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June 18  
TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

TEN PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 17 1904—TEN PAGES

ONE CENT

## DEFENSE OF PORT ARTHUR CUT OFF BY A SLEEPING RUSSIAN DEFEAT

### Tellsu Seized by Mikado's Men After a General Advance On the Position

### JAPS' LOSS ONE THOUSAND MEN

Tokio, June 16.—(5 p.m.)—The Russian force of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of Gen. Oku, the commander of the Japanese forces investing the Russian stronghold, came to an end yesterday and began the advance on Tuesday.

The Japanese charge that the Russians violated the Japanese flag. Certain officers aver that during the fighting a body of Russian soldiers appeared carrying a Japanese flag, and that the Japanese artillery, deceived by this flag, ceased firing on that particular body of Russians.

General Attack Planned.  
During the night it became apparent that the Russians were being reinforced, and it was decided to make a general attack in the morning and force the Russians into a defile back of Telling. When morning came, it was discovered that the Russians held a line extending from Tanshen to Chengtashan, with a force estimated at more than two divisions. The Japanese planned to envelope the Russians near Telling, and they succeeded admirably. While the main Japanese force was moving north along the railroad, columns were swung to the left and to the right and the Russian position was attacked from both sides.

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## RUSSIAN LOSSES HEAVY.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram, dated June 16, from Gen. Kurapatkin:

"I have received the following despatch from Lieut.-Gen. Baron Stakelberg, dated June 16, 12.30 a.m.:  
"Yesterday I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank, but just as our troops had been assigned for the purpose and were beginning to successfully envelop the enemy's right flank, the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with superior forces, and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north, thirty miles.  
"Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known.  
"During the engagement the third and fourth batteries of the first artillery brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japanese shells.  
"Of our sixteen guns thirteen were rendered completely useless, and were abandoned.  
"The conduct of the troops was excellent, a large proportion of them refusing to retire until after they had been repeatedly ordered to do so."

## HANDS IN RESIGNATION TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE COL. GREGORY'S CHARGES

### Declares that W. M. German, M.P., Has Grossly Interfered in Selection of a Major.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 16.—(Staff Special.)—Patriot with politics, the whole system is honeycombed with political interference. Politics is the foundation of it at Ottawa, and it is extending into all branches of the service. This is the statement of one of the best liked and most efficient of commanding officers in camp to-day. Naturally he would not allow his name to be used. The whole camp is ringing with denunciation of the system that has robbed Canada of her greatest general officer commanding.

But second only in importance to the Dundonald incident is the military political system that will soon deprive the second draughts of their head. Col. Roland W. Gregory has asked Col. Otter to be relieved of his command. Col. Gregory charges gross interference by William Manley German, M.P., in the selection of a major, the second in command of the regiment, and recently gazetted, altho Col. Gregory refused to sanction the appointment.

Col. Gregory's Opinion.  
Dr. Glasgow of Welland, a political hewer of the member for Welland, the member whose pull with the government enabled him to get the post of major of the second draughts. Authorities declare that he is not content and this is the opinion of Col. Gregory. When Col. Gregory's command expires this year, Dr. Glasgow, the Welland politician, will be next for promotion to the office of colonel. Soldierlike Col. Gregory refuses to talk of the affair, but the story is to-day being told within the lines.

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## WON'T ASK FOR ARBITRATION FOR RECOGNITION OF UNION

### Men Quite Satisfied to Leave Matters With Committee Under 1903 Agreement Terms.

The conciliatory committee appointed by the Street Railway Employees' Union sent a communication to the manager of the company yesterday, asking him to set an hour at which a conference might be held with the committee named by the company. No reply had been received last night, but this was not taken as any indication that the company would not treat with the men named at the union meeting. The request was sent at a late hour, as the men were not at their headquarters until the afternoon.

At noon yesterday, W. H. Moore, assistant to President Mackenzie, handed out a statement to the effect that Moore would act as a conciliatory committee to meet the company's employees to be named by the employees, as provided for in the agreement made last year. Mr. Moore questioned whether the company would recognize the three men nominated by the union meeting.

It will be remembered that the company refused to recognize a similar committee appointed last year, and the men arranged for a general mass meeting of employees at which the same men were selected. Any similar objection this year would be met by the same course of action. The men will not insist upon recognition of the union if the whole question goes to arbitration. They would not risk the sacrifice of a principle to the judgment of one man, as the case would undoubtedly be in a board of five members.

