

TROUBLE IDEAS STOCK YARDS

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office employees, twelve of whom were women. This is barely enough men to keep the machinery in motion and attend to the pickling, drying and preserving of meats that is in course of preparation. It was claimed that 400 hogs and about fifty cattle had been slaughtered during the day, but the force was not sufficient to have done the work.

Strike Breakers Restless
It was found by Manager Bangs that the workmen who have been constantly confined in the building are growing restless to an extent questioning the power of the company to protect them when the strike reaches an acute stage. The men are housed and fed in the slaughter house, the meals being served in the sausage room. James Forsythe, a foreman, who came out at 5:30 p. m., declaring that he would take chances on getting back into the building today, said that there was served for yesterday's dinner this bill of fare: Corned beef and cabbage, boiled potatoes, crackers, lemonade and coffee.

Forsythe claimed that, considering the number of men inside, affairs were moving in a satisfactory manner, and that if the company is permitted to bring in men it will be possible to have the plant in full operation in a short time. He held that the men confined in the building are enjoying themselves hugely, and that everything possible has been done to insure their comfort.

At union headquarters President Willis tells an entirely different story. He says that the union's information from the inside, union men having been left there to report, is that practically nothing is being accomplished, and that if the company is not able to bring in strike breakers within a few days the men now working there will capitulate and join the strikers. Through the spies left in the plant, it is claimed that the seed of discontent has been sown, and that the result will be apparent in a day or two.

Forsythe Denies Rumors
If such are the claims of the union, it is very much mistaken," commented Forsythe, who lacked but six votes of being elected mayor over Mayor Lytle at the recent election. "The men are satisfied. A few minutes before I left the building three men who had in some manner passed the picket line at the rear of the building came in and were engaged. There are more men in the building than the reports of the union show. Do I expect to gain entrance to the plant tomorrow?" repeated Forsythe. "I certainly do, although George Steep, the secretary of the union, told me as I came out that he did not think it was possible to guess that matter will be fixed," he concluded, significantly.

L. Machinsky, a St. Paul meat dealer, is the last person to be allowed to take meat from the plant. This was about 4 o'clock. A special permit was granted by the union officers on the showing that Machinsky purchased and paid for the meat. It was ordered that the strike was ordered. "But that is the last piece of meat that will leave the Swift packing plant until this strike is settled," he said. "If it is bought," declared President Willis, with decision. "This strike is going to be won, and we will not be victorious until we permit the delivery of meat. If attempts are made to send out meat we will stop the wagons and refuse under any circumstances to allow them to proceed." When asked if this would be a resort to force, he replied: "I had said that he would under no circumstances countenance, President Willis said that the refusal to allow the wagons to pass would be in a quiet manner, and that no property would be destroyed.

Passes for but Few
At the morning session of the union the question of passing in the officials of the company was discussed, and by almost unanimous vote the union decided to refuse to give further passes except to the manager and the superintendent and to watchmen. Another session was held in the afternoon, at which there was a strong demand made upon President Willis to at once call out the engineers and firemen, it being claimed that this action would tie up the plant and bring the company to terms.

In a strong speech President Willis declined to order a strike of the engineers and firemen except as a last resort, saying that to do so at this time would entail a heavy financial loss on the company, and not really benefit the union. Although a great many of the members were in favor of such a strike, once the decision of President Willis prevailed, and the engineers and firemen will be passed through the picket line, this matter appears to be at an end. It was claimed by the union men that if there was any effort to make a strike through the picket line today every piece of machinery in the building will be silenced. It was claimed that the engineers and firemen are ready to leave at any moment, a code of signals having been agreed upon to warn them when the time has come. A hundred strikers asserted that President Willis could in a minute stop the machinery and cause Swift & Co. the loss of thousands of dollars.

There were many peculiar features during the day. George Steep, the secretary of the union, took a sack of non-union tobacco on a boy, and after stripping the contents on the railroad track gave the boy 10 cents with which to purchase "union tobacco."
Many Blake, Esther Stark, Mabel Williams, Elsie Goddard and May Howard, five of the striking women, remained with the pickets some time yesterday. They approached some men who wanted to go through the picket line and apply for work, and argued with the would-be strike breakers in an impassioned manner. The women claimed that they were striking to secure living wages; that their wages had been reduced from \$1.50 per day to \$1.25, and that some of them were getting but 75 cents. The talk of the women had a peculiar effect on the men, and without arguing the matter further the latter took the next motor for St. Paul.

