 reduced from $10.00.

FRENCH HAND-MADE CHEMISE—
At $1.25 reduced from $2.50.
At $2.00 reduced from $4.00.
At $2.12½ reduced from $4.25.
At $2.62½ reduced from $5.25.
At $2.50 reduced from $5.00.
At $3.00 reduced from $6.00.

FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSET COVERS.
At $1.25 reduced from $2.50.
At $1.50 reduced from $3.00.
At $1.62½ reduced from $3.25.
At $2.12½ reduced from $4.25.
At $2.50 reduced from $5.00.
At $3.75 reduced from $7.50.

FRENCH HAND-MADE SKIRTS—
At $3.75 reduced from $7.50.
At $6.25 reduced from $12.50.
At $6.00 reduced from $12.00.

Monday Clearing Sale On Wash Goods—

This may be your last chance to get choice fine wash materials at such ridiculously low prices:
15c batistes, 20c suitings, 15c suitings, 12c Swisses, 25c madras—all go at 5c per yard.
25c suitings, 30c novelties, 25c voiles, 25c zephyrs, 20c suitings—all go at 10c per yard.
25c Egyptian tissues, 25c Irish dimities, 40c linen suitings, 45c linen voiles, 35c Swisses—all the very best styles go at 15c per yard.
All of our fine wash silk pongees, some embroidered, that sold up to 60c per yard—go at 25c per yard.

Belts—

Soft crushed leather belts, in all the popular shades, at 50c, $1.00, $1.25, $2 and $2.50 each.

DRESS SHIELDS

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE—Other dress shields may protect the dress waist sometimes. Canfield dress shields will always furnish protection.

There's twenty five years of experience back of this claim for Canfield dress shields and the guarantee of the oldest and largest manufacturers of dress shields in the world backs up the experience. The longest wearing dress shield made.

You can tell the genuine Canfield by on the shield. —Canfield

During July and August we close Saturdays at 1 O'clock.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Sts.

Kamsattum, which is twelve miles from Liao Yang on the Saimatza road. If the Japanese column which General Hershelmann was opposing on July 18 and 19 has continued to advance to this point a general engagement might already be progressing. The general staff gives no credit to this view and is inclined to think the incident is the Russian retirement from Sikheyan to Gontsiana, reported in General Kouropatkin's dispatch of July 16.

A dispatch from General Kouropatkin to the czar, bringing events up to July 22, has been received, but has not yet been given out. It is said to report only skirmishing between Lieutenant General Count Keller's army and the Japanese.

General Hershelmann commands the Ninth division of the Tenth army corps. The engagement of the Japanese with General Hershelmann is the first time, so far as is known, in this campaign that the Japanese have confronted a European trained formation of troops.

JAPANESE HOLD THE SIGOW PASS

Five Thousand Men Await Reinforcements Before Advancing.

SINTZINEIN (Seventy miles east of Mukden, Manchuria), July 22.—According to reports from Chinese sources Sigow pass, ten miles northwest of Saimatza, is held by more than 5,000 Japanese infantry and artillery. It is believed that this column has engaged the Russian force proceeding from Saimatza westward. The Japanese are moving up their reserves to reinforce the Sigow pass column, which is expected to push forward upon the arrival of the reinforcements. Heavy cannonading was heard July 18.

Reports to the effect that 15,000 Japanese have appeared at Hualyenship, forty miles to the southeast, are believed to be inventions spread by the Japanese with the aid of the Chinese.

EUROPEANS TO LEAVE NEW CHWANG

Telegram Received at Tien Tsin Says They Have Been Warned to Go.

TIEN TSIN, July 22.—A telegram received here today from New Chwang says the Europeans there have been warned to leave. The reason for this step is not given.

The report from Urega that cannonading had been heard at sea is unfounded. The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is not known. It is presumed the Russian warships are cruising off the coast in the hope of intercepting liners. The majority of the latter have been warned.

