

MAY CALL GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL STOCKYARDS MEN

Donnelly Threatens to Add 13,000 Unionists to the List of Idle Men in Chicago if His Final Proposal to the Packing-House Companies Be Rejected.

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ask the packers if, in their judgment, it will not be better to concede the one point in contention than to continue the strike. The one point to which allusion is to be made is the refusal of the packers to discharge the men they have employed since the commencement of the strike and give their places to the men who walked out. The communication to the packers will suggest to them that it is the belief of the strikers that, as old employees, they are deserving of this consideration. If this offer of the union is rejected by the packers, Donnelly declared to-night, the allied trades at the stockyards, numbering in all about 13,000 men, will be called out to-morrow in an effort to bring the packers to terms. Joseph Morton, of the Stationary Firemen's Union, called on the packers to-night and notified them that unless a speedy settlement of the strike were made his men would be compelled to quit work. While no definite answer was given by the packers, he was received in such a friendly manner that he left the conference with the belief that there is a strong possibility of peace and the determination of Donnelly to once more open negotiations with the packers was the result of the manner in which Morton was received by them.

COMPLETE MEAT FAST.

Kosher Butchers in New York Will Buy No High Priced Beef. NEW YORK, July 18.—Owing to the agreement among the 3000 beef dealers of this city that they buy no more beef until high prices created by the strike shall have again become normal, all but ten Kosher shops are reported closed. Throughout the east side and Harlem watchers from the Benchmen's Union, working for the association of Kosher butchers, watched the shops and reported every one that was open. The threat had been made that any one selling beef would be arrested under the Sunday law. Only one of ten butchers suspected was arrested. He was discharged because it could not be proven that he sold any meat. He denied having disposed of any. Three wagon loads of fresh meat sent to the east side and offered for 12 cents a pound, was spurned by all of the butchers. They said that if they offered it to the public at the high prices their shops would be mobbed. The meat was sent back, but the wagons went the rounds a second time, offering it for 11 cents a pound. No one took it. A rate of 6 1/2 cents was all the butchers said they would pay. This united action of the Kosher butchers enforces the most complete meat fast ever known on the east side.

PICKETS ARE REINFORCED.

Court's Injunction Excites the East St. Louis Strikers. ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The effect of the injunction issued by the St. Clair County Circuit Court at Belleville, Ill., restraining the striking butchers and meat cutters from interfering with the operation of the East St. Louis packing-houses or the non-union men employed by them has served to intensify the situation. The strikers have taken it to mean that the packers have determined to operate their plants at once with large forces of non-union men and the pickets have been increased in the vicinity of the packing-houses. In St. Louis the price of meat opened to-day with a slight increase over the closing quotations of Saturday.

MINERS DENOUNCE PEABODY.

Denunciation Rendered in English, French, Italian and Polish. SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 18.—Five thousand miners from Spring Valley, La Salle, Peru, Oglesby, Lada-

ma, Seatonville, De Pue and Dalzell assembled in Spring Valley to-day to take part in a demonstration denouncing Governor Peabody of Colorado. Ten thousand persons were present. Governor Peabody was denounced in English, French, Italian and Polish by several speakers. Resolutions were passed requesting President Roosevelt to intervene in the strike situation.

TRAVELING PUBLIC SUPPLERS.

Strike of New York Express Drivers Ties Up Baggage. NEW YORK, July 18.—As a result of the strike of the New York Transfer Company's men, the baggage rooms of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Jersey Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Lehigh Valley and Ontario and Western railroads are crowded with trunks. The company made no attempt to send out wagons to-day.

ARMY IS WELL SUPPLIED.

Soldiers in the Philippines Will Not Face a Meat Famine. WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Commissary Department of the army does not anticipate any trouble in procuring supplies on account of the butchers' strike. A large amount of meat, especially bacon, already had been supplied by the army and the only difficulty might be in the filling of orders for canned meats in the Philippines. The department, however, has enough of this food for the next shipment to the islands and there are large supplies at nearly every army post. Army posts in this country can be supplied with sheep to be slaughtered at the posts.

