

THE MEAT STRIKE ENDED

Packers and Employes Have Made an Agreement.

WILL SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION.

Settlement Comes After Conference Between Representatives of the Packers, and Leaders of Meat Cutters' Union and Allied Trades—Both Sides Agree to Abide by Decision of the Arbitration Board.

Chicago, (Special).—The strike of packing house employes, which began nine days ago and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here Wednesday night at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the Meat Cutters' Union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stockyards.

The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitrators, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach. Pending the decision of the arbitration board the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employes are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date work is resumed.

If any of the former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their case to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble and it is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employes were on strike. Half an hour after the decision had been reached by Friday morning, secured communication by long distance telephone with the leaders of the strikers in outside cities and had notified them that a satisfactory settlement had been reached and directed the strikers to return to work as soon as possible.

The settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about by the allied crafts at the stock yards, who would have become involved in the longer. The representatives of these unions, which represent about 14,000 men, got together yesterday and sent a final appeal to the packers asking for a three-sided conference between the packers, the strikers and themselves in a final effort to get both sides of the controversy together and arrange some sort of agreement which would prevent the strike spreading to the affiliated unions.

This appeal of the allied trades unions received a favorable response from the packers and the conference was the result.

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

Wages and working conditions of all employes now on strike to be submitted to this agreement having the privilege of bringing before the arbitrators for decision any question of wages or conditions or any other grievance they may have, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

The packing companies signing this agreement to retain all employes now at work who wish to remain, and will re-employ all employes now out as fast as possible, without discrimination. Employes to return to work at the wages received when going on strike, pending the decision of the arbitrators; arbitrators to consist of three practical packing house men, to be selected as follows:

One representative of the packing companies, one representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Butchers Workmen of North America, these two to select a third member. The two first named shall meet within 48 hours after resumption of work and proceed to elect the third member and shall meet daily for that purpose until this duty has been completed. When the third member has been selected the three shall meet daily unless adjournment be had by unanimous consent, until the final decision has been reached and the award made. Any former employe not re-employed within 45 days from date work is resumed may have the privilege of submitting his or her case to arbitration, on question of discrimination, decision of arbitrators to govern.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

REARRESTED.

J. Marbourg Kennedy, formerly of Hagerstown, Md., was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Panama Canal zone.

Twenty persons were injured in a crash between a work car and a trolley car near Hempstead, L. I.

Judge Upton Blair, of Louisville, Ky., who resided in a cottage at Cape May, was drowned in the surf.

The buildings of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association, on Wissahickon Heights, were burned.

Officials of the Pennsylvania deny that there will be a strike among the trainmen at Altoona.

The Parrot Mining Company has sued F. A. Heinze and others to recover \$2,300,000.

Five men were injured in a powder explosion at Barton, O.

Chief John Long Dog, of the Madin Sioux is dead.

The long-standing claim of the San Domingo Improvement Company against the government of San Domingo has been brought to a successful arbitration.

Adab, perhaps the oldest city in the world, has been discovered by the University of Chicago's excavating expedition in Babylonia.

Five deaths occurred from heat in Greater New York, and there were many prostrations.

The Western Federation of Miners has appealed to the Red Cross Society to take charge of the relief of the deported miners.

The Immigration Bureau has issued a statement showing the number of inmates in the penal and reformatory institutions.

General Miles says he withdrew from the contest because he did not want to cause dissension among the Prohibitionists.

The State Department has begun a study of opinion relative to the stoppage of neutral ships by belligerents.

Assistant Secretary Loomis has accepted the finding of the British coroner's jury in the case of his brother.

The triennial review of the Supreme Tent, Knights of Maccabees, began at Detroit.

Capt. John I. Wood, grandson of President Zachary Taylor, died at Hialeah.

The Mexican National Pavilion at St. Louis was struck by lightning.

The New England Dredging Company, of Boston, assigned for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are given as \$200,000, with assets nominally the same.

B. H. Marsh, who went from Chicago to China in 1898 as a missionary and member of the faculty of the Anglo-Chinese College, at Foochow, is dead.

James J. Sully & Co. made a formal offer to compromise at 40 per cent., but would not show to the satisfaction of the creditors' meeting the funds to pay it.

