

If You Can Be Happy With a Business That Does Not Grow You Can Be Happy Without Advertising.

10 PAGES IN LATEST EDITION

ALL READY TO ENGAGE IN BATTLE.

Japanese and Russian Armies Are Grimly Facing Each Other Across Liank River.

LONG LINES OF INFANTRY.

Gen. Keller Lives Like a Simple Soldier, His Staff Being Quartered in a Native Hut.

RESULT OF LOSS OF KAI CHOU.

Probably Means Evacuation of Newchwang—Renders Kurapatkin's Position Extremely Serious.

Shut-Klay, 11 miles west of Liank River, July 12.—The opposing armies are grimly facing each other on the heights across the Liank river, ready to engage in a death grapple.

The Liank crosses the main Liao Yang-Feng Hang Wang Cheng road, 2.5 miles east of Liang Yang. It flows north into the Tai Tse river, which passes through Liang Yang and empties into the Liang river.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who arrived here after a 35 mile ride from Siao Liang, saw long lines of infantry and troops winding up the heights across the Liank river. At Liang Yang a look-out, stationed in a tree-top, pointed out the way to Gen. Keller's headquarters, near Kurapatkin's headquarters in the hills. In a plain field the correspondent saw Gen. Keller, living like a simple soldier, his staff quartered in a native hut and was the general looked cheerful and was friendly to his reporters. He talked of the engagement of Hoi Yan.

Around the general's tent were many officers of the guard, the British and American. To see which side was weathered, the Cossack officers one could scarcely believe them to be the dashing guardians of the Russian capital. They have become hardened fighters, and in the advance posts of the eastern army and the Japanese. The whole army is anxious to fight Gen. Kurapatkin, whose headquarters are entrenched on the other side of the river. The burning question is, who will be the first to cross the broad valley of the Liank river.

RESULT OF KAI CHOU'S LOSS.

St. Petersburg, July 12, p. m.—Col. Nevskiy, of the general staff, in an interview today, says that the loss of Kai Chou will probably be the evacuation of Newchwang.

Gen. Kurapatkin's position is more difficult than that which he occupies in the South Africa. It is as Lord Roberts received his supplies by rail via Constantinople, Cairo and Central Africa. It will be a long time before Kurapatkin can mount a serious attack and men to assume the offensive. In the meanwhile, he will have to fight rear guard actions, perhaps giving up important positions, like Newchwang, which are of vastly more consequence than Kai Chou.

JAPANESE PROCLAMATIONS.

Liao Yang, July 12.—A boxful of Japanese proclamations, which are addressed to Russian soldiers who surrendered, has been brought here from Ta Teh Kiao. Many of them were scattered about Gen. Mischenko's men.

The head is frightful, thermometers registering 104 in the shade.

RUSSIAN SICK.

Since Rains Began Number Has Increased Very Greatly.

St. Petersburg, July 12, 3:30 p. m.—An official statement of the number of sick and wounded belonging to the Manchurian army, shows a great increase in cases after a few days rain and also a large number of deaths. The figures are according to the latest strength of the army. Before the rains, to July 26, the total was: Officers, 1,000; privates, 10,000; of whom wounded officers numbered 200 and privates 2,000; of whom 1,000 were suffering from dysentery and 1,000 from typhoid. There was one case of plague and not a single case of cholera.

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DYING OF POISON.

Miss Bardoff, the Alleged Victim of Another Woman.

New York, July 12.—Miss Bardoff, 27 years old, a hair dresser, residing here, died of poison, it is dying from the effects of poison which she had taken administered by a woman whose identity has not yet been learned. Miss Bardoff was brought home yesterday by the myrtle house in a state of collapse. The young woman and her children were playing nearby, and leaving Bardoff with off a condition. When Miss Bardoff was brought to a hospital, she was not so seriously ill as she had been. She had resigned consciousness.

Fire Damages the San Jacinto.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The steamship San Jacinto, of the Mallory line, was damaged by a fire which broke out in the engine room. The vessel was built by the Roach shipbuilding company at a cost of half a million dollars, and was launched about a year ago. It was completed in San Francisco and is owned by the Roach company. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the engine room. The flames burned so hotly that the vessel was in such an inoperable position that the firemen had to be rescued by a tugboat. A score of firemen were overcome by the heat and smoke.

