

THE UPROAR IN RUSSIA.

Czar Would Hear Appeals in the Cause of Peace.

St. Petersburg Students Refuse to Resume Studies.

The War Between Capital and Labor Acute.

Tokio cable: Information from the Sha River indicates that the Russians are concentrating at Chitaite and Tselinshu, west of the Hun River, apparently in anticipation of a movement on the part of the Japanese threatening their lines of supply. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. A general battle is not imminent.

Mukden is crowded with the Russian wounded, and the hospital accommodation is fearfully inadequate. There is also much confusion in the Russian camp. Naturally, desertions are on the increase.

Military critics in Tokio consider that the centre of each army is so strongly fortified as to defy assault. The non-success of the Russians in certain fighting renders it improbable that they will attempt to turn the flank of Gen. Kuroki, who commands the right wing of the Japanese army. Accordingly, despite the defeat of the Russians, recently sustained, it is considered likely that the Hun Valley will be the scene of the crucial struggle.

THOSE SUBMARINES

Were Taken to British Port—Japan is Protesting.

A London cable: The Express says that the British vessel which took American submarine boats to Antwerp, where their presence was discovered, subsequently brought them to a British port, where she took on board a general cargo. She sailed Wednesday for Olness. An American engineer, who is in charge of the submarines, will accompany them to Vladivostok overland. It is not known whether Great Britain will interfere with the steamer carrying the boats. Negotiations with Japan are proceeding on the subject.

RESERVISTS TEAR UP TRACK.

They Have Cut Russian Communications.

London cable: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Express says that strikers and mutinous Polish reservists have torn up a thousand yards of the railway track between the stations of the strike. The strike has extended to the railway guards, with the result that six miles of the track of the railway is wholly unprotected. It is reported that there is little doubt that the Japanese have blown up the line between Mukden and Harbin.

The despatches of English correspondents increasingly insist upon the growth throughout Russia of that recognition of the necessity for peace, and that was remarkable upon the despatches on Feb. 4. Not only the strikers and agitators are putting the cry to stop the war among their foremost demands, but educated persons everywhere are discussing the prospects for peace, and hoping that it will be attained. The gloomiest view is taken of the existing position in Manchuria, and the most remarkable rumors regarding it are eagerly repeated. There is, however, not the slightest evidence that the bureaucracy is weakening in its attitude that peace is not to be thought of until at least one decided victory is gained by the Russian army. The desire of other powers to use their good offices to bring the war to an end is well known, but interposition is as unwelcome now as ever. The statements made yesterday by the Chronicle regarding the Grand Ducal volte face and the cancellation of war orders are not supported, and they may be regarded as being among the rumors. Headquarters of both armies report more outpost actions, which are apparently unimportant.

PREPARING FOR STOESEL.

Semi-Official Military Paper Insists on Court-Martial.

A St. Petersburg cable: Great preparations are making at Odessa for the reception of Gen. Stoessel and the other officers returning from Port Arthur. But the Kazvye-Deliki, a semi-official military weekly, contains this week an article declaring that it is more than ever necessary to hold a court-martial, as provided by the law, in view of statements in the foreign press that surrender was not necessary by the normal conditions of the fortress.

SUNDAY DAY OF ACTION.

General Resumption of Labor Agitation in Russia.

A London cable: The recurrence of the Russian strike seems to be the beginning of a general resumption of the labor agitation. Little can be said beyond this at present, but the unrest everywhere, and rumor points to Sunday as the probable occasion for united action. This, possibly, will not be as aggressive, but it will be none the less determined.

A majority of the south Russian newspapers print outspoken articles on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war with Japan. They recapitulate the Russian disasters, and openly describe them and the sufferings of the army in Manchuria to the incompetence and corruption of the Government, the heads of the army, and the commissariat. All the articles infer that it is time to abandon the hopeless struggle. An anti-war demonstration, which was arranged for to-

day at Odessa, was prevented by the police, who would not allow the would-be demonstrators to hold a meeting. The students attempted to hold a meeting in the office of the university, with the result that the university was hastily closed. The authorities, however, were unable to prevent the distribution of an astonishing number of leaflets, headed: "Stop the War." Thousands of these, which were seditiously worded, were scattered on the chief thoroughfares early in the morning.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says a majority of the workmen in the Government's cartridge factory at Vassili Ostroff, where 5,000 hands are employed, quit work this afternoon. Many of the smaller factories in the same district have also been closed by their hands going on strike. The motives prompting the men to again commence the struggle are partly resentment against the constitution of the so-called workmen's deputations that have been received by the Czar, it being claimed they consisted of Government overseers and not workmen, and partly the Government-General Treppoff's instructions to manufacturers and the directors of the Government factories not to parley with the workmen, but to treat them as strikers who have refused to pay. He was seized and a revolver was held to his head until he promised to pay to-morrow. There was a riot to-day at Pabianice. The soldiers dispersed the rioters with a volley, which killed one and wounded others.