Beef Supply Is Exhausted
It is admitted by all concerned, including the strikers and the packers, that the fresh beef supply for St. Paul will be exhausted by tonight, and that what is secured after that must come from butchers doing their own killing, or from independent packers, unless the strike is declared off or strike breakers can be introduced. As to fresh pork it is figured that the independent packing concerns can supply the St. Paul demand without increasing the price.

All three of the independent packers are running at full force. The McMillan company, which handles only hogs, is killing 600 a day. The plant has a killing capacity of twice this amount owing to the introduction of new machinery, but the cooling facilities are not sufficient to care for this capacity. W. E. McCormick is killing daily 250 hogs, 400 sheep and 200 cattle, this being done by working day and night shifts. Staples & King, also known as the W. C. Bronson plant, is handling the same business. All these firms have signed the union scale, are able to buy stock at a less figure than usual, and by getting a good price for the meat are making an attractive profit. A number of meat dealers are preparing to do their own slaughtering, the union officers claiming that men are daily being furnished for this purpose.

But thirty-one cars of cattle were received at the yards yesterday, and hog shipments were correspondingly light.

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BANGS ASKS GOVERNOR FOR STATE TROOPS

If the village and county authorities are unable to sweeten the picket line, police men and deputy sheriffs, to protect life, property and the public peace at South St. Paul, Gov. Van Sant will call on the state militia.

He will not take such drastic action, however, until the local authorities have shown themselves incapable of handling the striking butchers and packers at South St. Paul.

Robert Jamison, private secretary to Gov. Van Sant, yesterday told General Manager John S. Bangs, of Swift & Co., and other business men, that when the local authorities at South St. Paul had exhausted all their efforts to protect life and property, the governor would call on the state militia. In a letter to the governor, Bangs, who is in charge of the Swift & Co. plant, stated that the situation was serious, and that the local authorities were unable to handle the strikers.

Gov. Van Sant, who was in Iowa, was informed of the situation, and Secretary Jamison's statement was made on authority.

The situation at South St. Paul yesterday forenoon resulted in the appearance of General Manager Bangs at the governor's office at the state capitol in the afternoon. Simultaneously with the arrival of Swift & Co.'s St. Paul representative appeared a delegation of prominent St. Paul manufacturers and jobbers and Mayor Lytle, of South St. Paul, and Sheriff J. J. Grism, of Dakota county. Adjt. Gen. E. D. Libbey, of the Minnesota national guard, was also present. Attorney General Schuyler and others were expected, but did not participate in the conference. At the suggestion of Bangs, newspaper men were excluded from the meeting, which continued for a matter of nearly two hours.

Among the business men present were R. A. Kirk, J. H. Beek, John Lytle, N. Schuyler and others. Mr. Beek is secretary and J. H. Beek is treasurer of the International Mercantile agency, and the others are prominent in manufacturing and jobbing.

Bangs Asks for Militia
It was reported after the conference that Mr. Bangs had asked for the presence of the militia at South St. Paul to permit his company to operate its plant if it had the men with which to work the different departments.

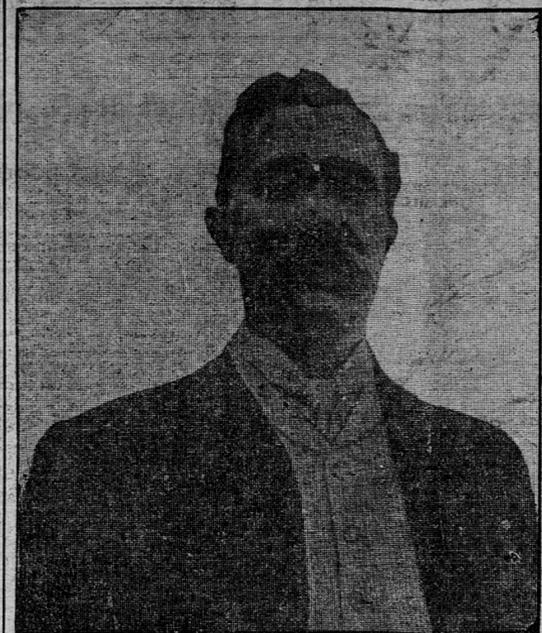
No absolute denial was made of the report, but Secretary Jamison said: "The situation appears to be in statu quo. Swift & Co. can make no more futile attempts. They have called on the sheriff to do his utmost. It remains to be seen what the sheriff can do, but when he exhausts his resources and shows that he is powerless, and calls on the governor, and makes it appear that some action on the part of the governor is necessary, then some action will be taken."

