Craps In Manitoba Benefitted By Some Very Timely

THE LONG CONTEMPLATED ATTACK HAS NOW BEGUN

Report That The Final Struggle For Port Arthur Commenced Yesterday Morning After Daily Bombardment by Togo's Fleet.

Membraches Described by Company of the Company of t

Mr. Fisher's Misapprehension

Premier Laurier Promises Explanation of the Dundonald Episode Today.

Grit Press Clamors For Decapitation of Outspoken Com-

"DEATH TO THE UNIONS" CRIPPLE CREEK'S SLOGAN

Citizens' Alliance Secures Pledges From All Merchants And Business Men Not to Employ Members of Any Labor Organization.

To Port Arthur By the Wireless

Report That Russian Comman. der Communicates With a Neutral City.

Nice Question of International

Cumbed by Mr. Latter Company of the Company of the

Japanese Red

Cross Socie Is No Longer to Be Number

Among the Barbarian

Work.

Nations. Empress of Japan Taking Lead In the Good

"Japan's real victory," wrote an a erican missionary in Tokio to a lauese newspaper when the treaty Shimonoseki had been signed in 18 "was not over the Chinese, but o herself. She has shown the world t she is no longer to be numbered am the barbarian nations."

He referred generary, says the N York Sun, to the civanzed and hum methods by which, on the whole, methods by which, on the war against Cama was N

more particularly to the herolsm devotion of the Japanese Led Cro Many stories are told in Japan of deeds of doctors and nurses curing campaign of 1894-55 and the advan to the relief of the legations at king.

During the first fight, at Haichi the Chinese forces suffered severe and many dead and wounded were on the ground after their retreat. Japanese doctors and nurses world among them while the battle was a raging and bullets were sweeping ground. But their greatest dan was from the wounded men whom the tried to succor. was from the wounded men whom the tried to succor.

A young girl of nineteen, the braw and best of all the nurses, according the Japanese who tell the story, kn down beside a banner man, who right arm had been almost torn aw by a shell. His life was ebbing fa and nothing could be done for him, bis eyes gleamed with hatred when saw the woman of the enemy.

Slowly his uniquent

saw the woman of the enemy.

Slowly his uninjured hand stole to belt and drew a sharp, broad-blad knife. With one quick, spasmod movement he thrust it upward a stabbed the woman to the heart. Har ly had she fallen over on the ground when a Japanese soldier rushed up a knocked out the brains of the Chine with the butt end of his rifle.

Such were the risks to which it Rhocked out the brains of the Chine with the butt end of his rifle.

Such were the risks to which the nurses were constantly exposed that campaign. On several occasion wounded Chinese tried to murde them, but that was the only time the purpose was achieved. Several do tors and nurses were wounded while a tending wounded sowers under fire. One of these doctors, named Oto Tamerada, distinguished himself at the land attack on Wei-hai-wei by herefusal to give up his work.

At the outset of the battle he was slightly wounded in the face by spent bullet. He was directing a star of nurses at the time, and he woul hardly stop even to bandage his head. Then he marched up to the rear of the firing line with the ambulance, an was twice wounded, in the right arm and the shoulder, within a few minutes. Two of the bearers rushed up with a stretcher and wanted to carry him back to the field hospital, but he refused to go.

wounds, issuing supplies to the nurses and generally directing the medical work. His own wounds bled freely, and at last he sank exhausted to the ground. Still he refused to go on the sick list, and continued to give instructions and to exercise supervision.

tions and to exercise supervision.

One of the nurses called the attention of one of the Japanese General to him, and that General sharply or dered him to go to the rear and be properly treated. As a matter of military discipline he had to obey, but he stayed a few minutes to tell another doctor where he would find some necessary medical supplies, and while doing so went off into a dead faint.

The battle of the Yalu was a day of The battle of the Yalu was a day

heroic deeds on the Japanese and Chinese ships alike. Hundreds of men performed acts which, had they been British sailors, might justly have won for them the Victoria Cross. But none of them surpassed that of a surgeon on the Japanese flagship Matsuhima.

That vessel was in the thick of the fighting and had a good many men killed and wounded. Most of them were carried below to the sickbay, but a temporary hospital was also arranged on deck.

While the surgeon was attending to While the surgeon was attending to some wounded men a shell from one of the other Chinese ships pitched on the deck, almost at his feet. It was an old-fashioned fuse shell, and the fuse was burning.

Inse was burning.

Two hospital attendants immediately scampered off to cover, but the doctor, without an instant's delay, picked up the shell, staggered to the side with it, and threw it overboard, where it exploded harmlessly. Then he calmly returned to his work, with unshaken nerves, as if he were used to playing ball with bombs every day of his life.

There is an old doctor named Orisuka Masusama, who has served in all Japan's campaigns since the days of reconstruction, and who now holds an important position in the Red Cross organization. He was with the Mikado's army during the suppression organization. He was with the Mikado's army during the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, altrough he was not then a qualified surgeon in the Western sense.

In one of the battles of that campaign he was attacked by two of the Satsuma samurai while attending to one of their wounded comrades. They did not understand his business, and imagined that he was about to murder the wounded man. Before he could explain, he was obliged to wound the foremost in the leg with his revolver.

"When they discovered that they had plain, he was obliged to wound the foremost in the leg with his revolver.

"When they discovered that they had attacked a man who was trying to help their comrade," the old doctor said, in telling the story to an American friend, "they were so humiliated that they declared that their honor was hopelessly stained, and they wanted to atone to me by committing harikari on the spot.

"I had to argue with them for a quarter of an hour before I could persiade them that it was all a mistake and that they were really not to bame. Then they helped me to carry their comrade into our lines for better treatment, although by so doing they became our prisoners."

According to the latest Japaness newspapers to hand, several women of the noblest families have gone to the front what the troops as Red Cross unress, as they did during the war with thina and the Peking relief expedition. There is great enthusiasm over the Red Cross work. Generous gifts of money and supplies are pouring in from all classes of the people, and the offers of voluntary service are far more numerous than can be accepted.

As usual, the Empress of Japan is taking the lead. She is the natron and

As usual, the Empress of Japan is taking the lead. She is the patron and principal supporter of the Red Cross movement, which owes much of its success to her active help and enthusiasm. She gives money generously, but she insists on also making bandages and other medical comforts for the wounded soldiers with her own hands. The faddes of her court and the women all ladies of her court and the women gives a support of the support of the soldiers with her own hands.

over Japan are following her example "I wasn't always in this condition," said the ossified man in the dime museum. "How did it happen?" asked the obese lady. "A girl once gave me the marble heart, and it spread," explained the hardened from Fr.