

THIRST FOR WAR

British People Favor Force With Russia.

MINISTRY IS IN A DILEMMA

It Realizes Policy Fostered by King Will Be Repudiated.

PRESS IS WITH THE PUBLIC

Papers Which Have Heretofore Advised Caution Assume Distinctly Hostile Tone in Discussing Seizure of the Malacca.

LONDON, July 20.—The Associated Press tonight interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red Sea. As a result of these inquiries, there is shown to be a hostile feeling against Russia, of a strength and bitterness almost without precedent. The most conservative men, who have been in the service of the government for many years, and who openly deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal War, tonight frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded as Russia's violations of treaty and her piratical attack on British commerce.

The warlike tone of such papers like the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post and the Daily Telegraph, which in national crises almost invariably have advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom, the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge. Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially after her South African experience, must not at all costs, be drawn into the Far Eastern struggle, are among the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident in the Red Sea.

Fate of Ministry in Balance.

Those few officials at the Foreign Office who are in full possession of all details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at a settlement with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne will now be indignantly repudiated by all parties in the House of Commons, and involve with the public the downfall of any ministry advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained, however, by the Foreign Office to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public, and no step will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to the settlement of all important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

War Is Openly Contemplated.

Every other London morning paper devotes its leading editorial to a similar view of the present situation. War with Russia is openly contemplated by the most conservative of the empire as a contingency which must be met, but nevertheless inevitable in the event of the seizure of the Malacca, unless speedy reparation be made or what is alleged to be a dire insult to the British flag.

Such organs as the Daily News and Chronicle, representing the extremes of the Liberal party, which took an implacable stand against the Boer War, urge the government to take every step to retrieve the honor of the British nation. The keynote of the Standard's editorial in declaring that the Malacca must not be allowed to leave Port Said under the Russian flag is as follows:

Press Fosters the Danger.

The unlooked-for developments in the Dardanelles and in the Red Sea embarrass Lord Lansdowne more than the circumstances themselves would indicate. The government, weakened by internal dissensions, could scarcely stand for a day against a demand for reprisals against Russia, and this very danger is being assiduously fostered by leading government newspapers. The news that there may be an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, as the result of an interview between Emperor Nicholas and Count Lamsdorff, given in the Associated Press dispatches from St. Petersburg, is not yet known to the British public and press. If such an adjustment eventuates, it will let Premier Balfour's government out of one of the most awkward and most serious crises it has had to face in its checkered career, but it will undoubtedly be several months before the British public can forget what has been described as the most humiliating incident in British history since the Dutch victoriously entered the Thames.

CZAR IS MUCH DISPLEASED.

Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, Is Called in Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Associated Press has just been informed that Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, expressed his 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 public attitude, if the report be correct, will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

May Intercept American Steamers.

PARIS, July 21.—The Temps, discussing the passage of the Vladivostok squadron through the Straits of Tsugaru, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the eastern coast of Japan, or to intercept American merchant steamers, which are supplying Japan with all sorts of provisions through the port of Yokohama.

BIG STRIKE ENDS

Packers and Union Agree to Arbitration.

RESUME WORK AT ONCE

All Are to Be Re-Employed in Forty-Five Days.

THREE MEN WILL FORM BOARD

Their Decision Is to Be Final, but Any Employees Who Have Grievance at Expiration of Time Limit Are to Be Heard.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The strike of the packing-house employes begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry through the country, was settled here tonight at a conference between representatives of the packers, officials of the Meatcutters' Union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stockyards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Pending the decision of the arbitration board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employes are to be reinstated within 45 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 cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

Will Return to Work at Once.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they are 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 tonight to arbitrate, M. J. Donnelly, the strike leader, had got into communication with the allied trades union, with the leaders of the strikers 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 the allied craft of the stockyards, 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 yesterday and sent a final appeal to the packers asking for a three-sided conference today 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, this appeal of the allied trades unions received a favorable response from the packers and today's conference was the result.

Agreement Entered Into.