Claim Public Is Interested
The representations by Messrs. Kirk, Beek and the others who accompanied them were to the effect that the public is interested, for if the strike shall continue any length of time it will be inimical to the interests of the people, and as every citizen is interested they hoped that the matter will be adjusted as soon as possible.

The appearance of the delegation of business men came as a surprise to Secretary Jamison, who had no information in advance that there was to be a conference. He said no more than business men first introduced himself, then the others and began to talk. It was after they appeared at the invitation of Mr. Bangs, who desired them to assist him in presenting his case.

Mr. Lytle, the South St. Paul mayor, and Mr. Grism, the sheriff of Dakota county, who were at the conference, were not inclined to discuss its proceedings upon its adjournment. The South St. Paul mayor said something about the "interference of St. Paul in affairs of his town. The sheriff absolutely declined to talk and he and his party departed immediately for South St. Paul.

MICHAEL E. DONNELLY



President of Amalgamated Association to Which the Stock Yards Strikers Belong. Mr. Donnelly Will Arrive at South St. Paul Today

sheriff of the county, had exhausted all efforts to protect life and property and the peace of the community, that then a requisition might be made by the sheriff of Dakota county, and if the sheriff is unable to handle the strikers, the governor in resorting to the unusual and extraordinary step in calling out the militia the governor would do so. The governor has so notified me by telephone. So far the sheriff has not exhausted his efforts. He has the authority and power to swear in deputies, and I have no doubt he will do so."

PICKETS ROUND UP STRIKE BREAKERS

The striking butchers and packers at South St. Paul made what they believe to be an important capture late last night. Seven of eight men who were riding in a box car in a Great Western freight train were captured and held prisoners in the strikers' headquarters. They are thought by the strikers to be strike breakers who had intended to jump from the train when it stopped at South St. Paul, and when one of the men protested that they are simply out to see the country and are not looking for a chance to work. The men were put on a passenger train bound for St. Paul this morning and their fares paid to the city. Until the passenger train appears the captives will remain in the custody of the strikers at their headquarters.

The incident created considerable excitement at South St. Paul. The train arrived from the south at 11:30 o'clock and stopped at the station. The pickets were on watch for men who might be smuggled into the packing plant from trains, and when one of the eight men in the box car put his head out the door of the freight car in which they were riding there was excitement.

"There they are!" yelled one of the pickets, and a crowd of men made a rush for the car containing the travelers. In fear of their lives the eight men dropped out the doors of the car and scattered. The crowd pursued and succeeded after a brisk chase in rounding up seven of the men. The prisoners were marched under heavy guard to the strikers' headquarters in the village engine house. There they were closely questioned, but all denied that they had intended to stop at South St. Paul and accept work in the places of the strikers. The strikers were suspicious and demanded a conference to take in charge. The seven were therefore put under guard and will be put on the first passenger train this morning for St. Paul.

DISPUTE STILL HANGS FIRE IN CHICAGO

Negotiations Are at a Standstill, Neither Side Being Inclined to Yield
CHICAGO, July 15.—Negotiations for peace in the stock yards strike are practically at a standstill tonight, and the strike will continue until one side or the other makes concessions. Both sides are anxious for a peaceable settlement, but the stumbling block is that neither side is prepared to allow the other to dictate the basis of arbitration.

This afternoon the packers considered Mr. Donnelly's reply to their proposition of last night, but it proved unsatisfactory, and the union officials were notified that it would be impossible to reach an agreement along the lines suggested by Mr. Donnelly. In their answer the packers declared themselves willing to arbitrate, but stipulated that the arbitration should include the entire scope of the strike and not be subject to restrictions or limitations of any kind. This communication was identical with the one sent yesterday to Mr. Donnelly, and to which his counter proposition of today was a reply. With the reply the packers were sent a note to Mr. Donnelly, notifying him that they would be ready for his answer tomorrow, and that if he desires another conference with them they would be pleased to meet him in another effort to reach a basis of arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—An incident in connection with the disturbed conditions in the Dominican republic and the firm stand taken by Minister Powell on one occasion is shown by the current volume on foreign relations, advance sheets of which are now appearing. Mr. Powell asked the president to rescind an order which prevented a merchant vessel from departing for port and landing her cargo at certain places, and on receiving a reply from the president that he could not do so, the minister asked: "Then, your excellency, there is but one course open to you to take. I shall direct the captain to proceed to those places to land his cargo, and you either will have to sink her or allow her to land, and in doing so you will accept future responsibility for your action."

