

PACKERS RETURN TO WORK TODAY.

Big Strike Has Officially Been Declared Off by Pres. Michael J. Donnelly.

GO BACK UNDER OLD SCALE.

Men Return to Work on Same Conditions as Prevailed Prior to the Walk out.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The strike of the butcher workmen, which has demoralized the meat packing industry throughout the country for the last two months, was officially declared off tonight by President Michael J. Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America. This morning Mr. Donnelly telegraphed the members of the national executive committee asking their consent to an announcement of the end of the struggle, and tonight, having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stockyards who quit in sympathy with the butchers, will be officially called off tomorrow morning at a meeting of the conference board of the killed trades. This was decided on at a meeting of the central body of the allied trades held tonight. The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated and that in order to save the union from being entirely disrupted he would order his men to return to work in the morning, no matter what course might be taken by other unions. As the other unions had no grievance, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly, and they, too, decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

When the packers were notified tonight that it had been decided to end the strike, they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men, but it was stated at the same time that many of these men would be unable to secure their old places as in many cases the work was being performed in a satisfactory manner by men who had been secured since the commencement of the strike. It is expected that the majority of the unskilled men will be unable to secure their places again. It was the question of a wage scale for this class of men that brought about the strike, the packers refusing to sign an agreement with any class other than skilled workmen.

During the strike approximately 53,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about \$5,000,000 in wages, as against an estimated \$1,000,000 to the packers in loss of business and in increased expenses. The greatest number of men idle in Chicago during the strike was 25,000, and the total in the country outside of this city is estimated to be about the same.

The original cause of the strike was the demand by the butchers' union that the packers pay to the unskilled workmen 15¢ cents an hour. The packers refused to sign an agreement, but offered to arbitrate the question. This was accepted, the strikers agreeing to return to work pending the decision of the arbitrators. The men, however, were dissatisfied with the manner in which they were being put to work and returned to work that they would not return unless all the men were given their old places in one day's time. The packers declaring that this was physically impossible, the men went on strike for the second time. The men now return to work under the conditions that existed before the strike.

SARATOGA GETS IT.

Next Meeting Place of the Knights Templar in July, 1907.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was today chosen as the meeting place of the convocation of the Knights Templar in July, 1907.

With the exception of the members of the grand encampment, who held two business sessions, the visiting Knights Templar devoted today to pleasure. Excursions to nearby points of interest, receptions at the various commanderies headquarters, a concert in the Greek amphitheater at the University of California, a banquet to the victorious Louisville drill corps and a press club lunch to visiting journalists were the main features of the program. The weather remained unusually warm for San Francisco, but as the usual humidity of the atmosphere was lacking, no serious discomfort was experienced. The gaily attired streets are daily and nightly thronged with strangers. It is estimated that the convocation has attracted fully 50,000 visitors to this city. Chicago and St. Louis are the leading aspirants for the next triennial gathering and the advocates of both places are actively working to secure the coveted meeting.

The following officers were elected: Grand master, George M. Moulton of Illinois; deputy grand master, Henry W. Rugg of Rhode Island; grand generalissimo, William B. Melish of Ohio.

DIXON RE-NOMINATED.

Montana Republicans Name Missoula Man to Succeed Himself.

Billings, Mont., Sept. 8.—The state Republican convention, on opening today, nominated Hon. Joseph M. Dixon of Missoula, to succeed himself as congressman at large. A review was then taken, as the committee on platform was not ready to report.

ANOTHER BATTLE DUE.

Kuropatkin Tentatively Preparing to Meet Japanese Again.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—The official report sent from Mukden during the evening of yesterday, showing that the Japanese army had arrived at Mukden and was taking up positions around the city and adding that the army had not lost a gun during the retreat, relieved the public anxiety and put an end to the many groundless reports which had been current here.

From the general's report it seems evident that Kuropatkin is tentatively preparing to meet the Japanese again, should Field Marshal Oyama continue to march northward. Nothing more important than this report has been received to the north. The region south of that city is now clear of Russians. It is evident that Kuropatkin is taking precautions to prevent the Japanese from creeping around his flanks as he reports that the Japanese cavalry is actively scouting wide on his flanks. The Japanese are reported to be moving up about 30 miles on either side of the railroad with the view of surrounding Mukden but whether Ku-

The Deadly Trail

Of disease is often the trail marked by a woman's gown. A recent investigation showed a horde of microbes, including those of influenza, consumption and a dozen other varieties, gathered in the trail of a woman's dress.