The captain and crew of the steamer Aldborough, which went ashore at Fortune Island, were brought to New York on the steamer Alta.

The rush to the Rosebud country increases as the time for the registration expires, and it is estimated that about 60,000 persons have thus far registered.

The Insular Bureau of the War Department issued a circular inviting proposals for the sale of \$3,000,000 Philippine 4 per cent. bonds.

Charles G. Rockwood, for many years president of the National Newark (N. J.) Banking Company, is dead, at the age of 90 years.

Charles D. Rogers, of Chicago, who was injured in an automobile accident Saturday, died at the Elm Tree Inn in Farmington, Ct.

The explosion struck two of the Enterprise Powder Company's mills at Grandale, Pa., exploding 600 kegs of powder.

The new reservoir of the Citizens' Water Company, at Scotdale, Pa., burst, destroying crops and other property.

The two factions of the window-glass-workers, in convention in Cleveland, O., agreed upon amalgamation.

Henry L. Wilson, the American minister, left Santiago, Chili, on leave of absence.

Three negro brothers, killed a white boy whom they held up in Holton, Kan.

King Peter of Servia had the blood-stained furniture and wardrobe of King Alexander and Queen Draga taken in a bonfire on the palace grounds.

Count Gooss, governor of Trieste, gave a dinner to the officers of the American battleship and European Squadrons.

King Edward has conferred the Order of the Victorian Order upon Captain Matthews, of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin.

Mr. Chamberlain's tariff commission recommended the putting of a tariff on iron and steel imports.

The freedom of the city of London was presented to Lord Cruzon of Kedleston, viceroy of India.

The negotiations for a Russo-German Treaty have been successfully consummated.

Mexico is no place for a man without capital, says Consul Conley, at Mexico City.

A company has been formed at Cologne with a capital of \$1,750,000, subsidized by the German and Dutch governments, to lay a cable to connect with the Dutch settlement on the Island of Celebes, through the Island of Yap in the Pelaw group, and from Shanghai to Guam, where it will link with the Commercial Cable Company's Pacific cable.

In the trial of the seven German Social-Democrats, at Koenigsberg, accused of smuggling anarchistic literature into Russia the defense wanted to summon Bulgarian officials in the hope of proving Russian responsibility for the murder of King Alexander of Servia and Premier Stambouloff of Bulgaria.

John Barrett, American minister to Panama, arrived at Colon on the steamer Segurana.

A national child labor committee has been formed in New York.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick was released from Aylesbury Prison.

Father and Son Drowned.—Henry Yetter and his son Arthur, aged ten, were drowned in the canal near Grand Rapids, Ohio. The boy was seized with cramps while bathing, and the father jumped in to save him. The father had a cork leg, and this proved such an impediment that he was unable to control his own movements, and both were drowned. The father's body was recovered nearly a mile below the scene of the drowning, where it had floated head downward.

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LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

A Big Battle Eight Miles East of Tatchekiao.

SOME FIGHTING ALSO AT HAICHENG.

Russian Losses at Motien Pass Now Placed at 2,000—Japs Report Their Losses at Over 200 in the Fighting Near Tatchekiao the Russian Losses Are Given at 2,100 and the Japs Loss 1,200.

London, (By Cable).—Simultaneous with the reports from correspondents of the battle of Motien Pass, in which it now appears that the Russian losses were upwards of 2,000 and the Japanese losses over 300, come stories of severe fighting in the neighborhood of Tongschu, eight miles east of Tatchekiao. It is reported that the Russian loss in Monday night's engagement was 2,100 and the Japanese loss 1,200.

The Japanese also have been in active contact with the Russians east of Haicheng, where there have been many minor attacks.

All along Kurapatkin's front and flank the Japanese are moving into position, but the general attack is being postponed until supplies and reinforcements come to the front. Progress along the muddy roads and mountain passes is slow.

From Chefoo comes another story, or a revival of an old one, brought by Chinese, of heavy Japanese losses at Port Arthur. The Chefoo dispatch, dated July 19, says:

A junk, with 8 Russians and 50 Chinese on board, arrived here this afternoon, five days from Port Arthur. The Russians refused to talk, but the Chinese say that on July 11 and 12 the Japanese captured and occupied, with 4,000 men, one of the eastern forts near Port Arthur.

