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ANOTHER ARREST MADE THURSDAY IN CONNECTION WITH MAINE TRAGEDY.

racks of Rubbers Near Allen Home Site and Near Prisoner's Residence---There Is Great Excitement and People Are Badly Frightened.

Monson, Me., May 16—Henry Lambert, a young French Canadian, who has been getting a livelihood by guiding, was arrested at Shirley this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Knowles on suspicion of being connected with the murder of the Allen family. The prisoner was taken to Dover jail on the afternoon train.

The arrest has added to the great excitement in this neighborhood especially s Lambert has freely mingled with the eople who have been scouring the woods or the murderers, and with the spectators from time to time at the Allen farm. His arrest is made as a precautionary easure, owing to his intimate acquaintnce with the Allen family, and a number f circumstances that need an explanaon in the minds of the officers. Lambert as been living in a log cabin near the llen homestead.

The officers claim to have found prints rom new rubber overshoes near the Allen ouse and also near Lambert's log cabin, nd, in addition, a trail from one building o the other marked by spots of blood. ust what actual evidence Sheriff Ireland nd Deputy Sheriff Dearth have against Lambert is not known, but they have een nearly four days searching the immeliate vicinity for evidence.

Lambert is not disturbed by his arrest, nd, in conversation with The Associated Press correspondent tonight, he said he ad been very friendly with the Allens, isiting them of an evening with considerable frequency.

His life in the log cabin has extended hrough four years. He says he went on log drive five weeks ago today and had ot seen any member of the Allen family ince he left.

He says he was at Greenville Saturday nd Sunday, leaving the place between 5 nd 6 o'clock Sunday, and reaching his oarding house in Shirley, the house of Dillis Smith, and going to bed there by 8.30 p. m.

In speaking of his relations with the Allens, he said he was not forcing his attentions on Carrie Allen, and that there was no reason for the story that the girl was afraid of him.

Lambert says that he had been drinking some on Sunday, but was perfectly sober when he reached his boarding place. He has been asked by the officers to explain the disposal of a pair of rubbers he is said to have purchased recently, certain tracks about the house having been made by new rubbers. On this point he has not given a reply satisfactory to the officers.

After learning of what Lambert had said of his Sunday visit to Greenville, County Attorney Durgin, Assistant Attorney Palmer and Deputy Sheriff Leonard went there to trace his movements. The Smith family in Shirley appear to bear out Lambert's story of his return home and they insist that Lambert is innocent.

The officers are working on the theory that Lambert, while intoxicated Sunday night, went to the Allen house and had a dispute with Mr. Allen, who tried to induce him to return to the cabin and was leading him that way until the barn was reached, when Lambert struck down the farmer. After this the officers reach the supposition that Lambert assaulted Mrs. Allen and the daughter. Upon certain evidence that the officers claim to have, Labmert's arrest has been made, evidence obtained in line with the theory built up.

Lambert is 26 years of age, illiterate, and had been in Shirley nine years.

A search of the ruins of the Allen buildings this afternoon did not bring to light anything new. The excitement here continues intense and people barricade windows and doors, so frightened are they of strangers.

Today, William Warrener, an aged resident of this town, took his life by hanging. The members of his family were away from home and the body was found in the barn. The excitement may have something to do with the old man's act, although a few years ago he attempted to drown himself in a pond.

Services in memory of the Allen family, to take the place of a burial service, were held at Shirley this afternoon, and the neighbors generally attended.

Taken to Dover.

Dover, Me., May 16—Henry Lambert, who was arrested today on suspicion of complicity in the tragedy at Shirley, was brought here late this afternoon in charge of Deputy Sheriff Knowles, and lodged in the county jail. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Judge Smith. Lambert will be arraigned at a preliminary hearing as soon as County Attorney Durgin returns from Shirley, where he is looking for further evidence in the case. It is understood that the final arraignment will not take place until after the coroner's jury returns its finding Tuesday.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Mr. Balfour Told in House of Shortage of Ammunition—Severely Criticized—Mr. Broderick's Scheme Passed.

London, May 16—In the course of his speech in the House of Commons tonight, Mr. Balfour made the sensational statement that at one moment toward the end of 1899 there were in Great Britain only 3,300 rounds of small arm ammunition, with no reserve of artillery ammunition except what was actually with the guns retained at home.