The microbes are everywhere, but its prey are the weak and feeble people whose blood is "poor" and digestion "weak." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and purifies the blood.

It strengthens the body by increased nutrition to resist and throw off disease.

"Please accept my thanks for the good Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I had done for me," writes Mrs. N. Chesley, of Cleveland, Ohio. "I was troubled for over a year with the doctor pronounced indigestion. I had nervous headaches, an unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning and my blood was very poor. I tried different diets but to no avail. My parents insisted on my taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I did so, and am now on the fourth bottle, and feel stronger than I have for years. I cannot speak too highly in its favor."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative. They do not get the pill habit.

Kuropatkin will accept an engagement to continue northward will probably depend at the decisive moment upon the temper and condition of his troops, who doubtless have been much shaken by the long fight and the hardships attendant upon the retreat.

BURGLARS THEW ACID.

Chicago Girl Accused Brutally—Robbers Secured Plunder.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Miss Mabel McPherson, 1218 Sheridan road, died today of two burglars in her room early today. They threw the contents of a bottle containing carbolic acid upon her, burning her face and neck. Miss McPherson is a sister-in-law of Benjamin F. Crowfoot, president of the National Biscuit company, who is visiting in Chicago on Sheridan road. Miss McPherson will recover, but she will be scarred for life. The burglars secured a quantity of silverware and jewelry and escaped.

ROCK ISLAND WRECK.

Two Killed and Nineteen Were Injured, Four Seriously.

Tickleva, Ill., Sept. 8.—Two persons were killed and 19 injured, four of them seriously, in the collision of a Rock Island passenger train and a freight train near here last night. The freight train was running on the southbound track when an air hose burst and in an unexplained manner caused a number of cars to pile up, several of the box cars covering the westbound track, on which the passenger train was running. The freight train struck the wreck on the freight cars and the locomotive, baggage car, smoker and chaircar were derailed and seriously damaged. One of the sleeping cars left the rails, but was only slightly damaged. A relief train was immediately made up, and all passengers were taken care of as soon as possible. The passenger train is the Chicago-Kansas City train and left Chicago last night.

DEAD.

Thomas Donaldson, expressman.

Unidentified man of Danish nationality.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A. B. McClure, baggage man, arm and leg broken.

William Roose, conductor of freight train.

E. B. Post, freight brakeman, cut on head.

P. Hoff, Genesee, Ill.

Peter Volk.

HILL MAY LET SHIPS GO.

Two Huge Vessels Said to be Sold to the Russians.

New York, Sept. 8.—Reports are in circulation—supposedly emanating from trustworthy sources, says the Herald—that two of the largest steam vessels ever built on this side of the Atlantic have been sold by James J. Hill to the Russian government. The ships in question are the Minnesota, recently completed, and the Dakota, now on the stocks at New London, Conn. It was even stated that a local ship broker was to receive a commission of \$35,000 for conducting the sale.

When asked for the report, Mr. Hill declared emphatically that they were untrue.

Aeronaut Killed.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Tuscola, Ill., says: Joseph Esie, an aeronaut, has been killed while making a balloon ascension and parachute leap at the Douglas county fair. While descending his parachute was caught in the top of a tree and he fell 100 feet, breaking his neck. His home was in Louisville, Ky.

Statue of Liberty Improvements.

New York, Sept. 8.—The statue of liberty, erected on Bedloe's Island in 1886, is to be repaired. It has begun to show the effects of the weather, which detracted much from its appearance. The war department, which now has control of the island, will have the statue thoroughly cleaned, the bronze tablets repaired, the masonry renovated, and an electric passenger elevator installed to replace the wooden stairway running to the observation tower.

Portland Professor's Body Found

Portland, Or., Sept. 8.—The body of Theophilus Brugger, until recently professor of physics in the Portland high school, who disappeared over two weeks ago, was found in the Lewis and Clark river, near Lewis river ford, yesterday, by Indians. The body was slightly decomposed and easily recognized. Prof. Brugger left Gresham, Or., to visit his brother at Woodland, Wash., two weeks ago Monday. His horse, saddled and bridled, was found a day or two later which led to the fear that Brugger had been thrown into the river while attempting to cross it.