Believe in Peaceful Outcome.  
The temper of the men appears to be less aggressive, and the general opinion is that there will not be any strike. A member of the conciliatory committee said last night that he did not think there would be much time consumed in discussing the matters at issue between the two committees, as all of the members in both sides served on the bodies that in conference last week. The issue is a narrow one, and the arbitration resorted to at once as provided under the agreement of 1903.

The union officers have had a general opinion in regard to the arbitration clause, and have been advised that it does not expire with the agreement, but will bind the regular and perpetually. This was welcome news to the labor men, who are confident that they will be fairly dealt with by a board of arbitration.

The Question of Wages.  
Chairman Pickles of the executive board last night gave this statement: "Owing to the erroneous statements appearing in the evening press from time to time to the effect that the men of the Street Railway motormen and conductors are receiving a maximum wage of 22 cents an hour it became necessary for me to call all the men to the men to correct such statements. The minimum wage of the men at the present time is 13 cents per hour, which latter is paid after one year's service. A few time sheets are so arranged that the regular day men working on the lines covered by these time sheets make 10 hours or 12 per day. The majority of the men are on 9 to 1-2 hours or 1.50 and 1.90 per day. The highest wages paid, and no more when we consider the regular day men, is much lower than the average is much lower. These men work from 12 to 9 hours a day and get 13 cents per hour, but the majority of the men, however, only earning about \$1.60 per day. The average wage paid to 400 men working regularly is about \$1.20 a month, while about 200 extra men whose work is irregular receive much less. The wage which is increased cost of living in Toronto, which is exceedingly high, and we claim a ratio than wages. A majority of the men are married, and they especially experience great difficulty in meeting their financial obligations."

FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.  
Sir Mackenzie Bowell Criticizes the G.T.P. Contract.  
Ottawa, June 16.—(Special.)—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, minister of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme in the House of Commons yesterday, and for some time Willis was a frequent caller. Then in October, she one day announced at the house that they were married, so the present occupants of the house, the girl left the place in November.

WILLIS FRIENDS TRY TO ADVANTAGE.  
Willis' friends tried to take advantage of her by untruthful means, and doubts her story altogether.  
According to a despatch last week, Willis was out of work, without money and with his belongings attached by the Christian Endeavor House at St. Louis, when he was stopped by a patrolman, climbing over the bridge railing. He said he had nothing for two days and was sent to the City Hospital, where his friends here understood his ill.

CYLINDER BLOWS OUT.  
Fort William, June 16.—The cylinder head in the engine of the C. P. R. elevator D blew out this afternoon, and in consequence there will undoubtedly be a congestion in the wheat movement at this port for two or three weeks to come. The cause of the accident is a mystery. Elevator D has a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels, and its machinery has been tested by experts as the most efficient on the continent. At the time of the accident about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the building, and dozens of carloads were being brought to Buffalo by special car. It is probable that the cylinder head was blown out by the pressure of the steam during the next few days. So closely following the destruction by fire of elevator B, the present accident is a most unfortunate one, and probably only about 60 men are thrown out of employment.

REHOBOTH ABOARD.  
Buffalo, June 16.—(Special.)—About seventy-five members of Rehoboth Masonic Lodge in Toronto, with W. H. Blight arrived in the city this afternoon, as the guests of Erie Lodge, there was a deputation of the local brethren at Lewiston to meet the visitors, who were brought to Buffalo by special car. To-night Erie Lodge exemplified the third degree, and at midnight the party adjourned to the Hotel Brozard, where a banquet was served. The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes were intertwined and the addresses were all of a most cordial character.

TO-MORROW THE TORONTO BRETHREN WILL BE GIVEN A DRIVE AROUND THE CITY.

## DUNDONALD PREPARES HIS CASE COVERING THE WHOLE EPISODE

### His Speech in Montreal Was a Result of a Carefully Con- sidered Resolve.

Montreal, June 16.—(Special.)—A prominent Liberal, who is an intimate of Lord Dundonald, said to The World to-night that Lord Dundonald has a statement in preparation which will cover the whole ground of the recent trouble in the militia. There is no doubt that his speech in Montreal was the result of a carefully considered resolve.