The Liberal papers seize upon Mr. Balfour's sensational statements in the house, referring to them as "an amazing indiscretion."

The Daily News says:

"This shows how near ruin Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues brought the country."

"To such light-hearted gentlemen," exclaims the Daily Chronicle, "are the interests of a great empire committed."

In winding up the debate on the army bill, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, denied that there was any large body of opinion hostile to the scheme of Mr. Broderick, the secretary of state for war. Mr. Broderick contended that it would be impossible to get unanimity among the soldiers on any scheme of reform, and said that the objections to the proposed scheme were fantastic and groundless. He said the attacks made upon the scheme were from several sides, and inconsistent with each other, and that it would be a crime against the future to allow this opportunity to pass and the popular enthusiasm to die out after the experience of the last two years.

The amendment of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in which he said the proposals largely increased the existing burdens without adding substantially to the military strength of Great Britain, and asked for figures and definite statements, was rejected by a vote of 327 to 211. Mr. Broderick's scheme was then adopted by a vote of 305 to 103.

London, May 17—It is understood that the committee which the government appointed early in the year, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clinton E. Dawkins, to consider war office reform, has reported in favor of a scheme of re-organization that is almost revolutionary.

London, May 17—The government's immense majority for Mr. Broderick's scheme is not regarded as representing the opinion of the House of Commons. There was no cross-voting, but Mr. Winston Churchill and a few other Unionists abstained from voting. The debate had an artificial character, the government having made the question one of confidence. Many opponents of the scheme voted for it, and even the government organs are inclined to express dissatisfaction. It is understood that the scheme wil be considerably modified in the subsequent stages of discussion.

600-POUND STONE CRUSHES LIFE OUT OF HYPNOTIST'S SUBJECT.

Woonsocket, R. I., May 16.—During an exhibition of hypnotism given by Prof. Frank B. Farnsworth and wife, of Fitchburg, at the local opera house tonight, one of the subjects, Thomas Bolton, also of Fitchburg, was killed. Mr. Bolton was a member of Prof. Farnsworth's company and was resting between two chairs with a 600-pound stone placed on his body, when a local blacksmith, Clifford Trask, attempted to break the stone with a sledge hammer. After Trask had given the stone two heavy blows and succeeded in cracking it, the chair on which Bolton's head rested gave way under the weight of the stone, and the subject fell to the floor, the stone crushing Mr. Bolton's head almost to a jelly. He died shortly after, Dr. Barry working unsuccessfully toward helping the fatally injured man.

As soon as the accident happened, Prof. Farnsworth was placed under arrest and Trask, having left the hall and being very much affected by the sad accident, went to his boarding house, where he was also shortly after arrested. Both men will be held pending an investigation.

LOSS OF LIFE ATTENDS ALBANY STRIKE; THREE MEN ARE MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Many Others Badly Injured—Two Prominent Merchants, Onlookers from Shop Door, Receive Bullets from Soldiers—Wildest Scenes Prevail.

Albany, N. Y., May 16—Five hours of conference tonight with all the warring elements represented, failed to settle the Albany strike of street railway employes.

The strikers waived all demands for the removal of the nine non-union men. The executive committee of the United Traction Company will consider the proposition in the morning, and may accept it and settle the strike.

In the meantime, Major General Roe intends to take every precaution, and at midnight tonight ordered out the 9th Regiment of New York, commanded by Col. Morris. It will arrive here tomorrow afternoon, 800 strong, and if the strike is not setled will assist in opening up the other lines of the Traction company in this city.

William Walsh, one of the men wounded by a bullet from a squad of the Twenty-Third Regiment, defending a car, died at 10.15 tonight.

LeRoy Smith, shot in the same melee, was slightly improved at midnight. He said to his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, shortly after he was shot: "It's all right. They were perfectly justified in shooting, and I had no business to be there."

One of the curious features of the night is that the surgeons say that Walsh, who is a brother of an officer of the Tenth Battalion, was struck by a shot from a revolver. The only man on the car who had a revolver was Lieut. Wilson, who says that he saw a man fire a brick and fired at him. He is positive he hit him.

