

TO END STRIKE

Butchers, Grocers and Others Hold Conference.

WILL WAIT ON THE PACKERS

Effort Will Be Made to Settle Struggle by Mediation—Gompers Asked to Come to Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Determined efforts are now being made to settle the stockyards' strike by mediation. Negotiations begun today between the retail butchers and grocers' association with representatives of several labor unions, which will undoubtedly be involved in the strike, should it be prolonged much longer, resulted tonight in the appointment of a committee composed of those who attended today's meeting, to negotiate with the packers tomorrow morning in an attempt to bring about a joint meeting between the employers and the striking unions. It was the sentiment of all who attended today's conference that should the meeting be arranged between the two opposing interests, a settlement satisfactory to both sides could be realized.

Meantime, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been summoned from New York to see if he cannot accomplish something through mediation. Mr. Gompers will arrive here Sunday morning.

The packers tonight declined to make any comment on what, if any success might be expected from the meeting.

"We cannot very well discuss this matter now," said one of the packers' representatives tonight. "We now have our affairs in a better condition than at any time since the strike was declared, and as for myself, I am unable to see on what grounds we could meet the strikers."

Under the direction of Mayor Harrison, who was urged to take the step by a committee composed of labor leaders and several aldermen, an investigation into the sanitary conditions of the various packing plants where strike breakers are being housed was begun today. Several of the plants were visited, but no flagrant violations of the law were found. The investigations will be continued.

Tonight the packers sent a communication to Mayor Harrison, denying that they are keeping lodging houses not in compliance with the ordinances.

ARMY IS AWAY.

The Russians are Retracting North of Liao Yang.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—Again the chance of a decisive battle between General Kuropatkin and the commander of the Japanese army seems to be disappearing. According to a statement issued by the general staff tonight, rains are again falling over a wide area of Manchuria with the prospect of impeding operations, but even more important is the information reaching the Associated Press tonight from an exceptional source that the Japanese have once more delayed too long. General Kuropatkin has now withdrawn the bulk of his army safely north of Liao Yang.

According to this information, the Japanese have about 300,000 men in the armies operating against Kuropatkin, rendering it too hazardous for him to risk a general engagement. The general staff has no information bearing on the reported presence of a large force of Japanese at Pailuhui, a place that cannot be located on available maps. The report agrees, however, with the general tenor of the information received by the Associated Press and here given, that General Kuropatkin is already retreating north of Liao Yang.

The advantages of the new Japanese base at Niu Chwang in greatly simplifying the problem of provisioning their army is fully realized. The rumor that they are moving up towards Siantin, a short distance west of Mukden, from Niu Chwang is generally believed.

The appearance of the Japanese on the other side of Mukden would almost pocket General Kuropatkin and he resolved to accept battle with his whole army at Liao Yang.

New York Firemen Called Out.

Washington, Aug. 12.—President Timothy Healy, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, this afternoon ordered a sympathetic strike of the firemen in the New York packing houses. About 85 men will go out under this order. The strike was ordered by telephone, President Healy being called from the convention of his organization for the purpose. A committee was appointed by the convention to raise a relief fund of \$5,000 to aid the firemen in the strike in South Omaha, Sioux City and St. Louis.

Bandits Surprise Russia.

London, Aug. 12.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard says that 3,000 Chinese bandits attacked the Russian camp in the Tieh Pass August 2. The Russians were taken by surprise and many were killed.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS.

Institution in Iowa Supported by All Denominations.

"In a low whisper, looking up, she said, 'I am so hungry—do not turn away. Give me a penny, please, to buy some bread. For I have eaten nothing all this day.'"

"The upturned face and whisper soft and low, 'I lean with a power that would not be denied. And as she spoke her pale lips trembled so, 'Crush'd in an instant all my selfish pride.'"

"She sits beside me, in these happier years, With angel face, tho' still a child in form. And when she prays, I hear thro' grateful tears, Her thanks to Him who shelters from the storm."