STRIKE BREAKERS ATTACKED.

Rock Hurlied by a Rioter Hits a Non-Union Negro. KANSAS CITY, July 18.—A party of non-union men employed by the Fowler Packing Company was attacked to-day by strikers and Thomas Young, a negro non-union laborer, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by one of the strikers. Frank White was arrested and identified as one of the men who threw stones. A bond for White's appearance in police court was given.

WOMEN NOT MOLESTED.

South St. Paul Strikers Permit Them to Enter Swift's Plant. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—The strikers to-day allowed all the women employed in Swift & Co.'s office to enter the yards, but barred the men. Pending the arrival of the Sheriff, the clerks were lined up on one side of the railroad track, while a strong force of pickets on the other side prevented their going into the works.

WILL PAY SMALLER WAGES.

Rhode Island Corporation Notifies Employees of Coming Reduction. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—The United States Cotton Company, at Central Falls, to-day posted notices that, commencing July 25, a wage reduction, the amount of which had not been determined, would go into effect. About 550 hands are employed.

BUTTE MONT.

July 18.—A Sheridan (Wyo.) special to the Miner says that Manuel Hill, a lad 19 years of age, last night stabbed Koner Syren, a Finlander, in the neck during a drunken row, killing him. Hill has been lodged in jail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BERLIN CALLS RUSSIA TO ACCOUNT FOR RECENT SEIZURE OF JAPANESE MAIL ON A LINER IN THE RED SEA

Czar's Warships Continue to Stop and Search Neutral Vessels.

Britain May Follow Lead of Germany in Demanding Satisfaction.

ADEN, Arabia, July 18.—The British steamship Persia was forcibly detained for an hour in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamship Smolensk, which transferred to the Persia a portion of the Japanese mails seized on the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Heinrich on July 15. The Smolensk had confiscated two bags of the Prinz Heinrich's mail destined for Nagasaki.

LONDON, July 18.—Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day, asked General Laurie (Conservative and Unionist) to postpone until Thursday a question which Laurie proposed to ask about the doing of the Russian volunteer fleet steamship St. Petersburg in the Red Sea, as the Government's information was still incomplete. Earl Percy further said that the question was of the utmost importance and was engaging the earnest attention of the Government.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Aden says that the British steamships Woodcock and Dalmatia were held up by the Russians in the Red Sea and detained for three hours.

The correspondent says the captain of the Russian volunteer fleet steamship St. Petersburg has notified the British residents at Aden to wire the British Consul at Suez and Port Said that he would seize any British steamers bound for the Far East if the contents of their packages were not clearly shown on their manifests, according to international law.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that two more steamships of the Russian volunteer fleet now at Odessa have received confidential orders to leave this week for the Red Sea to seize British vessels which are alleged to be carrying contraband of war.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 18, says: "The passage of the Dardanelles by steamships of the Russian volunteer fleet attracts increased attention here. The Japanese press continues to discredit the supposition that Russia really intends to send naval reinforcements to the East."

"General joy was caused by the news of the repulse to the Russians at Motien Pass. The casualties there have not been reported, but it is supposed they were heavy."

The Standard's Odessa correspondent, confirming the Daily Mail's dispatch from St. Petersburg, says: "Two more steamers of the volunteer fleet left here July 18 for Sebastopol, whence, after coaling and arming, it is presumed they will proceed to the Red Sea."

RUSSIA FINDS A LOOPHOLE. ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Russia does not foresee international complications on account of the passage of the volunteer fleet steamships through the Dardanelles and their subsequent conversion into war cruisers. The framers of the treaty of Paris, in seeking to prevent the ingress and egress of warships, evidently did not expect the present contingency.

The St. Petersburg and Smolensk did not pass the Dardanelles as warships, but as merchantmen," said an official of the Foreign Office. "Under the treaty of Paris there is no question of the right of ships to go out as merchantmen. With their subsequent conversion into warships Turkey has nothing to do. The treaty is silent on the subject."

