

PORT ARTHUR WON'T SURRENDER. BOMBARDMENT IN PROGRESS.

Japanese Lines Drawn Close Around the City.

Togo's Naval Victory of August 10 Described.

A Tokio cable says: The commander of the army besieging Port Arthur reports that Major Yamoka, a member of his staff, was despatched under a flag of truce to the outposts of the Russians, where he delivered to a Russian staff officer the offer of the Emperor of Japan, granting the removal of non-combatants. He also demanded the surrender of Port Arthur. An answer is expected to-day.

SAYS STOESEL WILL FIGHT.

St. Petersburg Discusses the Demand and Mikado's Offer.

A late St. Petersburg cable says: The announcement of the Mikado's offer to allow non-combatants to leave Port Arthur, coupled with the demand for the surrender of the garrison, causes a revulsion of feeling here. The original report that non-combatants would be permitted to depart before the storming operations began was regarded as a humane and commendable act. The War Office is without official confirmation of the summons served upon Gen. Stoessel, but not the slightest idea exists in military circles that he will yield so long as food and ammunition hold out, without a fight, even to protect defenseless women and other non-combatants from the horrors of bombardment.

Gen. Stoessel, as an independent commander, would have a perfect right under the Russian military regulations to surrender at discretion. The correspondent of the Associated Press: "but it may safely be assumed that a man of Stoessel's temper will not create a new precedent in Russian history. Our military annals do not show a single case where a commander yielded a fortress upon the demand of the enemy in order to avoid a fight. Sebastopol was taken by storm."

Salvaging a Russian Ship.

A Nagasaki cable says: The Japanese steamer Oura, which has arrived here, reports that she left Chemulpo with the former Russian steamer Sungari in tow, but owing to bad weather the Sungari was compelled to anchor. The Sungari was wrecked at Chemulpo by the Russians at the beginning of hostilities to prevent her capture by the Japanese. The Japanese afterwards raised her. The Oura will shortly return to the Sungari and resume towing her to this port, where she will undergo repairs.

The mails from the North German Lloyd steamer Pei-ho, which the Russians detained July 15 in the Red Sea, have been examined here, in the presence of the British, German and French Consuls, who found many registered and other letters missing. A strong protest is being prepared by the consuls.

Funeral Services Over Fragments.

Chefoo cable: A striking incident of the naval engagement of Aug. 10 was the surrounding of the battleship Retvizan by Japanese torpedo boats, the Russian vessels having gone to the assistance of the Czarwitsch, which was hard pressed. The Retvizan desperately attempted to break through the line and tried to ram a cruiser, which approached, but she was fairly blown out of her course by a hail of shells from the cruisers, which now began participating in the fight. Every officer of the Czarwitsch was either killed or wounded.

While the Czarwitsch was making for Tsingtau funeral services were held in many cases over heads, arms and legs. One sailor, whose hand was severed by a fragment of shell, became crazed by pain and the horror of the blood around him. He approached the captain, held out the severed member of his remaining hand and requested that prayer be said over it.

A FEARFUL BATTLE.

Russian Lieutenant Describes Dash from Port Arthur.

A London cable says: The Telegraph prints a Tsingtau despatch giving an interview with the captain of the Russian destroyer Bezuchumi. He says that after the fleet got in parallel lines there was continuous war from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. The fleets turned, and then there was a lull in the firing. The Asakid recommenced firing at 2 p. m. The ships were then steaming six knots south-eastward. The engagement was equal until 3.15. Then the ships turned again during another lull. Firing recommenced at 4.50. At 5.55 a 12-inch shell struck the Czarwitsch, which was Admiral Witthoff, and wounded the second admiral and commander. Both navigating officers were killed. Soon after nobody was left to command. The engines and steering gear broke down. The ship was firing without intermission, and turned twice. Then a midshipman took command. Meanwhile, the Retvizan kept the Japanese at bay. She did splendid work. Again and again the Japanese neared the Retvizan, but were driven off.

Simultaneously the Bezuchumi was a mile away, waiting to torpedo the Russian ships should the Japanese seem likely to capture them. These were the moments. No smoke from the muzzles was visible, only the flashes of the guns. Then five ships returned to Port Arthur. The Bezuchumi reached Chemulpo and tried to join the Vladivostock squadron, but as this proved hopeless, she turned south. The

Japanese cruiser Nishin chased her seventy miles and then turned off towards Port Arthur. Later the Bezuchumi's engines failed. Had the Nishin continued her chase she must certainly have captured the destroyer. The Japanese fired most of their heavy guns, using 12-inch melinite and 10-inch lyddite shells. The experience, the captain adds, was sufficient for them to the end of their days.