It was Lieut. Wilson, of "E" company, who gave the fatal order to fire, and his action has received the approval of his superiors, for an investigation by high military officials, held tonight, exonerated him from blame.

According to Wilson's statement he fired at and hit a man who struck him with a stone.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY OF THE DAY.

Innocent Citizens at the Doorstep of One, Were Bullets' Victims.

Albany, N. Y., May 16.—Three men fatally wounded at the hospital; hundreds of others with broken heads and wrecked faces, cars running merely as arsenals, with no patrons, the city under martial rule, with its citizens in a frenzy of excitement and the city authorities and leaders of the strikers trying to get the Street Railway Company to come to an amicable settlement, was the situation when darkness fell tonight. The list of casualties so far is:

William Marshall, non-union motorman, skull fractured, will die.

Wm. Walsh, merchant, shot by National Guard, fatally wounded.

Leroy Smith, merchant, shot by National Guard, fatally wounded.

Gilbert Hall, non-union motorman, shot by mob; will recover.

Geo. Booze, citizen, cheek ripped open by bayonet.

Wm. Rooney, citizen, shot by National Guard; not seriously.

Non-union motormen, Monohan, James Glynn, Frank Flint, Ernest Morse, James Murphy, Thomas Kelly, Michael S. Mullin, Michael Curtin, Chas. Jennings, Myron Walk, Michael Kelly, Stephen O'Hare were all badly cut and bruised by rocks thrown by strikers.

Trooper F. B. Harrington and Trooper Walter Van Guyshing, of the Third Signal Corps, were wounded with stones.

Hundreds of citizens were slightly wounded by flying missiles and bayonets.

Day Was Peaceful.

The bloodshed in Albany came after a day of absolute peace. A motley crowd had melted away before bayonet and gun cars had been operated under heavy guard and there was an impression that the spirit of turbulence was waning. Noon had seen the sentries and patrols practically without occupation.

Some minor demonstrations occurred, particularly in North Albany, but not a shot had been fired and as the day passed the running of cars attracted but little attention.

Volley by Troops Changed Matters.

But a voley fired on Broadway by a squad of twenty third infantry, in which Leroy Smith and Wm. Walsh, well-known citizens fell mortally wounded, brought an instant change over this situation, filled with the promise of peace. It stirred anew the feeling of hatred as the exciting tidings swept like a wave through the city. The Guardsmen were bitterly denounced, for neither of the two men fatally wounded by their bullets, had been guilty of any offense. They were caught in a crowd, some member of which had stoned the guardsmen.

The disturbance was not a serious one and "murder" is the title applied by inflamed public sentiment to the shooting. The guardsmen, however, seem to have acted under a strict interpretation of orders which were to shoot, if assaulted.

A Black Outlook.

The bright prospect of a settlement of the strike has not served to allay the growth of vindictive feeling, and, if the present situation continues, vengeful and violent deeds may be expected.

The day began with an imposing show of military strength in the western portion of the city. The massing of troops began at 8 o'clock. The 23rd infantry drove back the crowds that surrounded Quail street, in a series of spirited charges. These rushes were theatrical and exciting but not especially dangerous. Once the area about the car barn was clear, the despatch of detachments to guard the lines during the prospective movement of troops began.

When the defensive lines were completed the moement of cars began from Quail street barn. In quick succession ten cars were brought out and all were manned with heavy guards. Nettings had been hung over the sides of most of the cars but Lieut. Col. Brady ordered them removed.

"Tear them down," he colled out. "I don't want the people to think my men are afraid of stones."

Procession of Cars.

The traction company's tower wagon and repair wagon fell in behind the procession of cars and the mounted signal men of the 3rd brigade acting as cavalrymen surrounded the wagon. The men had orders to fire if assaulted.

Lieut. Col. Brady, clinging to the front rail of the car, gave the word to start and the electric cars went humming and buzzing up the street with the cavalry clattering along behind.

Trouble seemed inevitable and the spirit of the enterprise thrilled every man who participated in it. Men and women cursed and jeered the strike breakers and soldiers as they dashed past and there were some small individual clashes between pickets and excited strike sympathizers, but the main movement was executed without trouble.

More Troops Out.

New York, May 16.—Col. Wm. F. Morris, commanding the 9th regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., received orders from Albany at midnight to bring his regiment to Albany at once.