KOUROPATKIN TELLS OF LOSSES

Reports Retirement of Russians in Face of Enemy on Two Occasions.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—General Kouropatkin reports in a dispatch to the emperor that a detachment of Russian troops, commanded by Colonel Tsybulskiy, gave battle in the Sybei pass July 17 to a superior force of Japanese. The engagement resulted in the retirement of the Russians with the loss of an officer and forty-six men killed, and four officers and 123 men wounded.

In another fight on the Mukden road, July 19, several companies of dismounted Cossacks offered a stubborn resistance to the Japanese advance guard. The Russians fell back on Siao Syr. One man was killed and thirteen wounded. The Japanese suffered considerable losses.

REPORT FIGHTING AT KAITOU

London Hears of All-Day Engagement North of Mo Tien Pass.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says there is reason to believe that a severe fight lasting all day occurred July 19 at Kaitou, north of Mo Tien pass.

Another dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that a telegram from the front announces that the engagement north of Mo Tien pass was precipitated by the Russians, who attacked the Japanese positions at Siohlayen, westward of Kaitou. After severe fighting the Russians were repulsed. The Japanese casualties were over 200. The Russian losses were heavy.

Chinese Stories Vary.

CHE FOO, July 22.—Thirty Chinese refugees who have just arrived here from Port Arthur report that the Japanese made another torpedo attack on the Port Arthur fleet last Thursday night. The stories of the refugees vary in detail. Some state that the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of three torpedo boats, while others declare that the movement was merely an attempt which failed, owing to the vigilance of the Russian searchlights and that the Japanese escaped unhurt.

Rain Delays Movements.

TA TCHE KIAO, Friday, July 22.—Rain has been falling in torrents here for two days and movements on both Russian and Japanese sides have been suspended. The real rainy season seems to have set in. On the eastward matters also are quiet.

Admiral Inspects Baltic Ports.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Admiral Birileff, in command of the naval forces at Cronstadt, has started on a tour of the Baltic ports. This is regarded as indicating that the first division of the Baltic squadron is practically completed.

Vladivostok Squadron Goes South.

TOKIO, July 22.—11 a. m.—The Vladivostok squadron was seen at noon yesterday (Friday) eighty miles off Hilichi province. The squadron was going south.

Cannonading is Heard.

TOKIO, July 22.—2 p. m.—It is announced from Urega, the clearance port of the junk trade for Tokio, that cannonading at sea is heard there.

Majestic Hotel and Bath House

Hot Springs, Ark.

In the Ozark Mountains. Delightfully Cool Nights.

New brick building, electric elevator and lights, hot and cold water, also telephone in each room. ¶ Summer and Fall are the best time to visit here for the benefit of the baths, which are efficient in Rheumatism, nervous and blood diseases. ¶ Summer rates from $15 per week up. Write for booklet.

ORDER SEPARATE PRIMARY

Scheme for Joint Republican County and Congressional Primaries Fails.

BLACKBURN FIXES DATES FOR OWN SHOW

County, Congressional and Judicial Committees Hold Meetings Saturday Preliminary to Plans for the Fall Elections.

Republican political machinery was busy in Omaha yesterday afternoon, the county committee, congressional committee and judicial committee each holding a meeting. The general result was that the county committee failed to adopt Tom Blackburn's plan for joint primaries and adjourned without transacting any business whatever. The congressional committee decided to hold its own primaries on September 6, "without the aid or consent of any county central committee on earth," in the words of the chairman, while the judicial committee decided to merge its primaries with the congressional primaries as far as possible.

The meeting of the county committee was held on the seventh floor of The Bee building, sixty-five members being present or represented by proxy. Chairman Cowell outlined the history of the negotiations for a joint primary, carried on at the instance of Chairman Blackburn of the congressional committee and read the tentative agreement which has been printed in full in The Bee. He urged the adoption of the plan as a move that would help to "do away with this infernal factionalism," save the time of the people and money for the candidates.

Substitute Motion Presented.