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

Kouropatkin Says He Awaits Decisive Battle.

A despatch from Gen. Kouropatkin, dated from Anshanchan and conveying the congratulations of the army to the Emperor on the birth of an heir to the throne, says:

"We await a decisive battle with the Japanese army advancing upon us, gladly anticipating meeting the foe and proving our fidelity to our Emperor and our country."

When Rear Admiral Rojestvenski hoisted his flag on the battleship Suvaroff, Sunday, as commander of the second division of the Pacific squadron, Admiral Birleff, the commander at Cronstadt, signalled him as follows: "May God bless your voyage, and may it be to the glory and honor of Russia. Be strong, brave and determined."

Admiral Rojestvenski replied: "Sincerely thanks."

The Russ to-day argues that a neutral power has no right to demand the disarmament of belligerent warships entering a neutral port in need of repairs, and that consequently the Ryehshitel, at Chefoo, and the Russian warships at Port Arthur, were entitled to enjoy the hospitality of those ports.

A naval critic in the *Avantale Russ*, expresses the opinion that the Russian cruisers, after the sea fight of Aug. 10, sailed south to draw off the pursuit from the battleship division, which he thinks is on its way to Vladivostock.

BRITAIN IS EMPHATIC.

The Question of Contraband and Sinking Neutral Ships.

A St. Petersburg cable says: Great Britain has formally raised the whole question of foodstuffs as contraband of war, and the legality of sinking neutral ships in a communication to the Russian Government presented through American and Japanese channels. The views are practically those embodied in the King's speech at the proroguing of Parliament. The communication takes exception to the Russian doctrine that foodstuffs are contraband. It takes a position against the right of Russia to sink neutral ships, and demands compensation in the case of the Knight Commander.

With regard to the foodstuffs consigned to an enemy's ports the communication maintains that proof that they are intended for belligerent military or naval forces is necessary in order that they be considered contraband. It illustrates in this contention the case of the flour on board the Arabia, which was consigned to a British firm at Yokohama and which was declared contraband by the Vladivostock prize court. Great Britain contends that the Russian doctrine is equivalent to a declaration that all foodstuffs consigned to an enemy's port are unconditionally contraband. The British now argue the question at length against the right to sink neutral ships, as being contrary to international law and usage. Although the note is couched in friendly terms, it presents the British position clearly and emphatically.

CHINA MUST ACT.

Or Japan Will Take Measures as Suit Her.

A London cable says: The Associated Press writes this afternoon that Japan has made a demand of China, practically in the nature of an ultimatum, that she immediately enforce her neutrality in the case of the protected cruiser Grosowoi, now at Shanghai. Japan pointed out that the time limit, 24 hours, permitted by international law, had expired, and that Japan therefore was at liberty to take such action as may seem to her expedient.

At the Japanese Legation here it was expressly stated that the Tokio Government had no intention of remaining quiescent if Russia attempted to compel China to give asylum to her men-of-war. The legation declares, he is instructed to enter the port and capture the Asakid and Grosowoi, as was done in the case of the Ryehshitel. Japan has made no secret of her intention, but has not consulted the powers, believing that the matter is one which concerns herself alone. Japan is prepared, the legation further asserts, to recognize Chinese neutrality only as long as it is respected by Russia.

With regard to the Ryehshitel, Japan, it is asserted, is determined not to comply with the Chinese demand, submitted in compliance with the Russian note, that the vessel be returned to Chefoo. Japan insists that to all intents and purposes Chefoo has been a Russian base during the war. Chineseunks have

ing been fitted out there and sent through the Japanese blockading vessels to Port Arthur. No answer has yet been given by Japan to the Russian protest in the case of the Ryehshitel, but when it is made it will be communicated to all the powers.

Bombarding the Fortress.