The precedents allowing unarmed Russian warships to pass the Dardanelles without protest from the parties to the treaty of Paris are considered valuable now.

While the diplomatists have not questioned the right of Russia to seize contraband of war the actual confiscation of mails supplies a different question and Germany, both at Berlin and in St. Petersburg, is investigating the circumstances in order to ascertain whether the Russian commander in this case exceeded his orders.

The Admiralty has received reports of the seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca on the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamship St. Petersburg and the stopping of the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Heinrich by the Smolensk, but nothing in regard to the stopping of the British steamship Walpara by the St. Petersburg. The Malacca had war munitions on board.

GERMANY ENTERS A PROTEST. BERLIN, July 18.—The German Government has taken a prompt and firm stand in regard to the seizure of the mails of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, which arrived at Aden on July 16 from Hamburg and Southampton for Yokohama, by the Russian volunteer fleet steamship Smolensk on July 15. It has entered a protest against the carrying off of the mails and asked for a disavowal of the Smolensk's action and the return of the captured mail sacks.

The German Government, the Foreign Office says, recognizes the right to search mails when on board the vessel itself, but claims the Smolensk had no right to take off mails in bulk from the vessel. The further argument is advanced that the right of search can be exercised only by a warship, whereas the Smolensk traversed the Dardanelles only recently flying the Russian commercial flag and not assuming the character of a warship. The German Government has not taken a position on this last point, but leaves it for future discussion and settlement. No answer has yet been received from Russia.

RUSSIA'S POSITION AWKWARD. Diplomatic circles believe Russia will speedily disavow the seizure, since a refusal to do so will certainly raise the question of the status of the Smolensk. Discussions of the incident among the foreign diplomats show there is a belief that the raising of this question will be extremely awkward for Russia, since the Smolensk

Togo's Fleet Inactive While Awaiting Land Attack on Port Arthur.

Japanese Movements Indicate Belief That End Is Near.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CHEFU, July 18.—Admiral Togo's torpedo-boats made a reconnaissance at Port Arthur between 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Occasional firing was heard during Saturday and Sunday from the land side of the fortress; but there was nothing to indicate a general attack.

Unless the Russian fleet attempts to escape, it is probable that there will be no further naval attack on Port Arthur, because of the unavoidable danger from mines and the comparative ineffectiveness of shell fire from the sea. Japan is relying upon taking the fortress by storm, after it has been thoroughly invested. The presence among the Miaotao Islands of many Japanese coal schooners and semi-official dispatch boats strengthens the belief that the end is expected soon.

KUROKI'S ARMY WINS A VICTORY

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once one and then three battalions, but the attempt failed, notwithstanding the support given by the horse mountain battery, as our field guns could not be brought into action on account of the nature of the ground.

"About 8 o'clock General Keller, who was directing the fight around Ikhavan, deemed it necessary to lend assistance to General Kashtalinsky's column by bringing up from the general reserve three battalions to the heights surmounted by the Temple. In order to maintain the position we had already occupied it was necessary, owing to the enemy's pressure, to reinforce immediately the troops on the fighting line, but these positions, owing to their situation, were untenable.

"General Keller found the strength of the enemy so great, as compared with ours, that he decided not to continue the fight and not to bring up either the special or general reserves and artillery, in view of the fact that in case of his ultimately taking the offensive it would be necessary to attack without support of the field artillery.

"In consequence of this, General Keller decided at 10:30 o'clock to withdraw his troops to the positions originally occupied in the Yanze Pass. The troops retired slowly, step by step and in perfect order, covered by the fire of a field battery, which had been brought into action.

"Toward midday an offensive movement by the enemy in the direction of the right flank of the Yanze Pass position developed and at the same time Japanese mountain battery was brought into position in the village of Soudiapute, two and a half miles south of Ikhavan.