At a meeting of strikers at Lodz this evening the offer of the employers was rejected.

BATTLE EXPECTED

Between Oyama's and Kourapatkin's Men Before Thaw Sets In.

A Tokio cable despatch says: The impression prevails here that the impending battle between the armies of Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Kourapatkin will occur before any material thaw takes place, which would convert the country into a slushy bog and render the movement of guns, ammunition and stores impossible until the roads harden. The Emperor and Empress of Japan have given 100,000 yen (40,000) to the army and navy departments to purchase wines and delicacies for the celebration of the national holiday which will take place on Saturday next, Feb. 11th. Vice-President Takahasi, of the Bank of Japan, will leave for America and England, via Vancouver, on Feb. 17 to hold preliminary conferences with financiers of those countries regarding terms of a fourth domestic loan. Minister of Finance Yoshino, is arranging to meet Japanese bankers and capitalists on the 13th of Feb. to discuss the rate of interest and time for which this loan will run.

FINDING SCAPEGOATS.

Blames Lamedorff, Alexieff and Rosen for the War and Its Disasters.

St. Petersburg cable: M. Souverin, editor of the Novo Vremya, in a sensitive review of the first year of the war in to-day's issue of his paper, attributed the responsibility for the Russian disasters firstly to Foreign Minister Lamedorff, former Viceroy Alexieff, and Baron Rosen, Infants of Russia, to Japan, whom he accused of drawing Russia into a terrible war by complete ignorance of the true state of affairs in the far east. M. Souverin declares the real cause for the fall of Port Arthur before the complete exhaustion of its means of resistance was the death of Major General Kondratenko, "who the real hero of the defence of the fortress and who filled both the civil and military men with courage while Lieutenant-General Stoessel only manifested civil courage."

A London cable: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says that he has interviewed a member of the Government on the probability of Russia accepting the good offices of Great Britain and Germany to bring about a cessation of hostilities, and received the reply that the matter rested with the Emperor. The official added that he was not aware that his Majesty's determination to continue the campaign had changed. On the contrary, he recently reasserted his resolve to carry it on without relaxation. If Great Britain and Germany appealed to his Majesty the result would depend upon a personal and psychological factor which could not be determined in advance.

When asked if it were true that Gen. Kourapatkin was relinquishing his command, the official declined to either confirm or deny the report. He said, however, that the General's health had suffered considerably during the campaign, and his nervous tension was consequently extreme.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Chronicle credits de Witte, president of the Council, with saying in conversation that he was confident that peace must be had at any cost. The correspondent gives the details of the terms of peace, to which, according to his informant, Russia will agree.

COMMANDER OR VICEROY.

Grand Duke Nicholas to Go to Manchuria.

A Berlin cable: The Lokal Anzeiger says it learns that Grand Duke Nicholas will in a few days be sent to Manchuria, either to relieve Gen. Kourapatkin or be Viceroy, and that Gen. Kourapatkin will have to report to Emperor Leopold of Prussia, it is added, will go with him. Emperor Nicholas, it is understood, telegraphed an invitation to Prince Leopold. The latter intended to go to Manchuria as an observer in September last, but the Siberian Railroad was then regarded as unsafe.

REFUSE TO RESUME STUDIES.

Violence Threatened by St. Petersburg Students.

A St. Petersburg cable: Nearly 150 university students have sent a letter to the rector refusing to resume their studies in accordance with the order of Governor-General Treppoff. They declare that they are determined to resist, with arms, if necessary, attempts of the police or soldiers to enter the university. The university at Odessa has been closed, the council declaring it is impossible to continue under the present conditions. It is convinced that the student troubles will not cease until the students are convinced that fundamental reforms



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, Who has handed over the reins of government to his son.

in the present system of government will be undertaken.

Contes' thread mills and other factories at Lodz have advanced the strikers three days' wages, although the money is not legally due. Heintzel's mills refused to pay, and the workmen threatened to wreck the mills. A manufacturer of the name of Steiger also refused to pay. He was seized and a revolver was held to his head until he promised to pay to-morrow. There was a riot to-day at Pabianice. The soldiers dispersed the rioters with a volley, which killed one and wounded others.