TELLS OF MURDERS

Two Men Will Die for Killing Van Gorder and Sister

BELMONT, N. Y., July 15.—The whole story of the murder of John Van Gorder and his half sister, Anna Farnham, at the Van Gorder homestead near Agicola on the night of May 2 was told to the witness stand today by Giuseppe Versacia, one of their slayers. Versacia made a desperate attack, putting the brunt of the crime on Antonio Giorga, who was convicted yesterday, to secure a life sentence, but after fifteen minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree.

While the jury was out Antonio Giorga was sentenced to death, and following the verdict Versacia met the same fate. Pasquale Oliva and Sebastino Pizzatti, the other two of the quartette indicted for the murder, were discharged. Versacia's story of the crime was as follows: "On the night of May 3 Giorga and I walked to Van Gorder's and hid until dark. Then we went into the house. Mr. Van Gorder passed me a chair and I sat down. Just then Giorga drove two knives into the man, one with each hand, and killed him. Then he turned to me and said, 'You kill the lady, or I will kill you both.' I was afraid and I drove my sheath knife into her body and she fell. I then ran into the yard and Giorga came out fifteen minutes later. He had a bundle in his hand. I said, 'Why do you kill this man and woman?' and he said, 'Because they have money.' "We struck across the fields and met Oliva and Pizzatti. We walked to Spahn's station, where we took a train to Buffalo. The next day we were arrested."

Versacia prayed fervently while the jury was out and repeated again and again, "God, I'll never see you again."

GRAIN DEALER KILLS WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Then Washburne Takes His Own Life—Cause of the Tragedy Unknown

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—One of the most shocking tragedies that ever occurred in this city came to light today when the dead bodies of Edgar T. Washburne, a member of the grain firm of Heathfield & Washburne, on the Board of Trade, Washburne's wife and his young daughter, Gladys, fifteen years old, were found in a bedroom of their home in this city. Mr. Washburne had shot and killed his wife and daughter and then turned the weapon upon his own head and killed himself. It is believed the deed was committed while Mr. Washburne was suffering from a temporary fit of insanity. He had written a letter to a relative recently saying he was having trouble in business. As far as known the members of the family had not had any trouble among themselves. Last evening was spent by the Washburne family at the house of a neighbor, and all appeared in a jovial mood.

The tragedy was discovered by a relative who called at the Washburne home shortly before noon today. When the police arrived they found Mrs. Washburne and her daughter lying dead side by side in bed and Washburne was dead on the floor at the foot of the bed. Evidently Washburne shot the girl first as she lay in bed. When Mrs. Washburne, aroused by the shot, partly raised herself in the bed, Washburne fired the second shot, the bullet entering the woman's left temple and causing instant death. Washburne picked up a mirror, and taking aim, shot himself in the right temple. The cause of the tragedy had the effect of practically closing the grain exchange for the remainder of the day.

MINNESOTA REGIMENT GETS A RECEPTION

Chief Event of the Day at the State Building, World's Fair

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—There was an informal reception in honor of the First regiment, Minnesota National Guard, at the Minnesota state building tonight. The regiment was furnished by the South Dakota band.

Mrs. E. J. Walsh, hostess in the Wisconsin state building, entertained at a reception today in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Averill, of Madison, Wis., and Mrs. W. E. Marsh, wife of General Manager Marsh, of the Rock Island railroad.

Thomas, a member of the Wisconsin commission, is in Milwaukee endeavoring to make arrangements for the celebration of Milwaukee day at the fair the last of this month.

CZAR'S LINES HAVE TO CONTRACT

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fighting before the fortress of Port Arthur, and as making the silence of Tokyo regarding it all the more significant.

GENERAL AND AIDE WOUNDED
A Russian correspondent in the field says that an aide to Gen. Rennenkampf and seven Cossacks were wounded in the skirmish in which the general was shot in a leg (between Liou-yang and Saimatze in which the Japanese were repulsed). Two divisions of Japanese reinforcements are landing at Dalny, the correspondent says, and he adds that wounded Japanese prisoners captured on Black mountain who died subsequently, were buried with military honors.

MAY BE A HOAX
LONDON, July 16.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times says that the St. Petersburg story of a Japanese repulse with heavy casualties at Port Arthur July 10 is wholly discredited in Tokyo, where no such reports have been received. It is believed that the story originated in Shanghai.

SAMSONOFF DEFEATS JAPS
LIAU-YANG, July 15.—Gen. Samsonoff seriously checked the advance in the direction of Yin Kow July 11. His Cossacks ambushed the Japanese column and put 1,000 out of action. The Japanese attempted to advance to Yin Kow along the coast, but they were hindered by the marshy country, which also increased their difficulties in carrying off their dead and wounded during the retreat.