JAPANESE BATTERY SILENCED. "After thirty-four shots had been fired from the third battery of the Third Brigade, which held the saddle to the south of Yanze Pass, the Japanese battery was finally reduced to silence.

"The fight ceased at 3 p. m. and the troops returned to Ikhavan. The Japanese advance was stopped above the valley of the Iantakhe River, at a position occupied and maintained by us.

"In consequence of a sleepless night and the heat of the day our troops were greatly fatigued, having been more than fifteen hours on foot and fighting.

"Our losses have not yet been exactly ascertained, but General Keller reports that they exceed 1000. The gallant Twenty-fourth Regiment suffered most. General Keller especially mentions the activity, courage and coolness shown by his commanding officers. Colonel Koshitz was severely wounded in the leg, but remained in the ranks until the end of the action."

General Kuropatkin precedes his report of the repulse of Lieutenant General Keller's force with a lengthy statement of skirmishes by patrols which bring events up to July 16. He does not mention any important engagement, with the possible exception of the occupation of heights north of Yoalintza by Cossacks, before a detachment of which the Japanese fell back.

passed the Dardanelles as a merchantman and assumed the role of a warship in the Red Sea. In determining her status only two alternatives are permissible—she is either a warship or a pirate—and Russia having every reason to prevent Germany pressing for a decision on this point will, it is believed, gracefully disavow the rash act of the Smolensk.

The newspapers strike a sharp note to-day in discussing the seizure of mails from the Prinz Heinrich and raise a unanimous demand for a speedy apology. The Tageblatt refers to the trial which the Prussian authorities began on July 12 at Koenigsburg, at the instance of the Russian Government, against seven Social Democrats accused of having smuggled anarchistic literature into Russia, and says: "It is not a bad jest of history that this infringement of international law should strike precisely that power which unmistakably reveals itself at Koenigsburg as a too subservient tool of Russian reaction and police arbitrariness."

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The authorities are viewing with equanimity the actions of the Russian privateers in the Red Sea. It is said that there is little chance of America becoming involved, because the American vessels passing through the Red Sea and the Suez canal, excluding warships and transports, have scarcely averaged one a year for several years past.

Gift-idea deal for a wise dealer—deal in Gift Edge Whiskey. Wichman, Lutze & Co., 29-31 Battery st., San Francisco.

TAMMANY IS REPRESENTED AT THE PARKER CONFERENCE

New York State and City Leaders Meet in the Metropolis to Discuss Campaign Plans, and Question of Manager Is Left to the National Committee.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Leaders of the Democratic party conferred for more than two hours to-night in the rooms of former Senator D. B. Hill at the Hoffman House, and at the close made public a statement that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee had not been discussed. Privately it was the judgment of all present that the interests of the party would be best conserved by leaving the committee absolutely free to elect its chairman. Judge Parker was said to favor this agreement to call a meeting of the National Committee to be held at the Hoffman House on July 26. The question of fixing the time and place for the notification of the candidates for President and Vice President was left to the nominees themselves.

At the conference were the leaders who brought about the nomination of Judge Parker. There was also present Senator Victor J. Dowling of New York, who looked after the Tammany interests. Every one declared that harmony had been the watchword throughout. The conferees were former Senator Hill of New York, James Smith Jr. of New Jersey, Henry G. Davis, West Virginia, candidate for Vice President; Edward W. Murphy Jr. of New York, Senator Gorman of Maryland, William F. Sheehan of New York; Cord Meyer, chairman of the New York State committee; John W. Kern of Indiana, James M. Head of Tennessee, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Perry Belmont and August Belmont of New York, Thomas F. Ryan of Virginia, J. K. P. Hall of Pennsylvania and John R. McLean of Ohio.

READY FOR SUDDEN FLIGHT. Saddled Horses Are Stationed Near the Russian Gunboat Sivouch. TIENTSIN, July 18.—The steamer Pung, just arrived here from Newchwang, reports that on July 16 the Japanese army was within fifteen miles of that city. The officers of the Russian gunboat Sivouch have saddled horses along the ready to make their escape upon the approach of the Japanese.