Passengers on board the steamer Decima, which anchored off Port Arthur last night, witnessed the bombardment from Pigeon Bay. The Japanese shells were visible during their whole course. They circled about like to the town, and their explosions were marked by great splashes of fire, which shot up into the sky. The bombardment from this and other points began at midnight and lasted until morning. The Russians did not reply to the Japanese fire. Major Seaman, formerly a passenger on the Decima, He says the spectacle was most brilliant and awe-inspiring. The Decima weighed anchor from Port Arthur at 5 o'clock this morning. At some distance out she saw five Japanese warships guarding the harbor.

Capture of Wolf's Hill.

An official statement shows that the capture of Wolf's Hill by the army operating against Port Arthur was a most arduous operation. The assault began on July 26. The Japanese, however, failed to reach the crown of the eminence, 300 meters high, and spent the night lying midway on the slopes. At dawn on the 27th the artillery played on the summit and seemed to have silenced the enemy's guns, but when the infantry advanced they were met by the hail of the enemy's quick-firers, which had hitherto been concealed behind the crest. Nevertheless, the Japanese carried the position, but were driven off by strong Russian reserves, which had been prepared for this emergency.

Success at Last.

During the night of the 27th the Japanese assaulting force was greatly increased, thus enabling an attack to be delivered in three directions. Under the cover of darkness the Japanese crept to within 50 metres. Moreover, the artillery on the 28th succeeded in causing a breach in the Russian shelter trenches, and thus the position was finally carried. The Japanese right reached the crown of the hill first from the direction of the enemy's left rear. The Russians, therefore, retreated eastward, thereby enabling the Japanese to advance and win the position. The Russians abandoned two Maxim guns and one Nordenfjeldt gun. The last bore the mark of the Russian flag, and was evidently a gun taken from one of the Russian vessels sunk in the attempt to seal the harbor of Port Arthur.

On the evening of July 30 all the outworks were in the hands of the Japanese, who began to mount siege guns.

Togo's Great Victory.

Commander Ogura, of the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, who has arrived at Sasebo, wounded, gives the following description of the action with the Port Arthur fleet on Aug. 10th: On the morning of that day the guardships telegraphed the information of the enemy's sortie. The news was received with delight by Togo, who rapidly made all dispositions. His plan was to draw the Russians as far south as possible in order to prevent a repetition of the success of June 23. He did not know whether the enemy's destination was Vladivostock, and therefore steered south, being constantly informed by the scouts of the enemy's movements. The squadrons gradually approached, the Japanese squadron being on the east.

At 12.30 p. m., being then 30 miles south of Port Arthur, Togo signalled for the ships to go into action. The Russians thereupon formed in single column line abreast, their force consisting of six battleships, with the Czarwitsch in the van, four cruisers, eight destroyers and one hospital ship. At 1 p. m. the action began. Twice the lines approached and twice receded.

There was a fierce cannonade on both sides, but whereas the Japanese guns were absolutely calm, and scored hits with few misses, the Russian projectiles nearly all flew wide. After two and a half hours of fighting, both sides drew off for one hour, and then approached each other once more. The Russians now opened fire, which was largely concentrated on the Mikasa. Togo and his staff, however, were quite unconcerned, and directed every operation. The enemy's vessels changed their direction to the southeast, and the Japanese pursued them.

Russians Thrown Into Confusion.

At 7.30 p. m. the Czarwitsch was struck by a 12-inch shell below the water line, on the port side, and suddenly turned to the starboard, whereupon the other vessels, in order to avoid collision, put their helms to port and starboard and fell into confusion. This was an opportunity the Japanese did not fail to seize. They poured in a very hot fire at a range of three to four thousand metres, and the Russian fire was virtually silenced. The Retvizan with conspicuous bravery maintained the cannonade until, having received the Japanese concentrated fire, she was reduced to fitful discharges from one or two guns. The slackening of the enemy's fire was seemingly not due to shortness of ammunition, but to the

damage inflicted and the casualties sustained. At 8.30 p. m., when night fell, the combat terminated.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

Interesting Story of Defeat of Vladivostock Squadron.

An unofficial account of the fight with the Vladivostock cruisers on Sunday, the 14th, states that a warning was issued on the night of the tenth, that the enemy's Port Arthur squadron had made a Xaoite and had broken up; that parts of the fleet would probably be to force the Tushima Straits and make for Vladivostock, and that the Vladivostock squadron was likely to co-operate in the enterprise. Due watch was set against both contingencies. The morning of the 14th broke beautifully clear. Admiral Kamimura's four cruisers, forming one squadron, steered south from a point on the Korean coast. At 5 a. m. the three Vladivostock cruisers were sighted on the port bow steering south at a distance of 70,000 metres. The Japanese prayed earnestly that these troublesome vessels would not again elude pursuit. Every precaution was taken to avoid observation, the Japanese steering across the rear of the Russian vessels, which advanced southward, apparently unconscious of the enemy's proximity.