Before reinforcements arrived the Russians cut off the 4,000 troops in the fort and exploded mines, which resulted in the killing of every Japanese soldier there.

The Chinese report also that the night before they left Port Arthur a Russian torpedo boat sank a merchant ship near Port Arthur, mistaking her for a Japanese transport. Many Chinese on board the merchant were drowned, but the white crew of the steamer and one of her Chinese passengers were rescued by the Russians.

If this story is true the steamer in question probably is the Hipsang, belonging to the Indo-China Navigation Company, which is 48 hours overdue from Nuichwan, and which was reported to have struck a mine. The local agents of the Hipsang say they believe the steamer to have been lost.

PIERCED BATTLE ON MOTIEN HEIGHTS.

General Kurapatkin's Official Report of How the Russians Tried to Dislodge the Japs.

Tokio, (By Cable).—The Russian attempt to retake Motien Pass July 17 was not productive of a general engagement, nor was it marked with serious loss to the Japanese. There were, however, a series of desperate encounters. The Japanese guarded their positions about the pass with a company on outposts. These men resisted stubbornly the Russian advance and awaited the arrival of the reinforcements; when these arrived they joined in a general attack.

The outpost detachment stationed at Hsiamatang held this position all day. It was largely outnumbered by the enemy and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer was wounded, as was a majority of the men. The attack on Motien Pass began at 3 o'clock in the morning. The Russians engaged the outposts and the Japanese at once went into action. The Japanese artillery posted on the heights to the left of the Wufungkuang opened on the enemy, and the Japanese outposts retired gradually.

The Russian cavalry galloped forward and deployed along the ridges to the west of the pass. Two hours later, at 5 o'clock, the entire Japanese line was engaged. The Russians were constantly receiving reinforcements and finally they had four regiments in action. They outnumbered the Japanese. The Russians made a vain endeavor to envelop the Japanese left. At this point the Japanese occupied the summit of Motien Mountain and they resisted desperately the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. When the Russians finally retreated they were pursued by the Japanese line. Seven battalions of the enemy made a halt on the heights of Tawan, and with four guns checked the Japanese pursuit.

Foreign.

King Peter of Servia had the blood-stained furniture and wardrobe of King Alexander and Queen Draga taken in a bonfire on the palace grounds.

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LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Expansion of Our Commerce.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 is the largest in its history; the exports of manufacturers are larger than in any preceding year, and the exports of domestic products exceed those of any other country.

This is the substance, in a single sentence, of the record of the year's commerce just announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It shows, taking up the figures in detail, that the total exports during the year ended June 30, 1904, are \$1,460,859,539, against \$1,420,189 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of \$40,670,360; that the imports for the year are \$900,745,084, against \$1,025,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of \$120,974,153, and that the excess of exports over imports is \$560,114,455, against \$394,474,444 in 1903, an increase of \$165,640,011 in the excess of exports over imports.

Comparing the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports are larger than in any preceding year except 1901; that the imports are greater than in any preceding year except 1901, and that the total commerce—the imports and exports combined—in 1904 is greater than that of any preceding year.

The total commerce of the year amounts to \$2,451,574,073, against \$2,445,860,916 in 1903, and \$2,310,337,956 in 1902, the year in which imports and exports, respectively, made higher records than those of 1904. Thus, while neither imports nor exports for 1904 reach the high record of a single year, the total of imports and exports compares favorably with the total commerce of any earlier year.

Not Allowed Citizenship.

Japanese and Chinese women marrying American men do not become American citizens. Such is the dictum of Secretary Hay just made public through correspondence between the Secretary of State and United States Minister Conger, at Peking, China.

According to Secretary Hay's interpretation of the statutes only white women marrying United States citizens acquire the citizenship of their husbands. This is of especial importance at this time, when so many American soldiers and other citizens of the United States are marrying native women in the Far East. All children born of such unions, however, acquire the citizenship of their fathers, whose nationality is that of American fathers, may enter the United States.