NO CONTRABAND ON BOARD. Captain of the Steamship Hsiping Cannot Understand Her Seizure. TIENTSIN, July 18.—The Japanese have taken the steamship Hsiping, recently captured, to Sasebo, to await the action of the naval prize court. The captain of the Hsiping has informed her owners that there is nothing of a contraband character on board, and the reason for her seizure is unknown.

MAY HAVE STRUCK A MINE. Steamship Hsiping, From Newchwang, Is Overdue at Chefu. CHEFU, July 18.—The steamship Hsiping, belonging to the Indo-China Navigation Company, is at present forty-eight hours overdue from Newchwang, and is reported to have struck a mine. The vessel's agents cannot confirm this report, although they are inclined to believe it.

VISIT THE PRESIDENT. Union Musicians Bring Grievance Against Foreign Artists. OYSTER BAY, July 18.—President Roosevelt received by appointment to-day a call from a committee representing the International Federation of Musicians, the members desiring to file with him a protest against the admission to the United States from foreign countries of musicians who come here under contract. The committee consisted of J. M. Weber, president, and F. M. Smith, secretary of the Musicians' Union of New York City.

They reported to the President that by the admission to this country of musicians who came here under contract a serious hardship is worked against all resident professional musicians, and they urged that the contract labor law ought to be so construed by the authorities as to exclude musicians precisely as contract laborers are excluded.

The President received the protest and promised to take the subject under consideration at once with Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Former Secretary of War Elihu Root is an overnight guest of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. It is known that he came to confer with Roosevelt concerning the speech he will deliver next week at the time of his notification. This is the first time the President and Root have met since the convention, at which the latter, as temporary chairman, sounded the keynote of the Presidential convention.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been visiting friends on Long Island, reached here to-day. This is the first time she has been at home since the arrival of the family for the summer.

HUMILIATING HEARST MEN. IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 18.—Although the unexpected resignation of A. W. Maxwell from the State committee spoiled one fight that seemed likely to make to-morrow's Democratic State convention interesting, another and larger fight has come up to take its place. The anti-Hearst Democrats have now turned their guns upon Charles A. Walsh, member of the Democratic National Committee for Iowa, and it is proposed to-night to oust him from a place on the State committee, to which he was elected by the last State convention of May 4. Having forced out Chairman Maxwell, who was elected to that position in violation of all precedent by the Hearst majority in the State convention, the conservatives are now determined to humiliate and discredit Walsh, who also was a Hearst leader in the recent fight in Iowa. There is reason to believe that the conservatives will succeed if they undertake this, for they are clearly in control of the situation and Maxwell's resignation has demoralized the Hearst forces.

The various places on the ticket were to-day tendered one man after another, only to meet with refusal. To-night it is uncertain who will be named. The platform adopted will be dictated by conservatives, who will reiterate the terms of the national platform.

KNOX VISITS ROOSEVELT. OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 18.—P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, former Attorney General and one of the closest friends and advisers of the President, was a visitor to Sagamore Hill to-day. Knox will take an active part in the campaign and will deliver at least two important speeches.

The President is working daily on both his notification speech and his letter of acceptance. He will deliver no political speeches during the campaign, contenting himself with a statement of his position and of the results achieved during his administration in the letter of acceptance.

to the support of various aspirants for the national chairmanship. That any one will be successful in this is asserted to be very doubtful.

SURE OF NOMINATION. Circuit Attorney Folk of St. Louis to Head Democratic Ticket. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 18.—On the day before the Democratic State Convention convenes, Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis seems practically assured of the nomination for Governor. Even his most determined adversaries cannot, at this time, name a probable candidate to defeat him. There is every indication that the gathering will prove one of the most interesting from a political standpoint ever held in Missouri.