Twenty-one years ago three little children were suddenly bereft of father and mother—they were friendless and homeless; but it was only one of the many similar instances happening every day—only three little children left friendless and homeless; that was all. But it was a crucial moment in at least one life. Rev. J. G. Lemen was at that time pastor of a large church in Council Bluffs, Ia. This man, whose heart was large enough to find a place for every unfortunate one, took these children into his own home, where they shared the same loving, tender care that was bestowed upon his own little ones. It was not long before he learned of other children who had been left to the cold mercies of a selfish world. Moved with compassion, he took these, also, to his already overcrowded home. Then came the test; money was needed. He had a few thousand dollars which he had saved up for a rainy day. He little knew what the Master had in store for him; but he was obedient, and when the news came that other little helpless ones had been left alone, fatherless and motherless, and the command came to take these also, to the ordinary man, with his house filled to overflowing and a large congregation looking to him to be fed spiritually, it would have seemed like an impossibility; not so, however, with this man; it was enough for him to know that his Master approved of it and bid him to do it. As he stepped out upon His promises and obeyed the command to go forward, the way opened before him, and when he had exhausted his own competency, never doubting but that a way would be provided to supply their needs, He who owns the cattle upon a thousand hills moved upon the hearts of His faithful subjects to send of their substance that these little, homeless ones might be cared for. Larger quarters became necessary, and they were secured.

From a small beginning, twenty-one years ago, the Christian Home has grown until now about two hundred and fifteen children are cared for there, and two thousand have been placed in good Christian families. The real estate consists of about twenty-five cottages and other buildings, all owned by an organization which has been formed through the efforts of Mr. Lemen with a view of making it a permanent organization.

The scrupulous neatness and order that pervades the entire institution, the loving salutation of "Hello papa!" that rings out from every quarter as he passes about the grounds, and the remarkable executive ability he displays in all the management of the affairs of the Home, are sufficient to impress every visitor that it is no ordinary man who has been called to this great and noble work. Children are taken here from any part of the globe, and have the best possible care and training. You, my readers, wherever you may be, may have a part in this grand work. It is a labor of love in behalf of all homeless, suffering children everywhere. The children are frequently adopted by Christian people, but are never allowed to go from the Home excepting into Christian families who are properly vouched for and families of children are never separated. The Christian Home is non-sectarian, but is heartily endorsed and supported by all denominations. It takes children from every state and it is not a local affair, but belongs to the world.

We have given this brief description of the Christian Home with the hope that all who read it will become interested in its welfare. If you have money which the Master desires you to use for such purposes, send it to this Home. There is no institution that is more worthy of your gift than this.

They publish a valuable paper called "The Word and The Way;" subscription price, only twenty-five cents per year. We assure you that if you will subscribe for it, you will get more than your money's worth, and we hope you will forward at once twenty-five cents or \$1 for yourself and three friends. Volumes might be written about this Home did space permit.

For further information and proper description of the work, address Christian Home, Council Bluffs, Ia.
A Friend of Homeless Children.

Massacre Is Feared.

London, Aug. 13.—James Bryce, member of the house of commons, has received a telegram stating that the Kurds are invading the province of Bayazid, and a massacre of the Armenians is feared. Five hundred Armenians fled to the Russian frontier and were pursued by Turkish soldiers and Kurds. An insurgent band came to the assistance of the Armenians, and heavy fighting ensued, many on both sides being killed. Cossacks also fired on the Armenians and afterwards plundered them.

RIGHTS IN WAR

Hay Makes Declaration Regarding Neutral Nations.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH RUSSIA

Latter Country Once Took Occasion to Dissent From the Inclusion of Coal as Contraband.

Washington, Aug. 10.—"The recognition in principle, of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war, might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states, of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. Such an extension of the principle, by treating coal and other fuel, and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war, simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a nonblockaded port of a belligerent, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral commerce."

The circular is based on a declaration by the Russian government that coal, naphtha, alcohol and other fuels have been declared contraband.

While cotton could be made into clothing for the military uses of a belligerent, the secretary adds that a military use might possibly be made of foodstuffs of every description which might be shipped from neutral ports to the blockaded ports of a belligerent. The principle under consideration might, therefore, he says, "be extended so as to apply to every article of human use, which might be declared contraband of war simply because it might ultimately become useful to a belligerent for military purposes."

The secretary speaks of coal and other fuel and cotton as being employed for a great many innocent purposes, and that many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, adding:

"And no sufficient presumption of an intended warlike use seems to be afforded by the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port." He declares that the recognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. This, the secretary contends, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of commerce.

Secretary Hay directs attention to the West African conference in 1884, when Russia "took occasion to dissent vigorously from the inclusion of coal among such articles contraband of war, and declared that she would categorically refuse her consent to any articles in any treaty or instrument whatever, which would imply its recognition as such."

TALKS PLAINLY TO TURKEY.