The agreement entered into between the representatives of the packers and strikers follows:

"Wages and working conditions of all employes now on strike to be submitted to arbitration, each party to this agreement having the privilege of bringing before the arbitrators any question of wages or conditions, or any other grievance they may have, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators; the packing companies signing this agreement to re-employ all employes now out of work as fast as possible, without discrimination; employes to return to work at the wages received when going on strike, pending the decision of the arbitrators; arbitrators to consist of three practical packing-house men to be selected as follows:

"One representative of the packing-house companies; one representative of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; these two to select a third member. The two first shall meet within 48 hours after resumption of work, proceed to select the third member and shall meet daily for that purpose until this duty has been completed.

"When the third member has been selected, the three shall meet daily unless adjournment be had by unanimous consent until the final conclusion has been reached and the award made. Any former employes not re-employed within 45 days after date that work is resumed to have the privilege of submitting his or her case to the board of arbitration."

Packers Yield a Point.

The agreement reached at tonight's conference is practically the same as the proposition made last Saturday to the packers by Mr. Donnelly. The only difference is that in Saturday's communication, Mr. Donnelly insisted that the strikers be taken back to work within

TOWNS IN NEED

Flood-Sweet Mitchell Calls for Aid.

DEBRIS MUST BE MOVED

Several Families Have Lost Homes and Possessions.

THE TOTAL LOSS IS \$75,000

Heppner Relief Committee Is Called Together on Receipt of News and Substantial Aid Will Be Given Sufferers.

MITCHELL'S CALL FOR AID.

MITCHELL, Ore., July 18.—At a mass meeting held here today steps were taken to try and relieve the calamity which overtook us a few days ago. The object of the meeting is as follows: We, your committee on resolutions, appointed at a mass meeting of the citizens of Mitchell, assembled July 15, 1904, beg leave to report as follows:

That whereas our town was scourged and flooded by high water on July 11, 1904, great quantities of debris have been deposited in our town, which will create sickness and death if not removed immediately, and that several families have lost their homes and all their possessions.

That the news having gone abroad and was published in the daily papers of Portland, Ore., that "Mitchell was not in need of any outside aid"; therefore, it is

Resolved, That the town of Mitchell, Ore., does need outside aid to clean up the debris and to help the homeless.

Therefore, we, the citizens of the town of Mitchell, in mass meeting assembled, do appeal to the people of Oregon for any aid they can give us.

Signed:

A. HELMS, JR.
J. E. ADAMSON,
J. P. PROVINCE,
R. H. JENKINS, Chairman,
J. E. ADAMSON, Secretary.

Any one desiring to make any contributions should send them to Eugene Looney or H. A. Waterman, the committee appointed to receive funds.

Roosevelt Had Metcalf at Work.

OSTERVILLE, N. J., July 20.—President Roosevelt closely watched the developments of the beef strike. By his express direction, Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, through special agents of the department, had begun collecting all obtainable information regarding the strike for probable future use. The President manifested concern over the strike, not on account of its possible political bearing, but because of the serious financial strain it put on the beef consumers. It is reported, too, that such a conflict between capital and labor should have been precipitated, a conflict that entailed serious loss to both sides.

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Protest is filed with Russia. Page 2.
Ministry faces the greatest crisis in its checkered career. Page 3.
Japanese pursue flanking tactics, as if intending to attack Liao Yang. Page 5.
Foreign.
France demands the Vatican recall letters asking Belgium to resign, or she will sever relations. Page 6.
Mrs. Maybrick, the famous English prisoner, is set free and leaves for France. Page 6.
Domestic.
There being no room in Federal building at Portland, Oregon, the great many people who are in need of shoes, some in need of so small a thing as a pair of stockings, without the means of purchasing them, are not pleading for themselves, though I suffered the loss of my dwelling and its contents, a loss of about \$1000, and to see that little cottage float away on that torrent of water, mud, brush, timber, etc., it was about 600 feet from my door, but before we could get 100 feet away, my dwelling was riding the waves, and all we could do was to stand and watch the torrent carry everything that stood in its path.

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PARKER SAVED IT

Cleveland Reviews the Democratic Platform.

GOLD POLICY FILLS BLANK

Two Verdicts of the People Convince the Rank and File.

"STEADY" IS HIS WATCHWORD

Ex-President Says It Is Time for Those Most Solicitous for Restoration of Party to Sanity to Be Cool-Headed.