The Battle Begins.

Presently sighting the Japanese, the Russians put about and steamed northward at full speed, the Russia leading and the Rurik in the rear. It was now 5.20 a. m., and the two squadrons were 8,000 metres apart. The Japanese opened fire and soon there was a hot interchange. The Russian vessels in single column line ahead, while the Japanese were crossing the course in two squadrons in T shape, raking the enemy fore and aft, whereas the ships masked each other's fire. The Japanese projectiles repeatedly took effect, whereupon the Russian vessels again displayed the advantage of their position, changed his course for the purpose of bringing his line parallel to the Japanese, but this manoeuvre threw the Rurik out, owing to her inferior speed, thus enabling the Japanese to concentrate their fire upon her at a range of 4,000 to 5,000 metres. Thereupon the Russia and Gromoboi, observing the Rurik's plight, circled round her for the purpose of giving her succor, thus again exposing themselves to the Japanese raking fire, which was poured hotly into them, the Russian vessels replying with every available gun.

Rurik's Crew Fought Gallantly.

The Rurik now burst into flames and began to disintegrate. Her steering gear having apparently been injured, she was unable to turn. The Russia and the Gromoboi also caught fire. Flames poured from their port-holes and there was evidently much confusion on board, but the crews succeeded in extinguishing the fires. Meanwhile the Rurik began to go down by the stern, and had a list to port. Her brave crew, however, never flagged, serving the guns repeatedly. The Russia and Gromoboi came to her assistance, but only exposed themselves to suffering heavily and inflicting little damage in return. The range now did not exceed 4,500 metres, and nearly every shot from the Japanese guns took effect. The Russia and the Gromoboi burst into flames. Finally the Rurik, having only two guns left in action and her mizzenmast was shot away. It was now 9 a. m., and the Russia and Gromoboi, seeing the Rurik doomed, abandoned her and steamed away at full speed. Just then the fourth squadron, consisting of the Naniwa and the Takachio, arrived. Leaving them to deal with the Rurik, Kamimura pursued the fugitives.

The Rurik Sinks.

The Rurik was now opposed only by two small cruisers, and renewed the fight with splendid gallantry, but owing to her crippled condition she was unable to effect anything. Gradually sinking, some of her crew jumped overboard, while others opened her port-holes in order to hasten the sinking, but with enduring courage many continued throughout to serve the guns. Finally she stood up and went down by the stern.

Rescuing the Survivors.

The sea was strewn with hammocks and blankets, to which the men were clinging. The Naniwa and the Takachio forthwith lowered their boats in order to save as many as possible, and they were assisted by the torpedo boats of the squadron, which had just arrived. Meanwhile Kamimura, abandoning the pursuit of the Russian vessels, whose speed was unimpaired, although their hulls and armaments were severely injured, returned to the scene and aided in saving the lives of the Russians, of whom 600 were rescued. About 200 were wounded, 43 severely and 10 probably mortally. The survivors said that the captain, commander and most of the officers of the Rurik were killed. The Japanese casualties were 44 killed, including seven officers, and 65 wounded, including seven officers. The fighting power of the Japanese ships were unimpaired.

The Emperor's Thanks.

The Emperor, in thanking Kamimura, notes especially the fact that his sole duty hitherto had been to guard the Korea Strait. This is understood to be intended as a rebuke to previous criticisms regarding Kamimura's failure to prevent the sorties of the Vladivostock cruisers.

REPLYING ON MINES.

Solely Responsible for Protracted Defence on Fortress.

Tsing Chou cable says: An American named Notts (?) who was employed as a carpenter at the docks in Port Arthur, has arrived here. He states that the supply of ammunition is moderate. The food supply is small. The place de-

pends upon contraband, which is extensively smuggled into the fortress by land and sea. The Russian mines are covered with imported scrap iron. The land mines have caused great slaughter among the Japanese, thousands of them having been blown to pieces. These mines are solely responsible for the maintenance of the defence. Everybody in the place has been obliged to take the oath of loyalty. All are compelled to work, but not to fight. Wages are ten roubles daily.