He declared: "The policy by which the government virtually endeavors to force its officials of every grade into becoming cast's paws for all manner of petty and questionable practices, was quite intolerable to a man of Lord Dundonald's honorable instincts, and the fact that he used his high position, and was not afraid to make use of the peerage which his social rank bestows, to call attention to what he considered an evil, whatever the personal cost might be, has led to the government into condemning what any honorable body of men should be the first to commend."

Lord Dundonald arrived in the city last evening from London, accompanied by Capt. Newton, A.D.C. To the party of newspapermen who followed him to the Queen's he intimated that he had nothing to say concerning past, present or future.

It was not definitely decided just how long Lord Dundonald would remain in Toronto before proceeding to Ottawa. The Globe statement that the telegraphic message sent to Lord Dundonald was marked confidential is incorrect. A literal copy of the telegram was given in yesterday's World, and nothing to that effect appeared in it.

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## DEATH LIST EXCEEDS 700 IN DISASTER TO EXCURSION

### Hardly a Parallel Where Death Came to So Many in So Brief a Period of Time.

Explosion on Staten Island  
ferryboat Westfield on July 30,  
1871, fifty persons killed and hundreds injured.  
The Atlantic, of the White  
Star Line, wrecked near Halifax  
on April 1, 1873; 600 people  
lost.  
The Ville de Havre, a French  
mail steamer, sunk on Nov. 22,  
1874, by the Lochearn; 313 persons  
lost.  
The excursion steamer Prince  
cess Alice, returning from  
Gravesend to London on Sept.  
2, 1898, was run down off Har-  
ling by the Bywell Castle; about  
600 persons lost.  
The British steambomb Seavanh-  
aka on June 28, 1899; 175 persons  
drowned and 330 persons lost.  
Sinking of the steamer Elbe on  
Jan. 30, 1895; 300 persons lost.  
La Bourgoigne sunk on July 2,  
1898; 371 lost.  
Burning of the Saale, the Bremen  
and the Main, of the North  
German Lloyd Line on June 30,  
1900; more than 100 lives lost.  
Troquois Theatre fire, Dec. 30,  
1903; 87 lives lost.  
The Victoria excursion steam-  
er, sunk at London, Ont., May 24,  
1881; 188 lives lost.

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1881; 188 lives lost.

OTHER DISASTERS.

Explosion on Staten Island  
ferryboat Westfield on July 30,  
1871, fifty persons killed and hundreds injured.  
The Atlantic, of the White  
Star Line, wrecked near Halifax  
on April 1, 1873; 600 people  
lost.  
The Ville de Havre, a French  
mail steamer, sunk on Nov. 22,  
1874, by the Lochearn; 313 persons  
lost.  
The excursion steamer Prince  
cess Alice, returning from  
Gravesend to London on Sept.  
2, 1898, was run down off Har-  
ling by the Bywell Castle; about  
600 persons lost.  
The British steambomb Seavanh-  
aka on June 28, 1899; 175 persons  
drowned and 330 persons lost.  
Sinking of the steamer Elbe on  
Jan. 30, 1895; 300 persons lost.  
La Bourgoigne sunk on July 2,  
1898; 371 lost.  
Burning of the Saale, the Bremen  
and the Main, of the North  
German Lloyd Line on June 30,  
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Troquois Theatre fire, Dec. 30,  
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COLONEL GREGORY.

Gregory is merely a Conservative. Virtually he is not the man. His position is a most painful one, and he has the sympathy of those who understand the position in which he has been placed.

And Another One.  
Another glaring instance of politics in the militia was revealed within ten minutes of the arrival in camp of The World reporter to-night. This refers to the Seventh Field Battery, "Welland Canal," which is here in camp with one officer, Major William Harris, and the gallant colonel stuck to it. He refused to say whether he had resigned.

Another prominent officer, who is familiar with the case, asserted that the revelations when they were made public would be astounding.

"Here you have a clear case of a commanding officer being subordinated to an inferior officer. Major Glasgow has the political pull, and Col. Gregory is the man of the militia."

Col. Gregory's Opinion.  
Dr. Glasgow of Welland, a political hewer of the member for Welland, the member whose pull with the government enabled him to get the post of major of the second draughts. Authorities declare that he is not content and this is the opinion of Col. Gregory. When Col. Gregory's command expires this year, Dr. Glasgow, the Welland politician, will be next for promotion to the office of colonel. Soldierlike Col. Gregory refuses to talk of the affair, but the story is to-day being told within the lines.

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