NEW YORK, July 20.—"Steady, Democrats, steady," is the title of an article by Grover Cleveland, which will be printed in Colliers for July 23. In it Mr. Cleveland lauds the action of Judge Parker in sending his gold telegram to the St. Louis Convention, and expresses his satisfaction with the platform, and adds:

"If sometime during the last week of the Democratic party to health and sanity, have felt depressed by certain convention incidents relating to the money question, it is certainly not time for them, and for all who love true Democracy, to survey calmly the situation as it appears since the dust and swelter of convention controversies have passed away.

"Such a survey is full of congratulation and hope. In the first place, it creates the assurance that the National Democracy as an organization has been freed from the illusions that have made it weak, and has entered upon a period of old-time vigor and strength. This is too apparent for denial.

"Pledged to Gold Standard.

"No action of Democracy's representatives assembled in the late convention can be construed in any other way than as an acknowledgment of the estimate of the gold standard, and a willing pledge to its maintenance. This condition should of itself be sufficient to so fill our measure of satisfaction as to cause us to forget any fears or trepidation that may have vexed us during the days just passed.

"I do not overlook the fact that two clear and unimpeached verdicts of the people stand recorded in favor of the gold standard and that its perpetuity has been secured by Federal enactment, but I insist that, in refusing to indulge any further free silver or double standard vagaries, the convention did not, on account of existing conditions, merely make a virtue of necessity, but that it voiced instead an actual and wholesome change in sentiment among the rank and file of Democrats.

"Here is found abundantly sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of all those who love true Democracy. I want to go further than this and to express a reverent belief that certain convention utterances, apparently unworkable, have worked together for Democracy's good, and that a happy outcome has been reached through a leading, wiser and more certain than the witness of man could have devised.

"Senator Tillman and I have occasionally differed, but I hope he will take no offense if I applaud and give hearty concurrence to his expression of the belief that 'Providence has taken kindly to our affairs.'"

Parker Filled the Blank.

After quoting Judge Parker's message to the St. Louis Convention, Mr. Cleveland says:

"Those Democrats who have been impatient of the silence of the party's candidate ought to be satisfied with the effectiveness of his first utterance. It filled the blank in a disabled platform; it gave leadership to the Democratic cause and rallied supporters by thousands and tens of thousands to the Democratic standard.

"No man ever did so much for the cause in so short a time, and in so compact a form, as was done by our candidate when he sent his message to the St. Louis Convention. He has reminded all who profess Democratic principles that they also have work to do if they, like him, would do the patriotic political duty the time demands."

IOWA BANK IS ROBBED.

Entire Front of the Building Is Wrecked by Explosion.

Davenport, Ia., July 20.—The East Moline Bank, the East Moline building at East Moline, Ill., was entered by robbers at 2:35 this morning, the entire front of the building was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite near the vault. Details as to the amount obtained are not at present ascertained.

Northern Pacific Dividend.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The directors of the Northern Pacific Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1/2 per cent, both payable August 1 "to those lawfully entitled to receive the same." The January dividend was 1 1/2 per cent, without any extra dividend, but the April dividend was the same as that declared today.

Denver Politician.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—Thomas Maloney, a Denver politician, died at his home several weeks ago for his health, seeking a lower altitude.

RELIEF COMMITTEE MEETS

Heppner Relief Committee Is Called Together on Receipt of News and Substantial Aid Will Be Given Sufferers.

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Utah Delegates Named.

SALT LAKE, July 20.—Governor Wells has appointed the following delegates from Utah to attend the seventh annual session of the American Mining Congress which convenes at Portland, Ore., August 22:

Senator Thomas Kearns, Senator Reed Smoot, Congressman Joseph Howell, Professor J. E. Talmage, W. H. Child, John Derr, C. C. Goodwin, C. L. Reed, Harry Joseph, F. T. Farnsworth, James E. Jennings, Simon Bamberg, C. E. Loose, John A. Kirby and ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon.

Another Ship for Black Sea.

LONDON, July 21.—The correspondent at Odessa of the Standard telegraphing under date of July 20, says:

"Another volunteer fleet steamer proceeded hence tonight to Sebastopol for coal and armament, preparatory to leaving the Black Sea.

"Two of the remaining five volunteer fleet steamers here will follow shortly."