H. M. Waring moved that the plan for joint primaries be accepted, but Victor Rosewater presented a substitute motion, saying it would not allay factionalism to mix the county and congressional contests. He said he did not understand why separate primaries should be held in Douglas county for the congressional convention when they were not to be held in the other counties of the district. Provided Chairman Blackburn wished another Douglas county primary, however, Mr. Rosewater was willing he should have one conducted by the county committee and was willing to give him the apportionment he desired.

Victor Rosewater had at the outset asked Chairman Cowell whether or not the congressional convention had been called and Mr. Cowell responded in the negative. Chairman Blackburn misled Chairman Cowell by sitting silent when this question and answer were made, but a half hour later, after the committee was about to adjourn without approving the joint plan he arose and declared that the call for a congressional convention had been issued, although it has not been "published," "as there is no law requiring its publication," he said, "more than twenty days prior to the primary." He thus allowed the impression to prevail during the entire meeting that the congressional convention had not been called and then exposed his motive by announcing that it had been called.

Provisions of Resolution.

The resolution offered by Mr. Rosewater, and which went over to the next meeting for a vote, provides for a primary election of Douglas county voters Friday, October 14, to nominate a county and legislative ticket, and the choosing of one member of the county committee for each of the even numbered voting districts in the cities of Omaha and South Omaha by the voters of each district respectively. Candidates for nomination and for committeemen are required to file their names under the Jefferis rules, the voting districts being the same as at the last primary. The resolution arranges for the nomination of one candidate for senator from outside the city of Omaha and one candidate each for the legislature from South Omaha and the country, each county commissionership district to nominate its own candidates.

After this resolution was submitted H. M. Waring raised the question of the right of the committee to issue such a call. It was brought out that to have adopted it yesterday would define the boundaries of the voting districts without a five days' notice of the meeting of the committee, as specified in the primary election law. Mr. Rosewater thought this provision of the statutes directory, rather than mandatory, and said that it would apply to the plan for joint primaries as well as to that for county primaries. There was no question that the committeemen had not been notified five days in advance for the meeting. Chairman Blackburn and J. H. VanDusen gave their opinion that five days' notice must be given to have a legal call.

When Blackburn had thus spiked his own scheme J. Fred Behm thereupon moved an adjournment for a week. This was amended by Mr. Rosewater to an adjournment subject to call by the chairman, with full notice subsequent to the issue of a call for a congressional convention.

Chairman Blackburn at this point gave out the information that the call had been issued, though his committee had arranged to meet during the afternoon to change the date if the county committee wanted another date. The motion for adjournment then carried.

Congressional Committee.

At the subsequent meeting of the congressional committee it was decided, as Mr. Blackburn said, to hold independent congressional primaries in all three counties of the district, Douglas, Sarpy and Washington, on September 6, with a convention in Omaha September 6. The only part of the call which Mr. Blackburn had formulated was that fixing the apportionment as follows:

The representation in said convention shall be as follows:

Washington county	17 delegates
Douglas county	118 delegates
Sarpy county	4 delegates

The delegates from Douglas county shall be apportioned as follows:

City of Omaha—			
First ward	6	Seventh ward	10
Second ward	9	Eighth ward	9
Third ward	7	Ninth ward	4
Fourth ward	11		
Fifth ward	7	Total	79
Sixth ward	14		
City of South Omaha—			
First ward	4	Fifth ward	1
Second ward	3	Sixth ward	4
Third ward	3		
Fourth ward	2	Total	17
Country Precincts—			
Chicago	2	McArdle	1
Clontarf	1	Platte Valley	3
Douglas	1	Union	1
Elkhorn	1	Waterloo	2
East Omaha	1	Benson	2
Jefferson	3	Dundee	1
Florence	2		
Millard	1	Total	20

Grand total, 116.

Filing of Names.

Mr. Blackburn said candidates for congress would be required to file their names so preferences might be expressed by the voters, their names to appear in alphabetical order on the ballot, delegates being free to vote as they pleased if the first ballot failed to result in a choice, but "dark" horses, or candidates not being voted for on the first ballot being barred unless proposed by a solid delegation from some one county. Candidates must pay $10 each to the chairman of the congressional committee on or before noon August 30, while delegates must file their names, with $5 each, by 4 o'clock August 27.