The following is the plank on the boodle issue which the representative of Folk will ask the State Democratic Convention to incorporate in the platform to-morrow: "The paramount issue before the people of Missouri is the eradication of bribery from public life in this State. We sincerely declare unremittent warfare against corruptists and here announce the decree that there is no room in the Democratic party of Missouri for a boodler or corruptor of any sort. We repudiate their support, invite them to leave the State and offer them shelter only in the penitentiary if they remain. We have confidence in the honesty of the people and to them we appeal for success. We invite all honest people to join us in this crusade against corruption. It is the vital principle involved in this campaign and on this issue we stake the hope of the Democratic party of Missouri."

Considerable excitement was caused to-day among delegates to the Democratic State convention by a rumor of a plot to assassinate Joseph W. Folk. A husky detective accompanied the circuit attorney from St. Louis to the capital and remained near him during the day and several of the boodler prosecutor's ardent admirers insisted on forming a body guard for him while he was about the hotel and the streets of the city.

WILLIAM JACK IS DEAD. LEWISTON, Ida., July 18.—William Jack, a capitalist of Los Angeles, died of heart failure at Grangeville, Idaho County, this morning, where he was visiting. The deceased was a well-known Montana pioneer.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—William Jack, who died in Idaho to-day, was one of the best known of the mining men who make their homes in this city. He was an early pioneer of Idaho and Montana and was prominent in mercantile and political circles, being for many years chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Silver Bow County, Montana. After leaving Montana he went into active business in Portland, being of the firm of Crane, Jack & Co. For the past seven years Jack has been a resident of this city.

Jack leaves a wife and four sons. Mrs. Jack was with her husband in his last illness. He was 68 years of age.

The former residents of Montana who reside here have what is known as the Montana Headquarters Club. This organization has palatial clubrooms, which were furnished by Jack free of expense to the club. The members of the organization sent a telegram to the widow to-night, asking that the body be sent to Los Angeles for burial.

WANTS TAMMANY'S AID. ESOPUS, N. Y., July 18.—Politics played small part in Judge Parker's life to-day. The departure for New York of Kern and Sheehan left the Judge alone. The telephone at Rosemount was burned out during an electrical storm last night and communication with the Kingston telephone exchange was impossible during the forenoon.

Judge Parker declined to say anything about the published story that he had invited Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, to come to Rosemount and that the latter had declined. There is good reason, however, to regard the story as devoid of fact. It is well understood here that Judge Parker, Sheehan and their friends have no wish to affront Murphy in any way. It is known that Tammany is to have much more than nominal consideration, but there is no reason to suppose that any direct overtures have yet gone forth from Rosemount.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

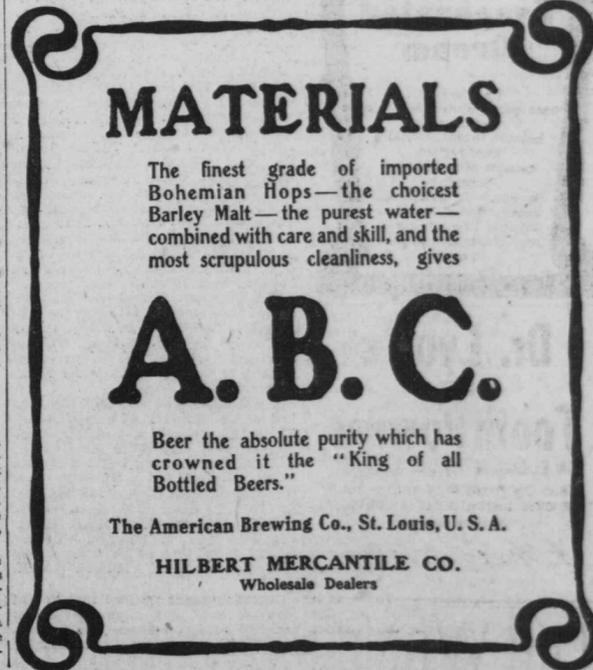


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