SKRYDLOFF WARNED.

Captain of Ryehshitel Sent Message of Sortie.

A London cable says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says it has been ascertained that no communication arranging for simultaneous movements of the fleets before the sorties from Port Arthur passed between Admiral Witthoff and Admiral Skrydloff. The sorties were decided upon by Admiral Witthoff alone, who was compelled by the land fire of the Japanese to leave the harbor and either occupy a position in the outer harbor or make for the open sea and endeavor to effect a junction with Admiral Skrydloff. He chose the former and entrusted the command of the fleet to Admiral Skrydloff, who immediately issued the necessary orders, and on the afternoon of the 11th August, Admiral Bezobrazoff started from Vladivostock, reaching the Tushima Straits at about 6 o'clock on August 13.

EFFECT OF THREE SHELLS.

Russian Officer Describes Havoc on the Czarwitsch.

A London cable: The correspondent of the Telegraph at Tsingtau says that in the course of an interview with the officer in charge of the battleship Czarwitsch he was told how three 12-inch shells were received on board in less than five minutes. The first killed Admiral Witthoff, two flag officers, the navigator, six officers and four sailors. The second struck the conning tower and entered a blockhouse (barbette?). Its effect was simply fearful. It killed or wounded everybody in the vicinity. The third shell burst against the foremast, leaving it hanging by the stays. In addition to the murderous work done by the second shell, it damaged the telephones, telegraphs, compasses and steering gear, causing the ship to tremble and travel rapidly in circles for ten minutes. The ship was then steered with her engines, the course being laid by the stars, all the compasses being broken. The officer added: "It was during the fight that the Japanese torpedo boats attacked us. We saw torpedoes fired. They passed very close, but none struck. All our ships sustained serious damage. We saw a fire on the Retvizan, but it was soon extinguished. We also saw a great fire on the Peresviet. A 12-inch shell struck the armor and the funnels. Our guns and engines worked splendidly. There was no leakage. The Krupp 9-inch armor plate resisted the projectiles excellently. The 12-inch guns recoiled. After the funnels were destroyed we burned 350 tons of Cardiff coal where 120 tons were generally used. Both anchors were carried away by one shell."

Making Steady Progress.

Chinese refugees from Port Arthur, who arrived in Chefoo last night, report that the Japanese have captured the position at Palichuang, three miles out on the main road from the fortress.

Hindoo who have arrived here from Port Arthur state that numerous business establishments, including the Chinese Bany, and many houses, have been demolished and the ground honeycombed with bomb-proof shelters. The shops are closed. The hospitals are crowded with wounded. Food is plentiful, and vodka is furnished to the troops. The Japanese say they will capture the fortress within five days. The Russians claim that they will be able to hold it for two months, but admit that it may fall eventually.

According to advice received, the Japanese are no longer trying to place their guns in the higher positions, which are too easily reached by the fire of the fortress, but are busying themselves with mining operations against the defenses. The spirit of the garrison continues to be excellent, and Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel is going everywhere encouraging the troops. The fortress is well supplied with ammunition. The mining fleet still in the harbor is capable of effective work in hindering the operations of Vice-Admiral Togo's fleet.

TWO VESSELS SAFE.

Russian Admiralty Know Nothing of the Pallada and Diana.

A St. Petersburg table: It is learned from official sources by the Associated Press that the cruisers Gromoboi and Russia have reached Vladivostock after the battle with Kamimura's squadron off Tsingtau. Both ships were considerably damaged, and two officers were killed.

There is no confirmation of the report that the cruisers Pallada and Diana have reached Vladivostock, and the Admiralty had no news this morning bearing on the late Rear-Admiral Witthoff's squadron.

Vice-Admiral Rojestvenski, commander of the Baltic fleet, to-day announced the capture of the Russian battleship, the Czarwitsch, and the Admiral's demand for naval officers is so pressing that all the officers detailed for duty at the naval college have been ordered on active service, and the college has been closed.

The mobilization of the reserve troops in five of the seven districts of the province of St. Petersburg has been completed, and the mobilization of those of the Russian capital itself is expected to be announced in a few days. Probably thirty thousand men will be taken out of the population and called to the colors. Many factory and mill hands will be included.

KAMIMURA MAKES REPORT.

How His Fleet Smashed the Czar's Ships.