Still, according to Mr. Blackburn, who made the meeting secret and who would say only that a quorum was present, but admitted the presence of several proxies, a subcommittee, consisting of himself, A. H. Burnett and F. A. Brogan, were appointed to formulate rules for the primaries and carry on negotiations with the judicial committee.

Judicial Committee Meets.

The judicial committee met at the same time the congressional committee did and in the same offices—those of Brome & Burnett, in the Paxton building. Judge Bartlett resigned as chairman, owing to his appointment to the bench, and A. H. Burnett was elected chairman in his place. This meeting also was secret and information as to the proceedings were given out by Secretary H. M. Waring. He said the full committee or proxies were present, with the exception of F. P. Kirkendall and John C. Wharton. According to Mr. Waring, the judicial committee decided to hold primaries at the same time and place and with the same judges and clerks that serve in the congressional primaries, and contemplates using the same delegates for the convention later in the afternoon of September 6. One candidate for the district bench has to be nominated, as the vacancy caused by the resignation of United States District Attorney Irving A. Baxter and filled by Judge Bartlett by appointment must have an incumbent elected to it this fall. Judge Bartlett and Howard Kennedy, jr., are aspirants.

Arrangements for the judicial primaries and convention were not completed and no call was formulated or issued, it being decided to meet again next Saturday to attend to these details. H. C. Murphy, J. W. McDonald and H. M. Waring were appointed a special committee to confer with the subcommittee of the congressional committee as to details and arrangements. No action could have been taken by the judicial committee anyway, as the requisite five days' notice of meeting had not been given. It was agreed, however, to tax the candidates $150 each for filing fees and to have them submit their names to the voters for preference by ward majorities.

PEACE NOT IN SIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

eight hours after work was resumed, and to avoid any question that might arise the following notice was handed to Mr. Donnelly at the close of the conference:

Dear Sir: In accordance with the terms of our contract we tender Samuel A. McLean, jr., as our arbitrator.

Friday morning the men were ordered back to work. Within one hour they were ordered out again at all packing centers, from New York to Fort Worth, Tex., the packers not being given an average of fifteen minutes' operation to demonstrate their intention to carry out the agreement fairly.

A conference yesterday and continuance today resulted in the packers insisting that the union live up to the agreement as signed and ratified by both sides, and their refusal to consider a suggestion on the part of Mr. Donnelly that the old agreement be cancelled and a new agreement more favorable to the men out on strike be accepted in its place.

Union Leaders Issue Statement.

A committee of union leaders issued the following statement after the conference today with the packers had resulted in a disagreement:

To the Public: On Wednesday, July 20, the teamsters and mechanical trades called on the packers and requested a conference. A feeling that the situation in the stock yards was one that would cause a walkout of all employes, and to prevent this a conference was secured and an agreement was reached which, we believe, would have settled the strike if lived up to by the packers. When representatives of the strikers called upon the packers to arrange for the return of the men they were told to have all employes report for work. When the men reported the packers selected such men as they needed. This would have demoralized the men if permitted.

Great numbers of men and women were told in language unfit to repeat that they were not wanted. Hence the second strike. After the second strike was ordered the packers and representatives of the trades got together again. The packers insisted that we try and put the agreement into operation, admitted the violation and they promised to see it would not happen again. As union men we had to refuse this proposition and asked that an understanding be had which would return employes as agreed upon. This they refused. We have now offered a final proposition, which, if rejected, will cause a cessation of all work on Monday.

JOHN FITZPATRICK,
JOHN MANAGAN,
THOMAS J. KIDD.

Preparations for a Struggle.