The Russians had expected a movement in this direction and a company of cavalry with two guns lay in ambush in the high grass, catching the Japanese in the most difficult part of the coast road and shattering their advance column. The artillery fire of the Russians was splendid and the Japanese were unable to make an effective reply. They were forced to retreat. The Russian losses were six killed and seven wounded.

Japs Won't Help Revolutionists
MOSCOW, July 15.—According to a story in circulation here, a revolutionist organization sent a package of pamphlets to Japan, requesting that they be distributed among the Russian prisoners. The pamphlets were returned with the statement that the Japanese did not engage in such work.

Jews Feed the Czar
TAMBOFF, Russia, July 15.—Emperor Nicholas arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and accepted

Russians Seize Dispatch Boat
LONDON, July 15.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Chicago Daily News dispatch boat Fawcett has been seized by the Russians and towed into Port Arthur.

FARMER FIGHTS AN HOUR WITH A HUGE SNAKE

Young Man Almost Loses Life in Encounter With Strange Reptile

LIBERTY, Ind., July 15.—I nan encounter with a huge snake of an unknown species near the mouth of a cave in the hills, Norman Jones, a young farmer, almost lost his life. Jones, who had heard that the cave was the haunt of a snake, saw the reptile slithering into it as he approached the cave. Seeing a club he attacked the snake, believing he could kill it with little trouble. But the snake proved a formidable adversary for an hour.

At one time Jones says, the snake coiled about his neck and was slowly strangling him when he managed to cut it with his pocket knife. The snake released its hold and dropped to the ground. Believing the reptile dead, Jones made his way to a farm house. He returned with two men, who were the snake had disappeared in the cave, leaving a trail behind it.

Jones says the snake was almost twelve feet long and that his black body was at least three feet in circumference. Its head was large and fat and a yellow streak ran from its head to its tail down the middle of its back. Jones declares that he will explore the cave and kill the snake if he can find any one to aid him.

It is said that parts of the cave, which was once a rendezvous for robbers, have never been explored. In recent years many persons have seen the snake near the mouth of the cave, and the place has been given a wide berth.

GEMS HID IN SHOES; BURGLARS MISS THEM

Remember Mad Anthony
NYACK, N. Y., July 15.—The 125th anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the Revolutionary war, was celebrated today by the State Scenic and Historical society. Gen. Horatio King, of New York, delivered the principal address. Stony Point was purchased two years ago by the state.

Experience
Rounder—Do you believe in the control of one mind over another?
Married Man—I certainly do. It was hypnosis which I proposed to the girl that is now my wife.—Detroit Free Press.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15.—Boy bands of burglars in Flatbush, Brooklyn, having been suppressed by the police, professional cracksmen are now operating there.

The home of Mr. Walter Moore, former president of the Knickerbocker club, at No. 850 Flatbush avenue, was entered Friday night. That only \$15 worth of plated silverware and a ten

CONTROL ON THE ISTHMUS IS DISPUTED

PANAMA, July 15.—No settlement has been reached of the questions pending between the Republic of Panama and the authorities of the canal zone. The Panamanian government is firm in the belief that the only correct interpretation of the canal treaty is that until the canal shall be constructed all parts of the isthmus are under the direct jurisdiction of Panama. The fact that the relations between the government and Maj. Gen. Davis, governor of the canal zone, are very cordial leads the people of the republic to hope that the questions at issue will be satisfactorily settled.

Mrs. Elias Will Have a Receiver
NEW YORK, July 15.—The temporary injunction obtained by John R. Fitz, the aged millionaire, who is suing Hannah Elias, the negro, to recover \$685,000 worth of property, decided to her by him in 1898, 1899 and 1901, after the estate banks made party defendants to his action from paying to Mrs. Elias any moneys held by them on deposit by her, pending the trial on the suit, was today continued by Justice Blanchard, who also announced that he would appoint a receiver of all the woman's property. He announced, however, that the property allowances should be made to Mrs. Elias for living expenses.

Church Appears in the Flesh
PARIS, July 15.—A Church, of Nay-at-Point, R. I., presented himself before the second tribunal of the Seine today and fully established his identity. The appearance of Mr. Church caused a rather dramatic climax in the contest made against the will in which the late J. G. Foulie left \$280,000 in French bonds to Mr. Church, the French heirs having created the impression that this was another case of a fictitious American claimant.



PRESIDENT DIAZ
Elected President of Mexico for the Sixth Consecutive Time

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson