STHKERS SO FAR

Weakening, but Only Ray of

WINE CITIES ARE INVOLVED.

Have Decided Not to Go

PACKERS BLAMED FOR SITUATION.

ther Did Not Make Known Their

Position Until After the Unions

Chicago, July 13.-With no sign of

rakening on either side, the only ray

there in the butchers' strike situation

day was the possibility that arbitra-

may intervene to prevent a labor

ur, fraught with suffering and priva-

s to the strikers and heavy loss to

Wer in the effect of the strike con-

fied to the employee and packers in the

the cities where the fight will be cen-

pred. The consuming public will bear

A large share of the burden in higher

prices for meats. Reports already

have come from various cities that

prices of the product have been raised,

This advance, too, was said to be a forerunner of others if the conflict con-

issed long.
In addition to the 50,000 employes already of strike, upwards of 30,000 more
use involved indirectly and most of
hem probably will be made idle before

BRANCH INDUSTRIES AFFECTED,

In addition to all the slaughtering lasts being fied up, the strike affects sanch industries where such articles butterine, soap, buttons and combs manufactured. The canning de-

The strikers declare that they will be

sition submitted from the other

he detail of police at the stock

ds has been increased in number, all night the officers patrolled the

fke district and the streets adjacent

the union, set all doubts at rest at meeting of the teamsters' joint coun-

Acrowd of men and boys numbering than 5,000, for the most part strik-

employes, gathered in squads today

greatest good nature prevailed. The

y activity specially noticeable at great, gloomy and deserted-look-

le great, gloohy and deserted-lookleg buildings was at the Swift and
armour plants. In the canning delettment of the Swift establishment a
subser of men were at work, while
starmour's a gang were busy loading

visions into a string of refrigerator

Workmen were also busy tearing up the rails of the Chicago Junction rati-say within the yards, and the replac-ble the old rails with new ones. This fad was constituted in the constitution of the constitution of the latest the constitution of th

ed of escape from the entanglement, indeed, predictions were ventured that an armistice might be arranged with-

uch optimism.

The delay of the packers to agree to arbitration," he said, "is responsible for the strike, They did not make known that position until after the unions had declared the strike, and then it was too late for me to do a paything to stop.

had declared the strike, and then it was too late for me to do anything to stop the frouble. It will be an expensive war, but apparently it will have to be fought out. We are strong-stronger, strange as it may seem, than the packers. We have the whole country to draw upon for sustenance, and have no dividends to pay. If the packing plants ore idle a month it will eat up all their dividends for two years."

In spite of expressed hopes for an early adjustment of the difficulties, the packers have hurried preparations for

packers have hurried preparations

flous plants that there would be no trouble in supplying all vacancies with-

COLORED WORKMEN IMPORTED.

Information credited to union sources was to the effect that 180 colored work-

men, presumably from Kansas City and St. Louis, were being brought to Chicago by the large packers, and that an order had been placed for 500 more

in a day or two with capable men

Had Declared the Strike On.

Ont

Hope is Arbitration.

Possibly Your Advertisements Are Already GOOD Enough—But the Chances Are Ten to One That They Are Not Yet BIG Enough.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

10 PAGES-LAST EDITION

houses inside the stockyards were reported running. These were Booer & Co., Roberts & Oakes, Boyd & Lunham, and Thomas Phorkildsen & Co.

IN KANSAS CITY.

MAKE NO TROUBLE Kansas City, July 13 .- At one of the six local packing plants, Armours' which were shut down yesterday as a result of the butchers and meat cutters' strike, killing was resumed today on a small scale. The other plants expect to Neither Side Shows Any Signs of

small scale. The other plants expect to be running soon with new men. The big retail dealers have made arrangements to do their own killing temporarily, and assert that there will be no increase in prices of meat, at least at present. Quiet prevailed early today among the strikers.

Although the strike was principally in the interest of unskilled laborers, a number of this class of labor at Armours did not go out yesterday. These men do not belong to the union, an effort to organize them not having succeeded. These unskilled laborers were put to work today in the kiling department. At this plant 500 head of cattle and*1,000 hogs had been bought and an early start on them made. The management stated that they expected to increase their force gradually. In Chicago Packing House Teamsters

CUDAHAY TALKS.

increase their force gradually

J. P. Cudahay, of the Cudahay Packing company, in a statement, into-mated that his company intended to make their plant an open one. "We will hire all men who are willing to work," said Mr. Cudahay, "regardless of whether they are union men or not. We have from 500 to 800 non-union num left in our plant and expect to hire all the men we need. We will first use these men in cleaning up the plant. these men in cleaning up the plant. After this work is done, we expect to egin killing again.
"I believe that a majority of the men

"I believe that a majority of the men who went out," continued Mr. Cudahay, "will be back at work within two weeks. I have never seen men strike more unwillingly. Many of them told me that they were striking not because they wanted to but because they wished to obey the strike order."

The Cudahay plant always has been strictly union.

APPEAL FOR AID.

A number of women have appealed to the Kansas City, Kansas, flood re-lief committee for aid, saying that their husbands, who were packing house em-ployes, were now idle, and the shut-ting off of their income, coming on top ting off of their income, coming on top of their losses by the recent flood, has left them destitute. The strike will work a hardship to these persons, even if they receive strike benefits.

The strikers remain firm. They, in most cases, stay away from the plants, and seem determined to carry on a peaceful campaign against their employers.

SAN FRANCISCO UNAFFECTED. San Francisco, July 13.—The strike of castern packing house employes will not affect the price of cured meats here, unless it should be of long duration, the supply on hand being considered equal to the demand for a year. The strike is not expected to influence the Pacific coast market for fresh meat, which is supplied from local sources.

OMAHA.

is outerine, and is a carming departments where all kinds of soups and
meats are put up are hit hard, the
amployes having gone out in a body.
Forty thousand persons, approximatey, find employment in the big packing houses in Chicago, and this number stready has been reduced one-half.
The effect of the strikes upon the
mechanical and other departments, it
is declared, will increase this army
of unemployed in Chicago before the
cod of the week to nearly 35,000. OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—There were no new developments in the packing house strike at South Omaha today, and everything continued in an orderly manner. There were practically no receipts at the stock yards. There was little done at the packing houses, although Swift began slaughtering a few cattle. At all the other plants the limited force was kept busy in an attempt to take care of perishable property, a great deal of which was left perty, a great deal of which was left on hand when the men went on strike. Prices advanced at all the packing louses again today and the belief was expressed that they would continue to

do so as the supply of fresh meat be-came nearer exhausted. Edward Cudahay, of the Cudahay Packing company, said his plant had taken no consideration of an early rethe gards, in pairs.
There was considerable speculation sto whether the parking house teamses would go out on a sympathetic size. George Golden, business agent sumption, and that everything at pres-ent was at a standstill. He did not believe anything would be done for sev-

The closing of the packing houses has d by announcing that the teamsters were remain at work as long as there we work for them to do. had the effect of throwing a great number of men out of work who were not directly employed at the packing plants. These include railroad men, stockyards employes and others whose employers depend on the packing employers depend on the packing house business to sustain their own business interests.

Everything was quiet throughout the city of South Omaha today, the policy of the men being to prevent any dis-turbance. None of the strikers went near the packing plants, and no at-tempt was made to disturb the men who are caring for the stocks of fresh meats in the coolers.

NEW ENGLAND MEAT SUPPLY. Boston, Mass., July 13.—New Eng-land provision interests are preparing to meet an expected shortage of west-ern beef as a result of the strike of butchers and packers. In this city is the old rails with new ones. This but was taken by some to indicate mexpectation by the railroad officials that the resumption of traffic will be dayed for several days at least.

With a seeming certainty of a meat famile should the strike last more than a week, both the packers and the strike leaders took a serious view of the situation today. Each side thoughtfully considered the arbitration chanbeefdealers are making arrangements to slaughter in abbattoirs near the city te which cattle will be brought on hoof from all parts of New England, New York and nearby states. supply was short before the strike was called, according to the meat exporters, and wholesale prices already have advanced from \$2 to \$3 a hundredweight. Retail prices were advanced one cent a pound today, and will be advanced to-morrow and the next day, dealers say, unless the strike is settled.

One of the large firms involved in the

was received with a good deal of in-Chicago strike operates a big packing house in eastern Maine, for the export MIGHT HAVE AVERTED STRIKE. President Donnelly of the Butcher Workmen's union, expressed regret that the packers offer to arbitrate had not been made earlier. Had it been, the strike might have been averted. output will be turned into the domestic

NO SHORTAGE IN DENVER. Denver, Colo., July 13.-While prices of meats may be advanced here in consequence of the strike at eastern pack-ing houses, no shortage in the supply is anticipated, as local packing houses can meet the demand. There are 50 men employed in the Denver packing houses, but they are not affiliated with Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' union.

"According to the outlook now, I scarcely think Denver packers will be affected in any way by the strike, other than receiving more business," said than receiving more business," said Henry Gebhard, president of the Colorado Packing & Provision company. "In my opinion, the trouble will last but a short time. I am almost certain there will be no marked advance in prices at this end of the line.

stockyards was ordered to report an hour earlier than usual, and all were told to hurry through all such office dates as were absolutely essential. The office employes soon found themselves in the packing houses acting as substitutes for the strikers. It was claimed by the superintendents of the various plants that there would be no NO INCREASE OF PRICE YET. Kansas City, Mo., July 13.-Retall dealers say there will be no immediate increase in the price of meats in this city as a result of the packing house men's strike, if at all. In spite of this there was a small advance today at retail shops. Two of the local packing houses least affected by the recent flood have supplies on hand sufficient, they say, to supply the local trade for a month. One of these houses which bought liberally at the stock yards, today is killing on a limited scale and will attempt to supply certain outside trade also. The four other plants have supplies that will last the local trade two or three days. Alicago by the large packers, and that an order had been placed for 500 more cots. Nelson, Morris & Co., it was said, were supplied with 250 colored hon-union workmen during the night. The men were reported to have been snuggled large the words in covered.

IN EAST ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., July 13.-There has not

yet been an increase in the price of meat as the result of the strike of the union butchers and meat cutters in the packing houses of St. Louis and East St. Louis. The packing houses report reserve WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Japanese Sustain Terrific Defeat.

On July 10, During the Night, They Attacked Port Arthur-Were Repulsed-Casualties Were Thirty Thousand-St. Petersburg Thrown Into A Fever of Excitement Over the News.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—An official communication from the Russian general staff says: "According to information derived from Japanese sources and received by Admiral Alexieff's military staff, the Japanese attacked the Russian position at Port Arthur during the night of July 10.

They were repulsed with enormous losses. It is difficult to calculate even approximately the number of Japanese casualties, which amounted, it is said, to the immense figure of 30,000."

St. Petersburg, July 13, 5:35 p. m.—This city was thrown into a fever of excitement this afternoon by the news that the Japanese had failed in an assault on the fortress of Port Arthur on Sunday night, having been repulsed with a loss said to reach 30,000.

Report Must Be Accepted With Reserve.

St. Petersburg, July 13 .- The original report had reached St. Petersburg last night in the form of a newspaper dispatch from Mukden and was received with incredulity, but at about noon when Vice-Admiral Alexieff telegraphed the news to the general staff it created a tremendous impression. It was immediately transmitted to the official messenger, and a few minutes afterwards the newsboys were racing through the streets, electrifying the crowds with the tidings. The boys were fairly mobbed by people eager to buy the extras.

The members of the general staff do not offer explanations of what Admiral Alexieff means by "Japanese sources," but they declare that the viceroy would not have officially reported such important news unless it had reached him from sources entirely worthy of credence. At the same time they say the report should be accepted with reserve, pending the receipt of more definite advices. In support of the report, however, they point out that the date coincides with the stoond attempt of Admiral Togo's torpedo boat destroyers to creep into the harbor. It is true that Togo does not mention a land attack, but this is not in his province.

The loss of 30,000 of the besiegers in an attack against fortifications with guns in position and the approaches sown with mines, is considered quite within the range of possibility, if the Japanese, as on other occasions, stormed the fortifications with their accustomed recklessness, especially if the mines were exploded under masses of men. The general staff already had information that the besiegers had occupied Takushan hill, three miles northeast of the harbor, but adds that the Japanese were unable to hold the position

If the report of the loss of 30,000 Japanese is confirmed Gen. Nodzu's army is in desperate straits, as Gen. Stoessel will not fail to take advantage of such a reverse and follow it up.

The Japanese have not yet attacked Ta Tche Kiao. A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff describes a series of skirmishes east of Kai Chou. The troops belong-

ing to Gen. Kuroki's army are meeting with resistance at every step from the Russian rear-guard along the Siu Yen

Grand Duke Sergius Mikhalovich, an artillery expert, is going to Manchuria in August. The mobilization of two more artillery corps is expected shortly.

Moffat Road Maps Filed in Utah Land Office

They Disclose the Right-of-Way Over the Uintah Reservation-Four Separate Sets Of Drawings Which Cover a Distance of Ninety-five Miles--Provo Or Emigration Canyon - Which?

Yesterday afternoon the first maps of the right-of-way of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, commonly known as the Moffat road, were filed in the United States land office here. Thomas Baird of the engineering department of the projected line came to Salt Lake from the east yesterday and lost no time in placing the maps on record.

In all there are four maps filed to date, with the prospect of more to follow in the near future. They consist of four sections across the Uintah Indian reservation. Starting from a monument designated which is situated at a point about 15 miles southeast of Heber City, the four sections consist of the following stretches of survey: 14.607, 27.790, 26.000 and 26.737 miles or a total in all of 95.134 miles. These are given

vation.
Each map is signed by Horace A. Sumner, chief eiglaser; D. H. Moffat, president, and F. B. Gibson, secretary, and were sworn to before a notary public in Denver, Feb. 23 of this year.
The matter accompanying the maps is of a technical nature and sets forth that the route lies through land which has been surveyed by the government. engineers who have not yet placed their notes on record for filing. Briefly summed up, the route starts in at a point on the divide between Daniel's creek and Strawberry creek. Following creek and Strawberry creek. Following a line slightly south and almost direct east the accepted survey practically parallels Strawberry creek and the Duchesne river to the town of Leland in township 3 south, range 2 east, Uintah special meridian possibly eight miles south of Ft. Duchesne and in the vicinity of the junction of the Duchesne and Uintah rivers.

The filing of these maps looks like as the accepted survey across the reserthe filing of these maps looss the business; nevertheless the general public is considerably in the dark, as it is doubtless intended it shall be, as to the route to be taken both east and west after leaving the reservation. It seems, however, to be reasonably certain that the road will traverse Prove canyon on its way through to Sait Lake. But the Moffat surveyors have gone over the entire country with the resu that a fair grade can be obtained via Emigration canyon. Should this latter route be taken Park City will become important transfer point and the condition to handle through traffic via Ogden and the Southern Pacific to and from the coast.

From the coast.

From the signs of the times it looks as though Harriman and Gould both were stretching out hands to the Moffat road which seems to be coming as sure as though dirt were flying already

stocks for three to four days' supply and the majority of the retailers have on hand a supply for the same period. The live stock market is affected

greatly by the strike, as packers are buying sparingly or not at all. The East St. Louis packing houses affeeted by the strike are running with small forces today.

In St. Louis the union employes of the

St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision company, the only St. Louis packing affected by the strike order, went

The company continues at work, but with a small force, and in common with all the other packing houses affected, is irawing on its reserve stock to fill or-

LOUIS F. SWIFT'S VIEWS.

Chicago, July 13 .- Lewis F. Swift president of Swift & Co., was asked as to the probable effect of the strike up-on prices of meats throughout the country, and regarding the stocks on hand. He said

"It is too early to say definitely. I do not expect that there will be any serious scarcity in the supply of meats. We have some men working in all of our departments, and are shipping pro our departments, and are shipping products freely. Prices will not be materially advanced. I believe a normal condition of affairs will speedly be restored. In any event, the supply of fresh meats thoroughout the country is sufficient to last 15 or 20 days, and there is enough cured meats—bams,

acon, etc.—to last six months."
"I think," said J. P. Lyman, president
f the National Packing company, which includes the Hammond, Anglo American and Continental companies "that the stock on hand is sufficient to avert a so-called famine for two or three weeks. I don't see why there should be any material change in prices but the natural tendency will be for a

ARMOUR MAN TALKS. Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co.

"We have a week or 10 days' supply of meats on hand here, at branch houses and enroute, and we are slaughtering and operating our packing plants, but on a reduced scale, Temporarily, prices will be somewhat high-

In Chicago porterhouse steak has advanced 2 cents a pound, pork chops 1/2 and other meats in proportion. One large retail butcher said it was not un-likely that there would be a further advance, unless the strike was soon

By noon each packing house in the stockyards, it was claimed, had men at work. Unemployed men in considerable numbers flocked to the stockyards and applied for employment. The ble numbers flocked to the stockyards and applied for employment. The strikers standing about the entrances to the yards offered no opposition. All competent appearing applicants were once hired and put immediately at work.

BUTCHERS PAID OFF.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 13.-The striking butchers were paid off today and the packing companies have given out the word that all men and boys applying will be put to work.

All the packers claim to have a small force at work and they say they will add to it day by day. The strikers are standing firm and W. J. Tuddenham. The following offi-

there have been no desertions from their ranks. engineers who went out night have returned to work. The en-gineers have made a demand of their own for higher wages, but it has not

been passed upon by the packers. NEW YORK MEAT CUTTERS. New York, July 13.-The leaders and officers of the Amaigamated Meat Cut ters and Butchers' Union of America

nearly 5,000 of whose members went ou on strike today, are in conference a the union headquarters. It is reporte that a plan for the arbitration wage difficulties which caused the strike is under discussion. Notwithstanding the stand taken by he officials of the teamsters' union

the officials of the teamsters' union, who declared that there would be no sympathetic strike, 100 drivers today refused to continue work after the packers had resumed with non-union men. The drivers quit as individuals. Some disorder occurred at the western entrance of the stockyards. Polish laborers endeavored to interfere with union firemen and engineers who had not ion firemen and engineers who had no

One belonging to the firemen's union was knocked down before the assailants were made to understand that the union to which he belonged had not been

called upon to strike.

A meat-laden wagon in Forty-third street was attacked and overturned. The traces were cut, the horses turned loose, and the driver compelled to take refuge in a store.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Zion's Building Society Holds Meeting And Declares Dividend.

The Zion's Benefit Building society held its twenty-first annual meeting last night in Z. C. M. I. shoe factory offices. A dividend of 7 per cent was declared, which will amount to \$35,000, and be credited up to the account of each individual stockholder. The reserve fund was stated as \$20,244. The total number of loans was reported as aggregating 1,600, representing as many buildings erected in the 21 years. The total amount of business trans-

The total amount of business transacted by the society is \$2,689,877.17. There has been loaned to its members \$1,215,691. Members have withdrawn during the existence of the society the sum of \$809,175,40 in subscriptions and \$245,519.55 in dividends. The rate of dividend for the years 1903 and 1904 has been at the rate of 7 per cent, computed on the paid in subscriptions and acon the paid in subscriptions and ac-cumulated dividends, after 20 per cent of the net profits had been set aside to of the net profits had been set aside to the reserve fund, while in previous years the rate had been hasd on simple interest and but 10 per cent of the net profits set aside to the reserve fund. The object of the society is purely beneficial, to help young men build homes for themselves, or to improve homes already built. No loans are made for speculative purposes.

The following directors were elected:
Arthur Parsons, O. P. Arnold, Jr., G. H.
Backman, J. C. Cutler, Jr., H. J. Wallace, J. F. Bennett, W. J. Bateman, J. S.
Wells, Oscar W. Moyle, J. W. Burrows,

cers were chosen: President, T. G Webber; vice president, A. W. Carlson: treasurer, L. S. Hills; secretary, Edgar Howe; auditors, C. A. F. Orlob, E. S. Hills, L. W. Judges. The society is well established and in a very flourishing condition.

AFTER THE MILLERS.

Produce Exchange Calls Attention to Short Weights in Flour.

The following circular has been sent out by the Salt Lake Grain, Flour & Produce exchange to all of the millers and dealers in the state doing business in this city:

"A committee appointed by this exchange to investigate the weight of flour being packed in sacks and placed upon the Salt Lake market, has found that a great proportion of it is put up less than the regulation weights, viz. 98, 48, 24. The shortage varied as follows. 28, 48, 24. The shortage varied as follows; in one case where the flour was supposed to be 100 pounds net, it weighed 96 pounds gross. Some of what should have been 48 pounds varied from 45½ to 47½; and the 24-pound sacks weighed only 21½ pounds in every case. This is to noify you that his exchange demands and intends to insist that all flour sold in this market shall be of the standard weights as above specified." There has been much complaint with-

There has been much complaint with-in the last few months about the shortage in weights of sacked flour, and it is charged that one or two dealers is this city have been and are able to cu under the regular market by selling shortweight sacks. Finally there was so much talk that the exchange took the matter up, and instituted a general weighing with the result that large quantities of flour were found to be un as full weights. Hence the above circu

THE LOST IS FOUND.

B. Y. U. Educational Exhibit Was at Rio Grande Freight Office.

The educational exhibit from the Brigham Young University at Provo, which was reported lost, was discovered this morning in the Rio Grande freight office where it has lain for some time. As soo as found, the exhibit was shipped to St as found, the exhibit was support to se.

Louis so that in a few days Prof. Cummings will be hard at work placing it.

Responsibility for the oversight has not yet been fixed, so it is hard to tell just why the exhibit was not sent right off as soon as received at the freight office in this attraction.

MEAT FAMINE.

and then mostly in the hotels and res taurants, where fancy cuts do most abound. There will always be local beef supplies, independent of the pack-

far west will not be felt for a few days,

beef supplies, independent of the packing houses, so that as far as meat in the abstract is concerned, there need be no great scarcity at Utah centers.

The eastern facking houses have lately received extensive orders from western dealers, and the former may reason that as there is to be a scarcity there, it will not pay to fill western orders, and so cancel the same. This will cut the fancy meat supply short here earlier than if the orders have already been shipped. Eastern centers of consumption will feel the scarcity sooner and more extendedly than the west.

PORT OF ENTRY.

Utah Merchants Appreciate the Beon For Salt Lake.

There is hardly a day passes but what

some Utah merchant has reason to thank the powers that be at Washing ton for making Salt Lake City a por of entry. Hitherto, when dutiable goods, laces sent through the mail for instance, were consigned to parties in this city, the packages were of course registered. On arrival at this office, the consignee was notified, he had to receipt for the mode than the same was reconsistee was notified, he had to receipt for the goods, then the same were reregistered and sent back to San Francisco where they were received at the
custom house for appraisement. As
goods are received there from all over
the Pacific slope it often required considerable time for goods to get through,
and sometimes several wasks absorbed. and sometimes several weeks elapsedoes fore they could be returned to the con-signee. Of course the packages had to be registered, and receipted for at this city again, and then the money for the duties registered back to the San Francisco custom house. So it will be seen that the burden thus placed on the local ostoffice had become quite operous

postoffice had become quite onerous, and was becoming more so.

As the situation is now, a package of dutiable goods is sent by registered mail to this city from a foreign counmail to this city from a foreign country, and is handed over to the consignee in the presence of the surveyor of the port who has the consignee tear off the end of the wrapper, and then the goods are appraised here, and the duties paid here, without any of the interminable delays caused by sending to San Francisco.

SENT TO PROVO.

Inmate of County Infirmary Adjudged Insane and Ordered Committed.

John Whale, an aged inmate of the county infirmary, was examined as to his sanity this afternoon before Judge Morse, by Drs. C. C. Snyder and T. G. Odell, and was committed to the state mental hospital at Provo. He is sayears of age and has been an inmate of the county infirmary for some time past.

CROP QUERIES.

Geo. T. Odell Has Scheme to Keep in Touch With Farmers.

sending out crop queries to different sections of the state, as follows: Is the first crop of lucern cut? If not when will you commende cutting? If any grain has been tut, how much? In your judgment, will the grain crop be greater than it was in 1903? In your judgment will the crop of lucern and wild hay be greater than it was in 1903? A dozen answers already received indicate that the first crop of lucern is practically all harvested. Grain cutting begins about August I, and in some localities not before the 10th or 15th insts. Both grain and grass crops will be heavier than they were last year. Mr. Odell leaves tomorrow morning. on a six days' trip to Price, and from there to Salina through Emery county, the return north being through the Sevier and Sanpete valleys.

SCHNETTLER PLEADS GUILTY Ex-Member of St. Louis Assembly Says He Took Bribes.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—John H. Schnettler, a former member of the St. Louis municipal assembly, today pleaded guffty in the St. Louis ereult court to a charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the city lighting hill. Sentence has not yet been inposed.

Schnettler was a member of the famous "combine" of Il which practically controlled all legislation during several terms of the municipal assembly.

Secy. Morton in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July II.—Secy. of the Navy Paul Morton has arrived to visit the world's fair for several days, He was accompanied by President S. M. Fetton of the Chicago & Alton road, and President E. P. Rinley of the Santa Fe, The parity came in President Felton's private car, which has been awitched into the world's fair grounds. Secy. Morton is well known in St. Louis among the business and railroad men.

COLORED WOMEN.

Their Association Holds Second Session in St. Louis Church.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.-The second session of the National Association of Colored Women, which was to have convened today at the world's fair grounds, met in a downtown church as the result of a resolution adopted at the instance of Mrs. Booker T. Wash-

Mrs. Washington opposed the meeting at the world's fair, on the grounds that the exposition directors board discri-inated against negro women in t matter of employment on the grounds and against the race in general.

The action was opposed by the St.
Louis delegates, but after Mrs. Washington had spoken in support of her resolution, declaring against the world's fair meeting, it was adopted by a large majority.

A POSSE OF FARMERS Scouring the Woods for a Man Who Attacked a Girl.

Clayton, Ma., July 13.—A posse of farmers, armed with rifles and revolvers, accompanied by two blood hounds, is scouring the woods in the vicinity of Fenton, Me., for a young man who is charged by Rosle Schleisner, is years old, the daughter of a prominent farmer, with having attacked her. farmer, with having attacked her.

Rains in the Northwest.

It is Not Believed That Strike Will Affect Utah Consumers.

Local meat market men say relative to the great packing strike back east, that the effects on the markets in the

FIFTY-FOURTHYEAR

AT MO TIEN PASS.

Russians Made a Brief and Disastrous Attempt to Overwhelm Small Japanese Force,

THREW AWAY MANY LIVES.

Until Battlefield Has Been Searched The Losses Cannot be Ascertained.

ATTACK MADE DURING DARKNESS.

Building Where Jap Outposts Were Soon Became a Slaughter-House -Fought at Close Quarters.

At the Front With Gen. Kuroki's Forces, July 4, via Seoul, Korea, July 3.-The brief and disastrous attempt of the Russians to overwhelm the small Japanese force which guarded the enrance to the Mo Tien pass was a bloody affair. The losses can not be ascertained until the battlefield has been Farched. The Japanese are still drivng the enemy up the valley. The corespondent of the Asociated Press saw nough to justify the estimates that the Russians had more than 200 men killed or wounded, and that the Japanese casualties will probably amount to 60. The Russians left 50 dead in front of and in the trenches where the attack began, At this point they had an equal number of men severely wounded, and the Japmese took several prisoners and captured 100 rifles. The Russians were seen carrying away two officers who had been either killed or wounded.

Mo Tien pass opens upon a funnelshaped slope which rises for a quarter of a mile from the valley, and which is flanked by hills. Thirty-six Japanese were quartered in a Chinese house near the bottom of the hill and two companies of Japanese soldiers were in a trench a hundred yards long, located on the summit of the hill, which commanded the approach. Two other companies of soldiers slept near this trench, Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the niorning, in complete darkness and with a heavy fog enshrouding the hills, two battalions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth East Siberian regiments, together with 100 cavalrymen, approached the Japanese position. They surrounded the pickets and the outposts in the house and gained a position from which to rush the trench. Several other Russian companies were so disposed that they could attempt a flanking movement on both the Japanese right and

When the fighting began the building where the outposts were quartered be-came a slaughter house. The Japanese, aroused from their sleep by the enemy, selzed their swords and bayonets to re-sist the attack. The Russians were at such close quarters with the Japanese that it was impossible for the latter to use their rifles.

OCCUPATION OF KAI CHOU. London, July 13 .- A dispatch to the in the fights leading to the occupation of Kai Chou the Japanese casualties from July 5 to July 7 were four men killed and 20 wounded. The casualties of the Japanese July 8 and 9 were about

150 men killed or wounded. JAPANESE RIGHT ATTACKED.

Mukden, July 12 .- (Delayed in transmission.)—A dispatch received here from Port Arthur says that Gen. Fock titacked the Japanese right flank July and drove the Japanese from their osition. The Russian cavalry advanced as far as Nan Ga pass.

The Japanese are landing troops at Siao Ping Tao, about mid-way between Fort Arthur and Port Dainy on the et coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, The utmost confidence is felt at Port Arthur of the ability of the garrison

THE FIRST FIGHT.

The first fight in the trench and in front of the trench was hand-to-hand and the Japanese who ran out to man the trench were but half clothed. The first Russian onelaught was re-The first Russian onslaught was repelled, but the Russians charged twice again within half an hour. The remainder of the Japanese regiment, however, to which the outposts and the companies at the trench belonged, reenforced their comrades and began to drive the Russians back. As soon as it was sufficiently light to distinguish the enemy, two hours after the beginning of the flight, the Japanese forced the Russians to retreat one mile down the Russians to retreat one mile down the valley. The trench and its ap-proaches on the hillside were thickly covered with dead and wounded men. Blood spattered stones and grass everyjestified to the hotness of the

COLLECTING THE WOUNDED.

Chinese stretcher bearers, impassive under dropping bullets, were collecting the wounded and carrying them to an improvised bospital in a roadside temple, where they were laid out in rows under huse painted and plastered gods. Japanese details, with trenching spades were burying the dead where they fell, and Japanese soldiers were burning. and Japanese soldiers were bringing d and impartially giving the wounded

The firing continued during the afteroon, but gradually the sounds grew nore distant, indicating that the Rusians were still retreating.

CATHOLIC EDUCATORS.

At Second Session Held a Conference on "Catholic Schools,"

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—The feature of the second day's session of the Catholic educators, which is being held at the St. Louis university, was a joint conference on "Catholic High Schools." It was followed by meetings of the various sections.

The section of colleges is the largest

represented at the conference,
A committee was appointed by the collegiate section to meet representa-tives from the sections of seminaries and schools to effect the permanent erganization of a joint body.

Four independent small packing

muggled into the yards in covered