Hay Informs Her American Publicance Is Nearly Exhausted.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary Hay today bluntly told Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister here, that the patience of the American government is well nigh exhausted. The minister is expected to communicate this information to his home government speedily. Chekib Bey had no instructions from the Porte when he called at the state department today. He had seen the newspaper reports of the state department to Second Minister Leishman's efforts diplomatically at Constantinople by the presence of a fleet of American warships in Turkish waters, and he doubted the reports. Secretary Hay soon satisfied him on that point, and the minister returned to his legation to frame a dispatch for the information of the Turkish foreign office.

He did not care to make a statement himself as to the nature of his interview with Secretary Hay. There appeared to be an impression in the mind of the Turkish statesman that because the president of the United States could not make war without the consent of congress, he thereby was estopped from indulging in a demonstration to forward his purpose to secure fair treatment for the Americans in Turkey. When Chekib Bey left the state department he evidently was in a state of concern over what he had heard.

Fired on by Japanese Boat.

Niu Chwang, Aug. 10.—A Japanese gunboat, which has returned here from a trip up the river, reports that she fired a few shots at the sunken Russian gunboat Sivoch, which, it is stated, was scuttled by her crew and not blown up. The Russians destroyed their stores before leaving for Hancheng, either owing to being in a hurry or on account of defective transportation. All is quiet here and trade is fairly brisk, considering the circumstances. Everybody apparently is well contented with the Japanese occupation.

Rush for North Dakota Land.

Devil's Lake, N. D., Aug. 10.—From 3,000 to 4,000 strangers were in Devil's Lake today when the government opened the registration booth. Twelve hundred persons registered today.

MEANS MOVE TOWARD MUKDEN.

Japanese Concentration Shows Attempt Will Be Made to Cut Line.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Although Lieutenant General Sakharoff reports that there is no change in the situation around Liao Yang, it is evident from the special dispatches to the Associated Press from Liao Yang and Siantin that the Japanese are continuing their preparations for a flanking movement which may possibly alter the nature of the expected engagement at Liao Yang, and which may also further delay the crucial development.

The concentration of a strong Japanese force at Siamatze indicates an intention to press forward toward Mukden, and if possible to cut the communications and prevent General Kuropatkin from retiring northward. General Kuropatkin is evidently aware of this move, and is sending out reconnoitering parties from Siantin along the Siamatze road. This is shown by the slight encounter with a Japanese outpost within 30 miles of Siantin. The Japanese are also bringing strong forces from Yinkow.

Column marching from Niu Chwang with the evident intention of flanking Liao Yang from the westward, included 10,000 Chinese from the island of Formosa, who are Japanese subjects. The Associated Press correspondent at Liao Yang points to the alarming character of this development, and fears that the example may prove contagious. If the local Chinese are induced to join the Japanese it will be impossible to distinguish the Formosan and Manchurian Chinese. This revives the specter of Chinese enrollment, with the more remote possibility of foreign entanglements.

There is considerable anxiety regarding the presence of General Yuan Shi Kai, commander in chief of the Chinese forces, and General Ma, with strong forces of troops in the north, lest, should a convenient opportunity present itself, they would be tempted to overstep the bounds of neutrality.

ALASKA MAY FIND FAULT.

Department Docs for Bankers What It Would Not for Territory.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The postoffice department, by issuing an order today at the behest of capitalists and bankers of New York, eliminating all weight restrictions on first class mail matter addressed to foreign countries where domestic rates do not apply, lays itself open to criticism of discriminating against Alaska. Last winter an effort was made to induce the department to waive the weight restrictions on first-class mail matter, so that Alaska miners might ship their gold to states by mail in packages weighing more than four pounds, but this privilege was denied. Shippers represented through congressmen that they were now at the mercy of the transportation companies, who were charging exorbitant rates to bring gold to the states, and they therefore sought the privilege of shipping by mail. The department then held it could not amend its regulation. Now, however, it amends the regulation in order that the banks may more conveniently ship their securities abroad.

VEST IS NO MORE.

Ex-Senator Passes Away at His Home in Missouri.

Sweet Springs, Mo., Aug. 10.—After lingering for weeks between life and death, ex-Senator George Vest passed peacefully away yesterday. He had been so near death for the last three days that the end came without a struggle. He was conscious until about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when he sank into a state of coma from which he never aroused. He lost the power of speech Saturday morning, but for several days before that he talked very imperfectly, and during the last 36 hours of his life his breathing was barely perceptible. The flutter of his pulse was all that showed that life still remained.