At the stock yards tonight the packers are making preparations for a long struggle. As soon as all peace negotiations were declared futile all the heads of the different departments in the various plants were notified to hire all the workmen they could possibly obtain. From the progress that had been made up to a late hour tonight, indications are that fully 2,000 new men will have been engaged by tomorrow night. It is the intention of the packers to house these men inside the plants. Warehouses are being filled with permanent bunks and kitchens to accommodate a total of 5,500 men who, it is claimed by the packers, will be inside the plants Monday morning.

The strikers met at their various union headquarters during the afternoon and night and listened to addresses by their leaders.

Chief of Police O'Neill has sent calls for men from every precinct in Chicago to report at the stock yards station tomorrow to get acquainted with the surroundings. Chief O'Neill said tonight that the whole police force of Chicago would be at the call of the stock yards district Monday and that peace would be maintained at any price.

Strikers Greatly Excited.

Although the strikers were greatly excited over the unsuccessful efforts to settle the strike, there was little violence throughout the district.

The receipts today were the lightest in the history of the stock yards, consisting of only 400 cattle, 8,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep. The reduction was due to the action of the commission men in warning shippers to keep live stock at home till the strike has been settled. Nearly all the live stock that came yesterday was hurried out of the yards last night and sent to outside plants to be slaughtered.

Those present today were members of sub-committees appointed at yesterday's joint conference to report a basis of agreement to the full membership of the conferences. They were:

For the Packers—
Thomas Connors, representing Armour & Co.
Thomas Wilson, representing Nelson & Co.
Edward Tilden, for Libby, McNeil & Libby.
Samuel McLean, for the National Packing company.
J. E. Maurer, for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
Edward A. Cudahy, for Cudahy & Co.

For the Unions—
Thomas I. Kidd, American Federation of Labor.
William Sterling, butchers' union.
George F. Golden, packing house teamsters.
Joseph Morton, stationary firemen.
William G. Schardt, Chicago Federation of Labor.

Plants Are Shut Down.

Following yesterday's determination to shut down the killing departments until a sufficient number of nonunion men can be procured to operate the plants without imperiling the industry, not one of the big stock yards packers employed new men today, though there were many applications for work. The colored men who were dismissed just after the settlement of the strike cannot all be re-employed at present, as many of them, who are members of the Eighth regiment, Illinois national guards, are now in annual encampment at Springfield. Not since the strike began were so many idle men observed in the streets as today, and cases of minor disorder were numerous. At West Forty-sixth street and Gross avenue several hundred women joined the men in an attack upon the crowd of nonunion workers who were on their way to the yards gate. Sticks and stones were thrown. The nonunion men escaped with slight bruises by taking a flight. There were no arrests.

Submit New Proposition.

The labor leaders went into today's joint conference with the packers prepared to submit an entirely new basis for settlement of the stock yards strike. The labor representatives apparently considered the former agreement abrogated by the action of the packers yesterday. The demands call for the immediate reinstatement of gangs and meat butchers in a body.

Mayor May Return.

In response to telegrams telling of a renewal of the strike Mayor Harrison arrived in Marquette, Mich., from Huron Mountain today, but he was too late to connect with a train for Chicago. He talked over the long-distance telephone with Corporation Counsel Tolman and decided to remain in Marquette for news from the strike. Unless the strike was settled before night the mayor announced an intention to terminate his vacation and take a train that would bring him into Chicago tomorrow morning.

President Golden of the stock yards teamsters announced a delay in one portion of the sympathetic strike program. He said that the teamsters had been called together to act today on a sympathetic strike, but owing to the delay in settlement negotiations, the meeting was postponed until tomorrow.

The plants of Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co. and Swift and Company were reported as being operated in nearly all departments today with large forces, including many women and men who refused to join the strikers.

Armour & Co. claimed to have 1,828 men, independent of mechanics and 125 office employes, at work in the various departments. Four hundred were union men. Swift and Company claimed to have 1,249 men at work, including 400 old employes, and Morris & Co. 1,172, including 337 former employes, all union men.

These three plants were reported as keeping their killing departments in full operation, but were buying neither cattle, sheep nor hogs, and it was expected would stop killing in accordance with a plan announced yesterday as soon as the animals on hand are disposed of. Armour & Co. brought in seventy-five branch house employes today.