Struggle of Vladivostock Fleet to Escape.

How Russ Troops Celebrated Heir's Birth.

A Tokio cable (which was delayed in transmission).—Admiral Kamimura, in his detailed report of last Sunday's victory of the Vladivostock squadron, says, "At dawn Sunday morning the armored cruisers Idzumo, Captain Ijichi; the Adzuma, Capt. Fujii; the Tokiwa, Captain Yoshimatsu, and the Iwate, Captain Taketomi, while engaged in a search of Fusan, Corea, discovered three of the Vladivostock squadron steaming southward. Seeing us, the enemy endeavored to flee northward. We immediately closed the retreat. The engagement opened at 5.23 a. m."

"The Rurik, being the slowest of the enemy's vessels, was constantly left behind, and she formed a target for our incessant fire. The Russia and the Gromoboi gallantly attempted several times to protect the Rurik. They frequently returned to the Rurik and when united the three advanced together."

"Our fleet thus had the advantage, pouring its fire from a formation in the shape of a letter 'T.' The enemy's ships were seen to be on fire several times, showing thereby that they were heavily damaged. The Rurik was finally disabled and her fire weakened. She began lowering in the water, listing to port. The Russia and Gromoboi abandoned the Rurik. Just then our fourth detachment, consisting of the protected cruisers Naniwa, Capt. Wada, and the Tahashio, Capt. Mori, having been seen attacking the Rurik, our squadron pursued the Russia and Gromoboi. Severe fighting continued for several hours. "The Russia and Gromoboi escaped to the northward at full speed. At 10.19 a. m., our squadron changed its course to start forward, and went south in search of the Rurik. In the meantime, the Rurik had been sunk. Our ships steamed over the locality and succeeded in saving 600 members of the Rurik's crew. Our damage was not serious. The spirit of our men was excellent."

Russians Have a Feast.

Liao Yang cable: Army and other officials remaining here have attended a special service in honor of the Emperor's son, Alexis. General Kouropatkin's review at Anshanchan yesterday in the rain when the troops passed before the commander and staff through mud and growing Chinese corn, testified to the enthusiasm engendered in the ranks. Two days' festivities ended yesterday on the south front of the army. The 12th Siberian Regiment, which had been honored by a despatch from the Emperor appointing his son Colonel in Chief, is distinguished for its participation in the capture of the fortress of Fien Wang Cheng road, including that of July 31. The Japanese are reported to be much nearer Anshanchan on the south-east than twelve miles, and Lieut.-Gen. Zassaltch's troops, who have a severe skirmish on the 13th, are now in daily touch with the enemy. The latter's advance guards, beginning a few miles south of Anshanchan, swing around to San Chen Tse, occupying Liandianshan, Kachin (about 50 miles southeast of Liao Yang) and the hills opposite Panshiu (on the Taitse River, about forty-five miles east of the Liao Yang). Grand Duke Boris, who has been recalled to St. Petersburg, departs to-night.

PRESENTED WITH A BABY.

Young Girl Makes Unique Offering to a Factory Employee.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a young and pretty girl walked into 210 Queen street east, deposited a package on the counter, and walked out. The young lad in charge of the place opened the package and found a pretty little girl baby smiling at him. The boy recovered from his surprise the girl had vanished. Attached to the baby's clothing was a note addressed to Mr. Ivey, which read: "This is yours. Take good care of it." The note was signed "A. P. A." The boy rushed upstairs and informed his employer, who notified the police. The child was taken to the Infants' Home. Ivey, who is an employee at this place, when questioned by the police, denied the paternity of the youngster, but thinks he knows who the mother is.

WOULD NOT CLIMB STAIRS.

Employees of a Toronto Clothing Firm Went on Strike.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—About seventy-five employees of the Lowndes Clothing Company went on strike yesterday morning because they had to walk up to the seventh story of the warehouse to get to their work. The elevator was out of order. The employees stated the elevator had been derailed by lightning the night before, but the employees, most of whom are girls, said that they have frequently had to walk up in the past. The girls said the long walk exhausted them, making them unfit for work, and that they intended to remain away till their grievance was remedied. A compromise was effected by noon through the employers' allowing the strikers to use an elevator formerly reserved for the officials of the company.

The first organization of coal miners in this country was in 1861 in some miners who came from England and settled in the Bellevue district of Illinois.