At the bedside when the end came were his wife, Dr. Jarvis, the family physician; Senator Vest's son Alexander, his daughter, Mrs. George P. Jackson, and her husband, and Mrs. Thompson, a niece of Mrs. Vest. The remains were taken to St. Louis last evening for interment in the private car of A. A. Allen, vice president and general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.

Will Inspect Submarine Mines.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Captain George F. Barney, of the artillery corps, was today detailed for special duty as inspector of submarine mines, and will proceed to the harbors of San Diego, the mouth of the Columbia river and Puget sound for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the condition and sufficiency of submarine mining material and the scope and extent of submarine instruction in those harbors. Upon completion of this duty he will report to the commanding officer of the artillery district of Puget sound.

Japanese Losses Put at 23,000.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The Russ estimates that the Japanese losses thus far as a result of the siege of Port Arthur, aggregate 23,000 men.

FORESTS BURN

Great Damage Throughout Montana by Fire.

IDAHO TIMBER SUFFERS ALSO

Homes of Settlers Destroyed and Many People Have Narrow Escapes With Their Lives.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—A Kallipelli special to the Miner says: Forest fires are still raging with unabated fury in the timber lands of this county and from all reports received thus far, the damage will run into the thousands of dollars. Small holders of timber land are the chief sufferers. They are not only losing their timber but their cabins and home buildings as well as their stock of provisions, hay and grain are being rapidly consumed. Their condition in many instances will be deplorable. The fires are not only confined to the forests surrounding this city, but the finest lumber sections in Northern Montana are suffering. The thickly wooded sections about Sterling, Atlanta and Fieber river are burning, as well as the timber west of Libby and between Troy and Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

About half a dozen frame buildings on the outskirts of White Fish have been burned. Several buildings belonging to a rancher named Hoffman near by also have been destroyed. The sawmill of Baker Bros., was burned. The people living in the timbered sections are all fighting the fire, but are almost powerless to check its advances. Much hay between White Fish and Columbia Falls has been burned, as well as all meadow land in the section where the fires are raging.

Fires raging in North Fork of Flathead river country are doing much damage to the timber in the Flathead forest reservation, and people returning from that section report that the distance around the fire at that point at present exceeds 15 miles.

A White Fish report says the timber is on fire on both sides of the county wagon road and it was with difficulty a courier was able to urge his horse through, having a narrow escape from the fire. The roads are now said to be utterly impassable.

The fire at Belton was extinguished this week after it had done great damage to the timber, but at Colam and in that vicinity it is still eating its way through the heavy forests.

A forest fire in the Crazy mountains, 20 miles north of Big Timber, has done considerable damage in the last few days. The fire started Sunday and has gradually increased until it has burned over a large stretch of heavily wooded country. Among the timber burned is some of the most valuable in that district.

MONTANA NEEDS MOISTURE.

Unless Rain Soon Comes, Loss of Stock Will Be Great.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—Advice received from throughout the state the past week depict a serious state of affairs on the big ranges in Eastern and Northern Montana, and unless heavy rain is soon forthcoming considerable loss of stock will ensue. The Northern Montana ranges in many localities resemble a desert, former watering holes and springs being dry and parched. Many of the ranges have had to be abandoned and the stock driven long distances for water. So bad have the conditions become that the state humane officers have interfered and compelled stockmen to drive herds into localities far removed, where some grass and water still remain, though even then the supply is scanty.

Stock shipments have been almost entirely suspended as a result of the strike of the packing house employes, and the thousands of head of cattle roaming the plains which could otherwise have been shipped East make the problem of caring for the animals one of extreme seriousness. While the Eastern Montana ranges still bear considerable grass, those in the Northern section of the state are in many instances almost devoid of feed.

Montana's Mineral Production.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The report of Assayer B. H. Tatem, at Helena, shows that the receipts of the United States assay office in Montana for the month of July, 1904, were \$184,453.24 from Montana, as compared with \$180,546.32 for July, last year. The grand total of receipts from all sources was \$221,463.66, against \$216,162.08 for a year ago. The biggest increase in receipts was reported from Fergus county, the receipts from that quarter being \$92,564, showing an increase of \$23,883.

Forest Fires in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The Miner advises from Missoula state that information has been received there that two big forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Heron and Vermillion, on Cherry creek, one of the most thickly wooded sections in Missoula county.