At 1 o'clock Col. Morris told the Associated Press that he would be able to start for Albany at 10 o'clock this morning with his full command of 700 men, fully armed and equipped and with two days' rations.

The Points of Dispute.

Albany, N. Y., May 16—The real issue between the United Traction Company and its striking employes is the unqualified recognition of the street railway men's union. The refusal of the company to discharge several non-union men precipitated the present strike. The employes who went out made twelve demands upon the company. It must "unionize" the road, discharge the non-union, increase the wages of the night men, put no time card into operation unless it had been previously approved by the union, supply its employes with passes over all its lines and curtail the power of the inspectors. After many conferences the company practically agreed to treat hereafter with the union's executive committee in regard to the employment of its men and consented to arbitrate the matter of wages, but refused to discharge the non-union men. This proposition was unanimously rejected by the union organization in Albany and Troy, despite the efforts of international trades union officers to secure its acceptance.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An Awful Occurrence in Chatham Saw Mill.

MAN FELL INTO FURNACE.

Companions Left Him at Work and When They Came Back in Few Minutes He Was Not to Be Found ---Remains Discovered in the Furnace.

Chatham, May 16—(Special)—A dreadful accident occurred at Snowball's mill last night when Cloran Guthro, an employe in the mill, met a horrible death. He and two other men were attending the furnace where the refuse was being burned. His two companions went outside to get a breath of air and were only absent about ten minutes. When they returned Guthro was not at his post.

They called him and searched for him but without success, and thinking that possibly he had fallen into the fire they raked the ashes and found only a few bones and his heart, proving that such had been his terrible fate.

An enquiry was held today. The verdict was accidental death. The unfortunate man was 18 years old and belonged to Tracadie. His father and two brothers are employed in town.

The Manitoba Railway Bill.

Ottawa, May 16.—The railway committee of the senate has been called for 11 o'clock tomorrow, when the Manitoba railway bill will come up for consideration. It is expected that, while there will be a lively debate, the bill will go through at one sitting.

FRANCO-CANADIAN.

French Government May Subsidize the Line.

COMPANY EXPECTS IT.

Belief That There is Opening for Regular Trading Service, and Direct Communication Will Be Maintained -- Four Steamers to Be Built.

Montreal, May 16—(Special)—The Star's special cable from London says: "It is announced from Paris that the Canadian subsidized Franco-Canadian steamship line confidently expects the French government also to subsidize it, believing that an opening for a regular trading service exists and direct communication will be maintained in future between Havre and Bordeaux and Quebec and Montreal.

"The present ships will be replaced by four new vessels, two to be built in England and two to be built in France. Efforts will be made to enlarge the scope of the 1893 treaty to include in the minimum tariff as many articles as possible. The Comte de Montzon and Baron de La Caze are among the French directors of the company."

Body of Missing Woman.

Lawrence, Mass., May 16—The body of Sarah Boyle, of this city, was found floating in the North Canal, in the vicinity of the Merrimack wool scouring mills this morning. A slight discoloration over the right eye, caused a rumor to circulate that a foul crime had been committed. Acting Medical Examiner Dow feels confident, however, that it is a case of suicide. The woman has been missing since May 6th.

HARD TIME TO CHOOSE

Took 35 Ballots to Select License Inspector.

HALIFAX POSITION.

Communication from New York on the Mysterious Suicide Case---Steamer for Sydney Route Purchased---United States Battleship Will Visit in August.

Halifax, May 16—(Special)—At a meeting of the city council tonight, H. H. Banks was re-appointed liquor license inspector after 35 ballots had been taken. There were five other applicants for the position.

Attorney General Longley today received a letter from Meyer, Johnson & Co., New York, fur manufacturers, whose name was stamped on the inside of the seal skin sacque worn by the woman who suicided here recently. They wrote that the sacque was probably manufactured three or four years ago, when they were catering to wholesale trade. They do not know in what direction it was purchased, and had no idea of even who the wholesale purchaser was.

Word was received here today that Captain Farquhar, who is now in England, had purchased a steamer called the Erik, for the Sydney route, and that he will bring the steamer to Halifax. He is expected here in about three weeks.