MIRSKY'S FAREWELL.

Priest Says He is Only Man to Set Free Springs of Life.

A St. Petersburg cable says: Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky bade farewell to the staff of the Ministry of the Interior to-day. The proceedings were of a very cordial nature. After a religious service, the officiating priest gave his blessing to the Prince, saying that all thinking Russians felt that he was the only man who was able to set free the springs of life which already, for a long time had rushed underground.

The Prince will go to his country seat at Kharhoff for the present.

PROLONGING DEADLOCK.

Trial of Strength at Lodz Between Labor and Capital.

A London cable says: The correspondent of the Times at Warsaw says that the situation at Lodz is developing into a trial of strength between capital and labor. Capital is in a wobbly attitude. Swayed by the British managed enterprises the mill owners agreed to send an ultimatum to the strikers, threatening to close their works indefinitely. The Governor-General interposed, and proceeded to conciliate the strikers by paying them strike wages. This will tend to prolong the deadlock. There are some exhibitions of dissatisfaction. Cossack patrols are constantly in requisition, yet the Government's grip now so firm that a hostile demonstration would be sheer suicide or martyrdom.

NOT A LIFE LOST.

Second Boat from the Damara Safely Landed.

Halifax, Feb. 13.—Not a life was lost in the wreck of the Furness Liner Damara, which struck a rock off Jeddore Light, on the east coast of Nova Scotia, and went to the bottom early on Tuesday morning in a terrific hurricane which drove the staunch craft to her doom. All on board have reached land in safety, but only after passing through perils and hardships that might well have cost the stoutest hearts. At 3 o'clock this afternoon came tidings that the missing lifeboat in charge of Captain J. D. Gorst, with fourteen souls aboard, was safe at Pleasant Point. They had landed at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon but the whole of that isolated country was in the grip of a fierce blizzard, and no one would venture to carry the news to the telephone office at Musquodoboit Harbor, twelve miles away.

GAINED GOODS IN BRITAIN.

What a Dealer Says of Methods of Canadian Firms.

London, Feb. 13.—In consequence of the letter from the Canadian canners, appearing in the Toronto Globe, and the representations made by one of the canners' London representatives for further investigation, the Canadian Associated Press visited some of the largest legitimate wholesalers, who corroborated the statements previously cabled.

"We shall only buy Canadian canners' goods when absolutely necessary," said the buyer for one of the largest dealers. "I have known them to sell as few as five cases, besides directly supplying large retail buyers. We are now doing

all that is possible to push the sale of opposition goods."

A buyer of another large firm stated that he had heard nothing whatever of the matter, and could neither contradict nor verify what was said. However, if there were any truth in it, it would mean the ruination of the Canadian industry.

It is curious to note that the firm most positive in its denunciation of the methods of Canadian canners was the one of whom the representative of the Canadian Associated Press for a denial of the previous report.

JACK LONDON FOR MAYOR.

The Western Novelist Nominated for Office by the Socialists of Oakland.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—Jack London, author of The Sea Wolf and The Call of the Wild, has been nominated for Mayor of Oakland by a Socialist convention. This is the reward for much missionary work done by the novelist on the lecture platform.

London is a pronounced Socialist, and he never refuses an invitation to discuss the principles of his party. He has made careful study of authorities, and he has made a practical study of the conditions of the working poor, and the poor of New York and London. The Socialists are strong in Oakland, but there is no chance of their overcoming the enormous Republican majority which the city has given for years at the polls.

London believes that moneyed men manage civilization better, and that unless conditions are changed this country will see a revolution that will dwarf the French Revolution. He sees no reason why 10,000,000 Americans should be in terrible poverty. The reason is, he declares, that the capitalists get more than their fair share, and mismanage the Government.

BORELLI'S COMET.

GOES ROUND THE WORLD ONCE IN SEVEN YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 13.—The following comes from Director W. W. Campbell, of Lick observatory: The faint comet discovered Dec. 28 by Prof. Borelli, of Marselles, has been observed here by Prof. Aitken on eight different nights since that date. Dr. Aitken has just computed the orbit of this. He found that it is travelling in an elliptic path once around the sun in seven years and four months. It is thus a member of our solar system. Its point nearest the sun is in the heart of the constellation of the Centaur. The comet is of the tenth magnitude and is, therefore, visible through telescopes of moderate size.