The plants of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the National Packing company were said to be tied up in all departments except the shipping.

Two things were noticable in the conference between the contending parties. President Donnelly was not on the subcommittee of labor leaders. Swift and Company did not appear to be represented on the packers committee.

A dozen or fifteen union officials were present in an ante-room and Donnelly was among these. The two sub-committees were closeted in an inner apartment.

The absence of President Donnelly from the active committee was by some regarded as a rebuke for his action of yesterday in ordering a renewal of the strike.

Conference is Fruitless.

A fruitless conference was held today between the strike leaders and representatives of the packers. The meeting broke up in a disagreement and President Donnelly's followers adjourned to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to discuss a sympathetic strike.

An ultimatum was delivered by the strikers soon after negotiations began. It was as follows:

On account of the discrimination shown by the packers and their violation of the agreement of last Wednesday all stock yards employes on a strike shall be reinstated within ten days. Those who take the initiative in reopening activities, such as the butchers, those who kill, are to be reinstated within forty-eight hours.

This was refused by representatives of the packers, who in turn asserted they were willing to adhere to the old contract and that they had named Samuel McLain as an arbitrator, according to the terms of that agreement. In the reply to the ultimatum of the strikers the employers also asserted they stood ready to remedy any errors or mistakes made in efforts to fulfill the old contract.

The union men announced that they were firm in the determination that the old agreement was made void by the alleged discrimination shown yesterday.

After the breaking up of the conference Thomas I. Kidd of the Federation of Labor, who was practically the spokesman of the labor leaders, said:

There will be no more conferences unless they are arranged for later. The packers said they would stick to the first agreement. The strikers said that the agreement had been rendered void by the discrimination yesterday and that a new agreement must be made. This new agreement provided for the taking back of the butchers within forty-eight hours and of the other men within ten days. The packers would not agree to this and peace is not in sight.

President Donnelly said that last night the packers submitted a proposal that a representative of each trade at the stock yards be at each plant to see that the old agreement was kept in the rehiring of the men to work.

This proposition was rejected by President Donnelly, the strikers position being that the former agreement had been violated and was not in effect.

Cowboys Go on Strike.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 22.—The cowboys employed at the National stock yards today inaugurated a strike in connection with the one declared by the union butchers and meat cutters. Beyond this development there was no change in the situation.

RACE DONE?

Not a Bit of It.

A man who thought his race was run made a food find that brought him back to perfect health.

"One year ago I was unable to perform any labor, in fact, I was told by my physicians that they could do nothing further for me. I was fast sinking away, for an attack of grip had left my stomach so weak it could not digest any food sufficient to keep me alive.

"There I was just wasting away, growing thinner every day and weaker, really being snuffed out simply because I could not get any nourishment from food.

"Then my sister got after me to try Grape-Nuts food which had done much good for her, and she finally persuaded me, and although no other food had done me the last bit of good, my stomach handled the Grape-Nuts from the first and this food supplied the nourishment I had needed. In three months I was so strong I moved from Albany to San Francisco and now, on my three meals of Grape-Nuts and cream every day, I am strong and vigorous and do fifteen hours' work.

"I believe the sickest person in the world could do as I do, eat three meals of nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream and soon be on their feet again in the flush of best health like me.

"Not only am I in perfect physical health again, but my brain is stronger and clearer than it ever was on the old diet. I hope you will write to the names I send you about Grape-Nuts for I want to see my friends well and strong.

"Just think that a year ago I was dying, but today, although I am over 55 years of age, most people take me to be less than 45, and I feel just as young as I look." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

LOOK FOR PROLONGED FIGHT

Strikers and Packers Are Firm and Prepare for Big Struggle.

GENERAL SYMPATHETIC STRIKE NEXT

Manager of One Plant Expresses Hope of Early Settlement, but Will Resume Business if Contest Continues.