United States battleship Indiana is scheduled to arrive in Halifax August 10th and will remain until the 15th. She will likely be accompanied by the Chesapeake.

THE LIFE OF MRS. McKINLEY NOW HANGS BY A SLENDER THREAD.

She Rallied from Thursday Morning's Low Condition, but Little Hope is Experienced---New Treatment Used ---President's Engagements Cancelled.

San Francisco, May 16—Mrs. McKinley is in the shadow of the valley of death, and may pass away at any moment.

This morning, shortly before dawn, she sank rapidly, and it was feared she would die before restoratives could be administered; but she responded to the powerful heart stimulants that were given to her, and, during the day improved to such an extent that hope of her recovery, slight though it was, revived. But her life hangs by a thread.

The new treatment for low vitality, salt injections into the veins, was administered to Mrs. McKinley, and she responded to the treatment. She has taken no solid food since she reached here on Sunday, and the physicians do not believe she could survive another sinking spell such as she experienced this morning. She suffers litte and bears up bravely. During her periods of consciousness today her mind has been clear.

Every banquet and public function planned in the president's honor here has been abandoned, and the city, with heavy heart, is watching Mrs. McKinley's battle for life. If the end should come, the president and his party will be ready to start back with the remains within 24 hours.

All the members of the cabinet, with the possible exception of Secretary Long, will remain here to the end. His daughter is very ill at Colorado Springs and he is very apprehensive that he may be called there at any time.

During the long weary watches of last night the president did not leave Mrs. McKinley's bedside. Shortly before midnight, when Drs. Hirschfelder and Gibbons departed, and Dr. Rixey laid down for a little rest, there was hope that her life would be spared. All day the president had scanned the doctors' faces and watched the nurses for a sign of encouragement, and they urged him not to despair. After midnight, for hours, there was no sign of life in the Scott mansion, except the night lamp burning low in Mrs. McKinley's room.

At 5 o'clock this morning the police patrolling outside and the little group of newspaper watchers on the corner opposite, saw a stir in the house. Light flickered here and there, a carriage with rubber tires rolled swiftly up to the door and Dr. Hirschfelder alighted. The word was whispered that Mrs. McKinley was sinking. For a time it was thought she was dying, but powerful artificial heart stimulants revived her slightly. When daylight came, the doctors held another consultation, and the news of Mrs. McKinley's sinking spell was given out by Secretary Cortelyou, but no word of encouragement.

With it went formal notification that all engagements for the remainder of the president's stay in San Francisco were cancelled. The honors of the world were as nothing to the president now. His only thought was for the wife hovering between life and death.

Not until the bulletins announcing that the festivities of the week were abandoned had appeared, was it fully realized that Mrs. McKinley was at death's door. There was only a feeling of deepest sympathy for the head of the nation. Voices were hushed and the people stood in groups discussing the brief tidings from the sick room.

The various committees in charge of the numerous entertainments hurriedly issued bulletins that everything had been abandoned out of respect to the president.

Meantime an air of death itself pervaded the Scott residence. Servants flitted about like shadows. Messenger boys, with telegrams and cables from all parts of the world, inquiring for news of Mrs. McKinley's condition, passed in endless streams to the door, which opened noiselessly at their approach.

The president could not be persuaded to leave the sick room, and he remained there constantly with the doctors and nurses, seemingly incapable of fatigue.

Gathered in the room adjoining that occupied by Mrs. McKinley were the ladies of the cabinet. Miss Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, had remained at the Scott residence all night, and Mr. and Mrs. Morse, nephew and niece of Mrs. McKinley, were summoned early this morning.

Below stairs, the members of the cabinet, Postmaster Smith, Secretary Hay, Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Wilson were waiting.

From time to time Secretary Cortelyou came down to keep them informed of the developments. Mrs. McKinley suffered litle. She lay practically in a stupor and the doctors said there was no pain.

As the day progressed, there was a noticeable improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition and a distinct revival of hope in the minds of the anxious watchers at her bedside. Her mind cleared and she asked the president about the ladies of the cabinet and how they were enjoying themselves. She expressed a desire that her illness should not be allowed to interfere with their pleasure. Miss Hitchcock and Miss Wilson, who were in the next room at the time, were summoned and she greeted them with a faint smile.