THEY ADMIT OUR RIGHTS.

United States Make no Claim on Hecate Strait.

Washington, Feb. 13. Respecting the declaration in the Canadian Parliament yesterday that the Dominion Government was about to protect the rights of its fishermen in Hecate Strait, it is learned here that it is four years since any complaint was made to the State Department against the assertion by the Canadians of exclusive fishing rights in those waters, and there is no disposition now to question such right.

The investigation then made satisfied the authorities here that a line drawn through Dixon entrance marked the limit within which American fishermen might venture, and to the Canadians was reserved by treaty the fisheries in Hecate Strait between Queen Charlotte Island and the mainland.

The matter was brought up in Parliament on Monday by Mr. Sloan (Comox-Atlin), who asked if the Government had any information whether American companies engaged in the halibut industry

are encroaching on Pacific coast waters under our jurisdiction.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries replied that he had no information to that effect had reached the department, and every effort had been made to protect Canadian inshore fisheries on the Pacific, especially since the commissioning of the fisheries protection cruiser Kestrel. A claim of territorial jurisdiction in Hecate Strait had formed the subject of some diplomatic correspondence, and as present is in an unsettled state.

DID NOT GAIN HER HAND.

Elgin Farmer Now Seeks Damages for Injured Affections.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—A unique and interesting case will be tried at the spring assizes at St. Thomas, James A. Leary, a farmer of Yarmouth township, is suing Mrs. Edward Biddle, of Port Rowan, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff alleges that the engagement arose from an advertisement in his for a wife, with the assurance of fidelity, and so ardent were the affections which resulted that in about two months the happy pair were engaged. Later on the defendant's present husband appeared on the scene, picking apples, and was so enamored that he determined to win her for his wife.

A long and determined struggle followed, but the defendant's affections were transferred to her present husband, and they were married last April. The letters which passed between the plaintiff and defendant will be produced at the trial, and they are all said to be highly spirited, and full of endearing epithets and assurances of fidelity.

The plaintiff, who lived alone on a farm, has married since the issue of the writ, but nevertheless, claims he has been greatly deceived. The examination of the defendant for discovery will be held at Simcoe to-morrow.

CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF

Of Sweden and Norway, who Will Discharge King's Duties for his Father.

Stockholm, Feb. 13.—King Oscar II, of Sweden and Norway has made Crown Prince Gustavus regent until further notice. The season given for this step is the King's illness. It has been expected for some time that the Crown Prince would be made regent, or even that the King would abdicate in his favor. King Oscar II. is 70 years old. The Crown Prince was born on June 15, 1858, and married in 1881 the Princess Victoria of Baden. He has three sons.

It is announced this evening that King Oscar is suffering from no special disorder, but he is not robust enough to continue in charge of State affairs, in view of the recurring troubles between Sweden and Norway in connection with the consular question. Prof. Hagerup, the Prime Minister, addressing the Storting at Christiania, said he regretted that the negotiations between Sweden and Norway on this question had failed. The situation, he added, was very serious.

The present conditions could not be continued, without endangering the relations between the two countries. Norway must, therefore, make provision for taking up the national and international position to which she is entitled as a sovereign state. If this could not be achieved within the terms of the existing treaty of union, new forms for co-operation of the nations must be considered.

The Government was prepared to resign if the Storting thought such a course would help towards a settlement.

CHARGE AGAINST A CRIPPLE.

Alleged to Have Caused Boy's Death by Blow From Crutch.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—A well-known cripple here, Etienne Pettit, who frequents the streets with two large dogs that drew him about on a sleigh, is held by the police pending investigation into the death of a small boy in the east end. It is alleged the cripple struck the boy with one of his crutches about four months ago, and that the boy's death to-day is the direct result. Gasped through the door, which was the only exit to the cabin, but her burns were of such a serious character that she too, died the following day.

The funeral of the six children took place yesterday.

SIX CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH

Live Coal Rolls From Fire Place, Setting the Cabin on Fire.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9.—Richard Door, colored, and his family, consisting of a wife and six children, lived in a log hut on the reservation of the Okeetee Club in South Carolina, near Ridgeland, Sunday night Door and his wife left their six children at home and went a short distance to visit some of their neighbors. During their absence the children went to sleep, leaving a big fire in the fireplace. It is presumed that a live coal rolled from the fireplace onto the floor, setting the house on fire, burning to death five of the children. The sixth, a girl, 15 years of age, escaped through the door, which was the only exit to the cabin, but her burns were of such a serious character that she too, died the following day.