Chicago, July 12.—Without waiting until the hour set for a general strike of the 49,600 employees in the nine principal meat packing centers of the country, beef cutters at the stock yards here quit work considerably ahead of the time expected. The men who thus anticipated the strike were 700 in number.

Before there was any actual cessation of work Chief of Police O'Neill made a tour of the stock yards with a view to deciding the best manner of disposing of the police for protection against possible violence. Half of the total number of policemen at the stock yards station and at the two adjoining stations were ordered held in reserve to be available to meet any outbreak. Other stations were similarly ordered to be prepared for extra duty.

There was no disorder in the departure of the first squad of strikers. While taking measures to be ready, the police professed to expect trouble for 10 days, indications being, it was said, that new men would not be put to work in the packing houses for that length of time.

A rise in the price of meat, it was said, would be the first effect of the cessation of work in the packing houses. Stagnation marked the cattle market, as the packers had warned commission firms that there would be no buying today. Representatives of the packers said the packing firms had done everything that could be done to avoid a strike by offering to arbitrate before a disinterested body of the arbitrators, which the trouble with the labor unions arose.

The 700 cutters who quit in advance included employees of all the packing firms affected by the strike order. The cutters for one firm, Armour & Co., did no work whatever today.

Edward Morris, vice president of Nelson, Morris & Co., said that the company's plant did not have more than three or four days supply of dressed meats on hand.

Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & Co., said he did not care to make any statement with reference to the strike.

One after another the big packing houses grew deserted-looking as the employees withdrew after cleaning up their desks and taking their tools. The last of the men would not be out in the various houses until perhaps 10:30. At 2 p. m. the total number who had already quit work was estimated at 12,000. No negotiations or conferences were held today preceding the inauguration of the struggle.

No definite arrangements have been made by any of the packers for the hiring of non-union men.

Five carloads of cots, however, have been distributed among the various plants. The beds were ordered last week when a strike seemed imminent. Notwithstanding these preparations they were caught in a measure unprepared.

The secrecy observed by the union men prevented the packers from stopping shipments of meat. At a result, the yards are well filled, and trainloads are arriving hourly. The stockyards commission houses at once began wiring to all principal shipping points, advising them to hold their stock until further notice. It is expected that the receipts tomorrow will fall off heavily.

The packers say there is fresh meat enough in Chicago to last about 10 days. There is a few days' supply of dressed meats in Chicago that are not affected by the strike, but they can supply only an insignificant part of the demand.

AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., July 12.—At noon today 4,000 employees of the four packing houses at South Omaha laid down their tools and went out on strike. The packing plants affected are those of Armour, Swift, Cudahy and the Omaha Packing company. The strike is the result of an order received from Second Vice President Vail, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Butchers' union, and affects practically every man employed in the packing houses, skilled and unskilled.

The demands of the strikers are for higher wages for the skilled and closed shop for the unskilled. The packers say they will meet the strikers' demands for the present. To this end they gave notice to the commission men that there would be no market for livestock today, and that they would not purchase until further notice. The notice was given today and as a consequence very few cars of stock came in today.

A statement of the position of the local packers shows that they are unanimous in their refusal to accede to the demands of the men, and that they are anxious to submit the matter to arbitration. They claim that conditions do not warrant an increase in wages.

None of the employees in the mechanical departments of the South Omaha plants struck and the employees of the Union Stock yards remained at work.

Those who are affected by the strike, most of them being afflicted with the butchering craft. It is anticipated that no action will be taken locally, all the negotiations being made in Chicago.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—Eight thousand meat cutters, butchers and others affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union, constituting the entire forces in those departments in the six big packing plants here struck today. As a result all the plants are shut down and 12,800 employees in the various departments are affected.

Those who are affected by the strike of the meat cutters and butchers are distributed as follows: Armour, 3,500; Swift, 2,800; Cudahy, 2,500; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 2,000; Fowler, 2,100; Ruddy Brothers, 800.

Many of the men went out during the morning, the others following at noon, the hour set by President Donnelly. The men following the president's order, secured their tools and in most instances quietly left for their homes. At one or two places they remained about the plants, but no signs of trouble were apparent.

The packers in this city were in unusually good condition, having but a

small quantity of stock on hand to work up, and all this was cleaned up by noon, the men working until this work had been accomplished. It is believed the plants will remain practically idle for a few days, the managers making no special effort to fill the places of the strikers.