Late Saturday afternoon Vice President Vail received a telegram from President Donnelly in Chicago stating that no agreement had been reached at the conference between the packers and representatives of the amalgamated association. The telegram further stated that the teamsters and allied trades had notified the packers that unless a settlement was reached by Monday there would be a general strike.

All the packing house managers at South Omaha received telegraphic advices from Chicago to the effect that the conference had been closed without an agreement having been reached.

When asked what would be the result here in case a settlement was not reached by Monday, one of the packers here said: "If the strike continues we shall use every effort to fill the places of the strikers and proceed to operate the plants."

General Manager Murphy of Cudahy's and General Manager Howe of Armour's expressed the hope that a satisfactory agreement would be reached so that the packing plants might be opened for business at an early date.

There was little said about President Donnelly's telegram at labor headquarters. Some of the men seemed disappointed that the conference had adjourned without result. While none of the leaders wanted to be quoted, some made the statement that the fight was now on to a finish.

"We are confident," said one of the men, "that we will win this fight. All of the men in South Omaha are standing firm and do not propose to give in. We can hold out for a long time."

Look for Telling Blow.

The unemployed expect a telling blow will be struck when the mechanical workers are called out. It is the firm belief of the strikers that these craftsmen will be called out not later than Monday noon, unless a settlement is reached during Monday forenoon. These crafts are represented in the mechanical workers: Stationary engineers and firemen, electrical workers, steam fitters, woodworkers (box makers, etc.), machinists, coopers and carpenters.

Several weeks before the first strike was called the mechanical workers submitted a new scale to the packers at all of the points involved in the present strike. South Omaha is the only packing center that has taken up this scale. Negotiations between the packers and the mechanical workers were pending here at the time the strike was called, but no settlement has been arrived at.

In case the engineers and firemen go out the packers assert they will not have a very hard time in filling their places as many stationary engineers and firemen are out of employment during the summer months.

Should the mechanical workers be called out it is estimated that the ranks of the strikers would be increased by nearly if not quite 1,000 men.

In case a general strike is declared and the packers here try to import men the supposition is that an effort will be made to induce the importations not to go to work. However, just what action will be taken has not been decided upon by the strike leaders. The fact that a federal injunction is now in force tends to make the strikers very cautious about talking their plans to the public.

No Pickets Posted.

No pickets were posted yesterday or last night and the understanding is that none will be until it is positively known that all efforts to settle the strike have failed.

Saturday was a quiet day, not only for the strikers, but for the packers as well. Little work was going on around the plants except the loading of refrigerator cars. Armour slaughtered a few cattle and some work was performed in nearly every department. A few of the nonunion men who left the plants Friday morning returned yesterday for another try at the job.

All of the packers have made arrangements to pay Monday for the half day's work last Friday.

During Saturday afternoon and evening fewer men were to be seen on the streets than any day since the strike began. Less than the usual number gathered at labor headquarters. The only feature of the afternoon was the serving of several copies of the federal injunction on some of the leaders.

In speaking of the injunction, Vice President Vail said:

"I intend to live within the law." More than this Mr. Vail would not say. He declined to discuss the order of the court or any of the phases of the case.

Fifteen cars of live stock arrived at the yards yesterday. None of the packers was on the market and the stock will be held in pens until the packing houses are again in operation.

In order not to work a hardship on the farmers who shipped to this market yesterday and the day before, General Manager Kenyon has reduced the price of feed one-half. Hay is now $10 a ton, corn 50 cents a bushel and oats 50 cents a bushel.

Referring to this reduction, Mr. Kenyon said:

"We sent out into the country after the stock and the farmers shipped in good faith. In order that no hardship may be imposed upon the farmers I cut the price of feed right in two. The present prices are about the regular market price. These prices will be maintained until the packers are able to slaughter again."

Merchants in South Omaha are considerably discouraged at the present outlook, but they hope for the best.

Schwab Leaves American Foundries.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The directors of the American Steel Foundries company have accepted the resignation of Charles M. Schwab, who recently disposed of his stock in the company.

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