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One soap is NOT as good as another, not one-tenth.

Fels-Naptha is ten times better than any mere soap.

Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

DETAILS OF THE BLOODY BATTLE.

Most Severe Concentrated Artillery Fires That the World Has Ever Seen.

THREE ASSAULTS IN ONE DAY.

Incidents on the Field of Strife Graphically Told by English and Russian War Correspondents.

London, Sept. 8.—The Times correspondent with the Japanese left army sends a long narrative of the battle of Liao Yang. Describing the operations of Sept. 1, he says:

"The general impression was that we had only to advance and occupy the town, but Gen. Nodzu's and Oku's armies required a day's rest. In 20 hours Oku had made four general assaults which had failed, and he had subsisted through the inclement weather on rations carried on the person, while reserve ammunition required replenishing.

ENTOMBED IN MINE.

"The Russians had fallen back in good order, taking with them everything except some 200 of their latest dead, while the other prisoners fell into the hands of the Japanese were seven men who were entombed in an observation mine cased on a brush covered hill. A Japanese storming party had piled sand bags over the orifice of the mine. It was an extraordinary incident, for the entombed Russians had shot two officers who wished to parley with them and eventually surrendered 36 hours later in a horrible state.

HIDEOUS HEAP.

"I will not dwell upon the sickening and harrowing sights of the battlefield except to mention one incident: The Japanese stormers had penetrated the highest trench and had overpowered the cossacks holding it, but Russians from a splinter-proof shelter behind the trench, with their bayonets on the gallant Japanese in the moment of their success and the bodies of both Japanese and Cossacks were piled thick upon each other in a hideous heap.

JAP LOSS OVER 10,000.

"The casualties of the Japanese in five divisions at the lowest compilation were not less than 10,000 and they were probably many more, for, owing to the crops of millet, several of the wounded have not been found and they must have died miserably, while many bodies will never be found until the crops are cut.

"It is impossible to estimate the Russian losses which probably half those of the Japanese. It must be remembered that any estimate of the latter does not include the Tenth division of Kuropatkin's army.

"Just before sundown there was a full Russian response to the Japanese fire.

"Trains have been seen leaving all during the day. Again the rear guard, having completed its duty, retired."

WORST WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

The correspondent refers to one of Oku's artillery attacks as one of the most severe and costly of the war. He does not include the Tenth division of Kuropatkin's army.

"It was a magnificent and withal an awe-inspiring spectacle. The Russian go-downs were set on fire as were the station buildings, and nothing could live under the attack. The end of the Russian resistance had come and the Japanese guns roared and slaughter when suddenly out of the midst of smoke and murky dust left from the reeking shrapnel came counter flashes from two or three Russian batteries. One almost felt inclined to cheer, but it seemed that it was their last effort—a magnificent farewell to the enemy which had balked for so long.

JAP STRATEGY DEFEATED.

"We had evidence that Liao Yang would be defended, but it seemed certain that—though defeated and forced by superior numbers and superior artillery, and to some extent by superior troops—Kuropatkin had in turn defeated Japanese strategy, for, as far as we could learn, the iron-sided Oku, after the Russian trench line had been broken, had been able to get astride the Russian communications.

"That evening the remaining Russians in the trenches still kept the Japanese at bay, but the iron-sided Oku, little reckoning that his fierce assaults had already cost close upon 20,000 men, determined upon a final enveloping assault on this stubborn rear guard. The last reserves were pushed in, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, after five days of the most severe fighting the world has seen since the American Civil war, the Japanese army seized the railway bridge and was in occupation of Liao Yang."

NO RESOURCE OVERLOOKED.

"No resource known to modern engineers for field works had been overlooked. It was evident at the outset that Oku's previous successes had caused him to despise the staying power of the enemy, for without waiting for adequate preparations he pushed his infantry down to the limit of the standing crops, which had not come under the Russians' precautionary sickenings.

"The Russian tactics at Liao Yang were a revelation for which Oku had to pay dearly."

JAPANESE PERSISTENCE.

Describing the failure of some of the Japanese infantry attacks, the correspondent says: "The Japanese art of war consists of persistence, and they have material that can be persisted. Despite the failure of the first attack on the 20th, the cold gray of morning witnessed another scene of slaughter on the Russian right as the defenders again hurled back the attack. The Japanese deserved success, but an enraging fire swept each rush before the men could even lay hands on the entanglements."

THIRD ASSAULT.

Graphically picturing the ebb and flow of the contest on Aug. 31, the correspondent continues: "Oku was growing desperate. From the position of the Fifth division it was evident that the Tenth division of it—a third assault in 24 hours. All day he had been moving reserves upon the firing line and this assault was but a repetition of previous ones.

TRAIL OF PROSTRATE KHAKI.

"Except at one portion of the line there was gruesome evidence the next

morning to show how like hares in snare the heroic infantry had struggled into the barbed wire entanglements to die—how, blundering in the darkness, sections had thrown themselves down yards from the flaring lines of machine guns whose flashes marked the goal they were never to win, but the first battalion of the thirty-fourth regiment, which for 48 hours had been lying in the scrub at the foot of the green glaciers on the center hill broke through the entanglements, and in spite of a flanking fire which swept away group after group, had enough endurance to reach the first trench. What happened there no one knows, but in the morning when we viewed the position, Russians and Japanese were lying intermingled, waist deep in the ditch, while from parapet to entanglements, perhaps for 150 yards, a thick trail of prostrate khaki told a tale no pen can describe.

ASSAULT AGAIN.

"Everywhere again the assault failed, but the desperate news, and the laconic reply was, 'Construct, reinforce and assault again before daylight,' but the curtain had already fallen on the first act of the drama.

"When shaken by the repeated attacks, fearful for his left flank, or flanking that Kuropatkin could be held only with difficulty from his communications, Kuropatkin, who was present in person, determined a general withdrawal from the positions, and about midnight he fell back to the third line, leaving seven prisoners in the Japanese hands.

BEATEN BUT NOT ROUTED.

"Kuropatkin was beaten but not routed by any means. It was thought that the Japanese would occupy Liao Yang immediately but there were to be 48 hours more of sanguinary struggle before the withdrawal of Kuropatkin."

Commenting on the foregoing, the Times says: "If the Russians still put their trust in entrenchments they have learned at this evening how to construct them with telling effect. Their artillery also seems to have been successfully handled. Our correspondent declares in so many words that the Russian tactics as a whole were a revelation for which Oku had to pay dearly, yet it is history of the war thus far, or indeed that of any other war, hardly records anything more heroic than the triple advance of Oku's infantry against most appalling obstacles."

RUSSIAN VERSION.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press in a graphic description of the fighting at Liao Yang says: "Only the Russian soldiers' traditional splendid qualities enabled them to support the terrible conditions, of which the lack of sleep was the most unbearable. The Japanese suffered terribly, but made light of their losses. They continually drafted fresh reserves into the ranks, to replace the worn out men.

"Indeed the numerical superiority of the Japanese is astounding and incomprehensible, for after losing enough men at Port Arthur and elsewhere to form a perfect army, their effective strength appears only to increase, and they still are concentrating fresh bodies of troops on the Liao river.

A PERFECT INFERNAL.

"The battlefield was a perfect inferno. General Stakelberg was wounded, but, despite death, he remained incalculable at his post throughout the day, regardless of the rain of shot around him. Several officers of his staff were killed or wounded. In the evening Gen. Stakelberg notified Gen. Kuropatkin that he could hold the position or take the offensive if necessary.

DEATH BUT NO SURRENDER.

"Among the incidents of the day were the slaughter of two Japanese battalions which were pursued through the Chinese corn and grain to Suifu and surrounded by the Russians. They resolutely refused to accept quarter, preferring death.

FOUGHT THEIR COMRADES.

"In another part of the field the Japanese shelled and captured by assault one of the Russian trenches, but they hated that it had been abandoned by the Russians and occupied by their comrades. They fell upon the prostrate bodies and flooded them with tears.

"In one case a party of Japanese officers found a body of their men retreating in disorder, and drove them back to the battlefield at the point of the sword.

DIED AT THEIR POSTS.