The funeral of the six children took place yesterday.

FURNESS LINER

DAMARA LOST.

Ran on the Rocks Twenty Miles East of Halifax.

Fourteen Missing From the Ship.

Capt. Gorst, With One Boat, Remained by Ship.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 13.—In a blinding snow storm at 3 o'clock this morning, and far out of her course, the Furness Liner steamer Damara, from Liverpool for Halifax, via St. John's, Nfld., struck a ledge at Pleasant Point, off Musquodoboit harbor, fifty miles east of Halifax, and she was soon abandoned by the captain and crew, who with three passengers who were aboard, left in two boats. One of these, containing eighteen people, was in charge of Capt. J. D. Gorst, and has been given up for lost. The first officer took charge of the second boat, and with him were seven persons, one of them a passenger. When the steamer struck the ledge the first thought of Capt. Gorst was to reverse the engines. This he did, but it was found that the water was making very fast in the hold, and it seemed certain that if the steamer went into deep water it would be only a matter of a few minutes when she would sink. The engines were stopped, and after a hasty consultation abandonment was decided upon.

The snow was so thick that it was not possible to see more than the ship's length, and the captain hardly knew where he was, except that he was on a lee shore with a terrible easterly wind raging a fearful sea. With great difficulty the two boats were launched and started in the direction of the land, several miles distant. Only one of these boats had reached the shore up to this evening, that in charge of the first officer. When they got away from the ledge it was only for a moment or so that the Damara remained in sight, and the people in the boat did not know her fate, the snow and murky darkness concealing her completely as they pulled off. The wind, but the tempestuous sea and the breakers made a landing precarious, and it was not till this afternoon that the shore was reached, and this at a point miles away from the nearest telegraph office. For eight or ten hours they had been exposed to the cold, which was not much above zero, and the men were badly exhausted. They were hospitably looked after by the people in the farm houses, and found themselves in a condition of Capt. Gorst, with his eighteen people, had not reached land when the man who brought the news of the wreck had left the landing place for the Musquodoboit harbor telegraph station. At midnight no news had been received of the missing boat. The one containing Capt. Gorst and those with three passengers were in this boat, two men and a woman. The wind is blowing fiercely on shore to-night, and it is freezing hard, so that there is little hope that they are living. Those in the boat which landed in the afternoon were badly frozen, and so exhausted that they had to be hauled out of the boat. There is no doubt but that the steamer has foundered, as she was fast settling when the boats left her. This tragedy, there seems no room for doubt, means the loss of a staunch steamship and eighteen lives.

Wrecking steamers are leaving Halifax for the Musquodoboit ledges in the hope of being able to render assistance either to the people in the boat, two men and a woman. They have no knowledge of the Damara's condition, beyond the bare fact that when the chief officer's boat left the wreck the steamer was still visible, and there is very little hope for her.

The Damara was built in Glasgow for the South American line in 1885, and was acquired by the Furness line two years later. She is so exhausted that she will only carry 1,575 tons gross, and 45 net. For the past eighteen years she has been employed almost entirely in the Liverpool trade. She carries a crew of twenty-seven.

SENT HOME—TO PRISON.

A London Prisoner Asked for Life, Was Given Five Years.

London, Feb. 13.—The Daily Graphic publishes the following: At the Somerset Assizes at Taunton on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, Edward Lee, a farm laborer, forty-two years of age, pleaded guilty to having obtained money and food by false pretences at Highbridge and Burnham. The Judge, referring to the depositions taken before the Magistrates, remarked to the prisoner: "I see you express a desire to have 29 years' penal servitude."

The prisoner—Yes, or life.

The Judge—There is a very serious list of offences against you, beginning in 1892, and your sentences include two terms of three years' penal servitude.

The prisoner—The more I get the better.

The Judge—It is a little difficult to know what to do with a man like you. The prisoner—I like prison better than I do anywhere else.

The Judge—You ask for twenty years' penal servitude.

The prisoner—For life; give it to me for life; then I shall have a home.

The Judge—None of us in this world get all we ask for, and I cannot gratify you, but you will get a quarter of what you ask for.

The prisoner—Give it to me for life.

The Judge—Don't stand chattering there. I won't give you twenty years, but you will have five years' penal servitude.

The prisoner was removed from the dock exclaiming loudly, "Make it ten; air, give me ten."

ONTARIO ARCHIVES

TORONTO