None of the packing houses bought stock at the yards today. There are about 2,000 hogs on hand at the yards and these probably will be returned to the country.

A strike of the butchers and workmen affiliated with them in Kansas City will find the six packing plants here prepared. Owing to light receipts of livestock at the local stock yards last week because of the flood, packers had only a small supply of either cattle, hogs, or sheep on hand, and these were easily cleaned up by noon. Livestock men at the yards were anxious about the situation, as the first heavy receipts since the flood arrived today. Both sides are firm today and await developments from the conference between the union leaders and the heads of the principal packing houses at Chicago. Early today the manager of one packing house said he did not believe the packers would grant the demands of the men. "The packers have granted about as much as they can," said he, "and the sentiment voiced the feelings of the managers of other local houses."

AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, July 12.—Unless notified from Chicago that an agreement has been reached the butchers and meat cutters, including the girls employed by Swift & Co., numbering nearly 1,000 persons, will go on strike at noon today. Swift & Co. is the only packing concern in this district that will be affected by the strike order as the other smaller concerns have made satisfactory settlements with their employees.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 12.—More than 5,000 employees of Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Hammond Packing company in South Joseph, went out on strike at noon today and

catching her with her usual cheery smile that won't come off. I almost wish I had not let Rubenstein stand so near her. I am afraid it was his masculine intellect that averted her. There is nothing more I can tell you today, except that the whole crowd is enjoying itself and saying that this fair is the greatest ever. I heard some dark hints passed around that there would be something doing from Salt Lake on the Pike tonight.

Prof. Cummings tells me that the members of the N. E. A. during their recent convalescence here took especial pains to investigate the Utah educational exhibit, especially the manual training, and that there is a general understanding among the teachers that Utah methods are model. The exhibit is now in place and is very creditable indeed.

Besides the city council contingent, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lavagnino are here and seeing the fair. Mr. Lavagnino is very much pleased with the mining and mineral exhibits and the mill that is a veritable running model—only it doesn't run. The motor refused to work on a current that was not in its class—no doubt taking its cue from the board of lady managers. A new

one is being installed, and the milling of Utah ores in St. Louis will soon begin. I get the following story right new out of the box:

"A lady called at the Utah building the other day—just one of those plain every-day women who are here in hordes seeing the fair. Sauntering about the building she at length came to the painting of an old man and woman in a pew at church, entitled 'Prayer.' (Taggart's painting I think). Gazing at it critically for some moments she at length asked Miss Thomas what it represented. She replied that it was called 'Prayer.' Hesitating for a few moments more she finally inquired if they (the old couple) were 'Mormons.' 'I think not,' said Miss Thomas. 'You see the emblem of the cross they are holding—the Mormons believe in the Savior but do not use the cross as the Catholics do.' 'O pshaw,' replied the lady impatiently. 'I shouldn't think they would have anything in the Utah building unless it was about the Mormons.'"

Which made me think I'd better have my folks send on a large one of 'Utah's Best Crop.' (Judge Powers please write). JOHNSON.

Special Correspondence, delayed in transmission.

St. Louis, July 5.—I celebrated the glorious 5th by making the accompanying photo of the Salt Lake city council party. I met them on the 4th scattering along toward the grand and beautiful "crowning glory of the fair"—the Cascades. I asked Barnes where they were going, and he said to find the restaurant—nearest the Cascades. I surmised that he had been getting some pointers on "what to see" at the fair. I lost them after that, and this morning I rounded them up at the cosy Utah building to have their "pictures took." It would be useless for me to tell the names of them as you will no doubt be able to distinguish them without a map. I will go so far as to tell you that the one on the extreme right is the charming little "housekeeper"—(as she chooses to be called) of the Utah building—Miss Inez Thomas. I did not succeed in

Received an Order from Cardinal Vanuetti to Tender Their Resignations—Consulted Combes and Refused—Threatened with Termination of Powers—Dismissal Will be a Renunciation of Relations of Church and State.