During the progress of luncheon, which Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Hitchcock took with the president, Miss Barber came down stairs and told the small company that Mrs. McKinley had just asked for chicken and coffee, saying she was tired of the liquid nourishment the doctors were giving her. This evidence of her reviving strength was considered extremely gratifying. The doctors, of course, were compelled to refuse Mrs. McKinley solid food. For two days they have been able to give her only beef tea and brandy, together with the other stimulants for her enfeebled heart action. Nitro glycerine and the most powerful stimulants known to the medical profession have been resorted to.

At about 2.30 o'clock the president decided to go for a walk, and, accompanied by the postmaster general and the secretary of the interior, he strolled through the neighboring streets, returning the respectful salutations which were met with from all who recognized him, and once or twice he stopped to shake hands with those who stepped up and requested the privilege.

Upon his return to the house he cheerfully told a group of newspaper men assembled there that Mrs. McKinley was holding her own.

All day long Lafayette Park, opposite the Scott residence, was filled with crowds of people, drawn thither, not so much by curiosity, as by an eager desire for direct news from the sick room. Their profound sorrow was apparent from the silent, respectful way in which they obeyed the injunctions of the police to keep back beyond the coping of the road which runs through the centre of the park. Although fully 150 yards from the house, many of them spoke in whispers.

Late in the afternoon a little girl, with an armful of flowers, braved the bluecoats and ascended the steps. The butler opened the door. "I brought these for Mrs. McKinley," she lisped; "we are so sorry. I hope she will be better soon."

Then she handed over the flowers and slipped away.

San Francisco, May 16—At 8.45 p. m., Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following statement:

"Physicians in attendance on Mrs. McKinley report her condition as decidedly improved since morning, pulse and temperament satisfactory. Patient resting well."

Bishop Nichols, of the Episcopal church, was one of the visitors at the Scott Mansion this afternoon. He spent some time with Mrs. McKinley, and as he left the house the seriousness of his expression was commented upon by the waiting crowd.

His visit was informal, as Mrs. McKinley and he are of different religious denominations.

A special Western Union wire was stretched into the Scott house today. Secretary Cortelyou is thus enabled to notify Washington direct as to Mrs. McKinley's condition.

At 9 o'clock tonight all was quiet around the Scott home. About 200 people were assembled in Lafayette square awaiting developments. There was a feeling of relief when Secretary Cortelyou summoned the press reporters and gave them the bulletin announcing that the physicians reported Mrs. McKinley's condition decidedly improved since morning, and that their patient was resting well at that hour. A large detail of police was on duty keeping pedestrians and teams from approaching the house.

Inside the house two telegraph operators are kept busy answering the president's correspondence. Outside in the park a telephone booth is being erected to facilitate communication between the different newspapers and their representatives stationed outside the house.

10 p. m.—Dr. Hirschfelder and H. L. Scott have just left the Scott residence. Dr. Hirschfelder has gone home for the night. He said that he felt that Mrs. McKinley was decidedly improved. Mr. Scott said he felt much pleased over her condition. Secretary Cortelyou announced that no further bulletins would be given out tonight, unless unexpected developments should take place.

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

Persistent Rumors of Changes -- What They Say.

Montreal, May 16—(Special)—There are persistent rumors of impending changes in the provincial government. One is that Hon. Mr. Duffy, provincial treasurer, will retire to take a judgship, which is expected soon to become vacant, and that W. A. Weir, of Argenteuil, one of the few English speaking members, will join the government. It is also said that Hon. Mr. Parent is anxious to get away from the premiership to step into Spencerwood, the residence of the lieutenant governor. Hon. Mr. Lomer Gouin, commissioner of public works, is mentioned as his successor.

STRIKE IN CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Two Hundred Laborers at Kingston Went Out Yesterday--Demand More Pay.

Kingston, Ont., May 16—(Special)—This morning upwards of 200 laborers employed with the Canadian Locomotive Works, struck for an advance of 10 cents a day. They have hitherto received $1.20 a day. Two weeks ago the men made a demand for an increase.

The time limit expired last night, and an extension of ten days was asked by the company and was refused.

The strike affects the whole works, and over 400 men are idle. The management offer to make individual increases where desirable, but the men say they will not accept individual increases; it must be an increase all around.