Secretary Hay was called upon to interpret the statute by cases in Hanover where American men married Japanese and Chinese wives. In replying to questions from Mr. Conger, Secretary Hay replied:

"As we construe this act, it confers the privilege of citizenship upon women married to citizens of the United States if they are of the class of persons for whose naturalization act of Congress provide. The previous naturalization act existing at the time only required that persons applying for its benefits shall be 'free white persons.'"

Want Postoffice Restored.

Another chapter was added to the long controversy over the Las Vegas (New Mexico) postoffice, when mandamus proceedings were instituted in the District Supreme Court to compel the Postmaster-General to re-establish the former postoffice in Las Vegas.

The petitioners are Margarito Romero, Mayor; Jesus M. Torres, R. D. Delgado, and Ignacio Isquibel, Martin Delgado, Felipe Delgado and Bowman M. Williams, trustees, and Elmer E. Veeder and John D. W. Veeder, residents of the town of Las Vegas. It is alleged that in violation of the law the postoffice at the town of Las Vegas, March 31, was abolished and discontinued and consolidated with the postoffice in town of East Las Vegas, now called the City of Las Vegas.

Increased Postal Receipts.

The gross postal receipts for the 50 largest postoffices in the United States for last month as compared with June, 1903, were \$5,467,498, an increase of more than 6 per cent. The highest increase was 21 per cent. at Peoria. Decreases were reported by Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Columbus, Worcester and St. Joseph. New York's receipts increased almost 6 per cent.; Chicago increased 8 per cent. The receipts at St. Louis, where the Express domestic swelled the postal business, increased 17 per cent.

Slaughter is Now On.

O. E. Cook, who found the Guatemalan boll-weep-eating ants, has wired the Department of Agriculture from Texas that the new ants are destroying cotton boll worms and are attacking similar injurious insects with even greater avidity than they do the boll weevils.

Another important fact is that the ants do not injure at all the ladybird larvae, which are beneficial insects. Mr. Cook reports that the agricultural value of the ants now depends chiefly upon acclimatization and rapidity of propagation. These questions are being investigated.

Occupations of Americans.

The Census Bureau has completed a volume dealing with the occupations of the people of the United States. It shows that in 303 specified occupations there are employed in the United States 20,973,233 persons, of which number 10,381,765 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, 7,258,538 in professional service, 5,380,637 in domestic and personal service, 4,766,964 in trade and transportation and 7,085,309 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Struck by Lightning.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—The Mexican National Pavilion was struck by lightning during a severe storm at the World's Fair grounds. The bolt of lightning which struck the Mexican Pavilion destroyed the flag-staff and cupola surmounting the pavilion, but the building did not catch fire. There was considerable excitement among those in the building, but the visitors' fears were quickly allayed by those in charge of the building.

Paul Kruger Dead.

Clarens, Switzerland, (By Cable).—Paul Kruger, former President of the Transvaal Republic, died here at 3 o'clock A. M. from pneumonia and supervening heart weakness. Mr. Kruger lost consciousness Monday. His daughter and son-in-law were with him at the time of his death. He had been out only once since his arrival, at the beginning of last month. The post-mortem examination showed that Mr. Kruger died of senile pneumonia, caused by sclerosis of the arteries, which made rapid progress during the last few weeks. The ex-President's state of health was kept a secret.

The ex-President's body was embalmed and in the afternoon was placed in a vault pending funeral arrangements. Application will be made to the British Government for authority to transport the body to the Transvaal. In the meantime it will be temporarily interred here.

On several occasions Mr. Kruger had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country.

Patetic Figure At Mentone.

Paris, (By Cable).—The death of the ex-President of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, at Clarens, Switzerland, aroused wide-spread regret here, owing to French sympathy for the Boer cause and personal admiration for the ex-President.

When he recently left Mentone his health was gradually failing through old age, constitutional disorder and throat troubles, which threatened to extend to the lungs. However, his personal physician, Dr. Heymann, did not apprehend speedy crisis, and Mr. Kruger himself resented the idea that his physical powers were failing.

Mourning in Transvaal.

Pretoria, (By Cable).—The announcement of Mr. Kruger's death called forth general expressions of regret, especially because the ex-President died among foreigners.

The flags on all the Government buildings are at half mast.