"The Russian frontier guards died at their posts, refusing to surrender. It was the anniversary of the creation of their regiment, which they had celebrated the previous night. They lost a large proportion of their officers.

"At many points the combatants stood each other.

"Of late the Russians have learned to mask their batteries more effectively and thus have gained a sensible advantage over the Japanese. The Russians worship their guns, and to quote Gen. Kuropatkin's admonition, 'Soldiers, die for your guns as you would for your flag.'

PITS FILLED WITH DEAD.

"The pits which the Russians had dug in the Chinese corn and the grass were filled with Japanese corpses, which were trodden over by their comrades. The ground was so thickly strewn with bodies in one fight that the Japanese raised a white flag and sought permission to bury their dead, but this was refused. The air became polluted with the stench.

"The Russian execution of the forts and entrenchments was carried out without loss. The troops crossed the river on pontoon and railway bridges in perfect order and safety, burning the bridges after them.

"Liao Yang is enveloped in flames, and clouds of smoke from the conflagration are visible as far as Yentai."

"The countryside is swarming with Chinese fugitives."

Machinery for Canal.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Panama canal commission today called for proposals for 11 steam shovels, and directed the purchase of a large quantity of dynamite and powder.

Designer Watson Declines.

London, Sept. 8.—After another conference with George L. Watson, held in London today, Sir Thomas Lipton announces that Mr. Watson has declined his refusal to design a challenger for the America's cup for 1905, giving as his reason ill-health.

Baltimore Sails for Genoa.

Gibraltar, Sept. 8.—The United States cruiser Baltimore sailed today for Genoa, where she will do some preparatory work before starting for China and Japan.

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MINER CONFESSES DYNAMITE PLOT.

Deported Colorado Man Says He Helped Blow Up the Independence Victims.

TELLS STORY OF AWFUL CRIME.

Affirms He Was Present When Wire Was Pulled—Gives Names of Those Implicated.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 8.—Robert Romain, a deported Colorado miner, under arrest here for burglary, confessed today that he helped in the Vindicator mine dynamiting in Colorado last fall and in blowing up the depot platform in Independence, Colo., last June.

Romain said that he was one of the strikers at Victor and that he helped to arrange the dynamite which caused the death of so many non-union miners. He gave the names of the men who were with him and told in detail how the work was done.

Romain said the dynamite was laid under the depot platform at Independence. He told how the dynamite was connected with a concealed wire to a chair in a room about 500 yards away. It was agreed that the chair was to be moved backward so as to pull the wire and explode the dynamite. A pistol was attached to one end of the wire and the pistol was directly under the big charge of dynamite.

Romain was waiting in the room with the others when the train pulled up to the station and saw two of his friends among the number. He wanted to get them away and started to tell them to leave the platform, when one of the men who was with him struck him on the head with a revolver. The dynamite charge was exploded a few minutes afterward and the friends of Romain were killed or injured.

In his description of the laying of the dynamite at the Vindicator mine, Romain went into details about the different shifts and told about how the wires were laid.

Romain pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary today, but was not sentenced. The Colorado authorities went into details about the different shifts and told about how the wires were laid.

Prize Money for Dewey. Washington, Sept. 8.—The treasury department today began sending out checks to the officers and men of Admiral Dewey's fleet in payment for the awards of prize money made for the victory of the American fleet at Manila bay. The check to Admiral Dewey is for \$18,515.

Am. Evangelists in England. Bolton, Eng., Sept. 8.—Reuben A. Torrey and C. M. Alexander, the American evangelists, who began a mission here Sunday last, are arousing tremendous enthusiasm, and the drill hall in which the services are held is filled each night with about 6,000 persons. A feature of the meetings is the wonderful singing of Mr. Alexander, as a result of which the audiences are much affected. The mission has resulted in the making of numbers of converts as many as 80 professing religion in one night.

Fairbanks Misquoted. Brunswick, Me., Sept. 8.—In an account of the meeting addressed by Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for vice president, here, Sept. 6, a reporter erroneously stated that the speaker advocated a "liberal ship subsidy." It appears that there was no ground for such a statement. Mr. Fairbanks called attention to the importance of a restoration of the American merchant marine, and expressed the opinion that the Republican party might be trusted to deal with the subject "in a patriotic and sensible way."

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