PARIS, JULY 12.—THE MATIN TODAY SAYS THAT EIGHT DAYS AFTER THE RECALL OF M. NISARD, FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT THE VATICAN, A NUMBER OF FRENCH BISHOPS RECEIVED AN ORDER FROM CARDINAL VANUTELLI, ACTING FOR THE VATICAN, TO TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS BY RETURN MAIL. THE BISHOPS, IT IS ADDED, CONSULTED THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORSHIP AND PREMIER COMBES, WHO DIRECTED THEM NOT TO TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS ON THE GROUND THAT THE CONCORDAT RECOGNIZED THE ASSENT OF THE STATE BEFORE REMOVALS WERE ENFORCED. THEREAFTER THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL, THREATENED THE BISHOPS WITH THE TERMINATION OF THEIR EPISCOPAL POWERS UNLESS THEY CAME TO ROME WITHIN 15 DAYS. THIS ALSO WAS SUBMITTED TO M. COMBES, WHO FORBODE THE BISHOPS LEAVING THEIR POSTS. BISHOP LAVAL, OF DIJON; TWO OTHER BISHOPS AND THREE ARCHBISHOPS HAVING REPUBLICAN SYMPATHIES WERE THE ONES DESIGNATED.

THE MATIN FURTHER ASSERTS THAT THE DISMISSAL OF THE BISHOPS WITHOUT CONSULTING THE GOVERNMENT'S WISHES WILL BE CONSIDERED AS FORMAL RENUNCIATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

East St. Louis, Ills., July 12.—At noon today more than 5,000 butchers and cutters employed by the packing houses here stopped work. Officials of East St. Louis packing houses declare that they are willing to discuss the demands made by the butchers and cutters. The men quit work very quietly and there were no disturbances when they left the stock yards.

While the authorities did not anticipate any trouble, precautions were taken. Several additional patrolmen were stationed on the beat nearest the stock yards.

Promptly on time the general walk-out began. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the National Packing company and a number of minor plants were at once affected.

One hundred girls, employed in the label department of Nelson Morris & Co., struck with the men.

American Squadron at Trieste.

Trieste, Austria, July 2.—The American battleship squadron arrived here today from Corfu and exchanged salutes with the land batteries.

WILL NOT MOVE.

The W. F. of M. Officials Deny Rumors of a Change.

Denver, Colo., July 12.—Officials of the Western Federation of Miners deny the report of the contemporary removal of the headquarters of the organization from this city to Lead, S. D.

ASCENT OF MT. WASHINGTON.

F. E. Skinley Breaks Automobile Record Climbing It.

Mount Washington, N. Y., July 12.—F. E. Skinley of Newton, Mass., who made the eight-mile ascent of Mount Washington in an automobile in 31 minutes, 15 seconds, breaking the previous record by 17 minutes, 44 seconds, today lowered his own figures by nearly three minutes, going up the mountain in 28 minutes, 12-25 seconds.

NO PROTEST FROM JAPAN.

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Judge Parker will answer personally all congratulations, telegrams and messages. He spent several hours in this work this morning.

This afternoon Judge Parker expects to entertain Supreme Court Justice McLean and Mrs. McLean of New York city.

Judge Parker was routed out of bed at 1 o'clock this morning by one of his coach horses getting loose from the barn and galloping around the barn yard. He and Secy. McCausland dressed and went to the barn. They were unable to find a lantern and Mr. McCausland finally brought a candle from the house. This dim light made it difficult to locate the horse, which continued moving around the barn yard. After ten minutes the horse was secured.

AT OYSTER BAY.

Fairbanks and Cortelyou Leave For New York.

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The conference at Sagamore Hill continued until an early hour this morning, but no information concerning it was obtainable.

Judge William J. Hunt who, until July 1, was governor of Porto Rico, arrived here today. He came to pay his respects to the president and to discuss Porto Rican affairs with him.

BRYAN AT HOME.

Will Make a Formal Statement Concerning the Convention.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—W. J. Bryan returned home today from St. Louis. He was met at the station by his family and a large number of friends, but the reception was very quiet, in accordance with the decision of a meeting to discuss plans for a reception. It was decided that, on account of Mr. Bryan's exhausted condition, he would prefer to come home quietly rather than have a demonstration. He said he was tired but otherwise was all right. Mr. Bryan went to his home at Fairview and immediately began work on a formal statement concerning the acts of the convention.

A Great Holiday in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 12, 1:30 p. m.—This is the festival of St. Paul and St. Paul, one of the greatest holidays of the year. All business is suspended and the government departments are closed.

The papers here are again exploiting the prospects of an Anglo-Russian understanding, the Novosti declaring the idea is no longer Utopian, but holds out advantages to both countries, which are recognized more and more every day, a remarkable feature being that the war, which one would think would have driven them apart, is really drawing them together.

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