

in the San Gabriel canyon became lost in a snow storm and was never again seen alive. His companions made every attempt to find him without success and were obliged to return to Pasadena. On Tuesday a young man who was hunting in the Little Dock creek canyon found the body of the lost man.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 18.—The following has been received by the steamer *Empress of Japan*:

A bloody battle between China and Japan was fought at Seikan on July 29. The Chinese were moving on Seoul when they were followed and attacked by the Japanese. The fight took place at 3 o'clock in the morning. There were six thousand Chinese with forty cannon and five thousand Japanese engaged. A thousand were killed on each side and as many more wounded by arrows and bullets. One English officer is said to have been killed. The Japanese made a brilliant charge on the Chinese and drove them to the city of Seikan, where the fight raged furiously for five hours. Finally the Chinese, at the sacrifice of several cannon and three hundred wounded on the field, said to have been afterward butchered, retired in fair order to Koshu, where they fortified themselves on the Korean ships. The Japanese army followed them to Asan, where another battle took place, the Chinese going off the ships with wild yells to meet them. Of this battle no official word can be gained.

The Chinese are fortifying all points of vantage as if expecting a lengthy war. Both Chinese and Japanese troops continue to pour into Corea and it is expected that in a short time one of the greatest battles numerically of modern times will take place in the disputed territory.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Seoul says a remarkable fact was revealed upon the occasion of the engagement between the Chinese and Japanese troops at Yashan when the former were defeated. A number of Korean soldiers by special order of the king of Corea accompanied the Japanese troops. Some Koreans fled when the fighting began but a majority fought with the greatest bravery. According to the Seoul dispatch this fact has high political significance as showing that the king of Corea sides with Japan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A reception was given Emma Goldman tonight at the Thalia theater, which nearly 3,000 persons attended. The affair was generally tame and the special force of detectives had nothing to do. Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English anarchist, was also present and preceded Emma Goldman by a speech in which he eulogized her heroism and self-sacrifice. Speaking of the police, he remarked:

"The police exist for boodle. They are here to protect thieves of associated society from plunder of the poor workers."

When Emma Goldman came on the platform there was a great burst of applause. Her speech was chiefly devoted to a rancorous attack upon all who were concerned in her prosecution, conviction and imprisonment.

"Imagine the prosecution of a woman for talking," she began. "Anarchy was prosecuted October 5, 1893,

in the court of general sessions. It was really the right of free speech that was prosecuted. The country is today seeking aid of the old continent to help them get rid of anarchy. What do they get to help them? Those hateful Irish and the deceitful English."

She then launched forth into invective. She called Assistant District Attorney McIntyre a coward. In speaking of the judge before whom she was tried, she said:

"Judge Martine is not to be compared with Santo or Henri, who were all defenders of a cause they believed in. I am with you again and again under the old flag of anarchy and freedom," she concluded.

The speech was received with enthusiastic plaudits by the minority portion of the audience, and the meeting soon after was brought to a close. Marie Louise, a French woman and an ardent advocate of anarchy, presided at the meeting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A. R. U. President E. V. Debs was a witness before the strike commission today. The courtroom was crowded from the bench to the doorways.

"Now tell us, in your own way, Mr. Debs," said Commissioner Wright, "what you know of the Pullman strike and the results."

Leaning forward in his seat the tall leader of the great strike began in a low, clear voice a recital which gradually became more earnest and forcible as he proceeded, until it developed into almost an oration. He told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent and of his coming to Chicago to investigate. "I found," he said, "the men were working for the Pullman company at wages upon which they could not live. I found the salaries had been cut time and time again until skilled mechanics were working their lives away for wages not sufficient for a day laborer; that the town of Pullman was so schemed that every penny the working men make found its way back to the company. In fact, I found the workmen or Pullman in a pitiable condition and determined that I would do all in my power as president of the A. R. U. to improve the condition of those men. The strike followed, ordered by the men themselves. Then came the boycott ordered by duly elected delegates to our convention and then followed the railroad strikes, ordered by various local unions, each of which had grievances of its own."

Debs then said that within five days after the strike was declared, the union had the railroads beaten. "They were paralyzed," he said, "but injunctions were soon broadcast and shortly afterwards the officials of the A. R. U. were arrested for contempt of court. They beat us. About this time Gen. Miles came to Chicago, and called on the General Managers' association, and the next day was quoted in an interview as saying that he had broken the backbone of the strike. Now I consider that call of General Miles as vulgarly out of place. He had no more right to consult with the General Managers' association than he had to consult with our union. I might say, too, it seems strange that all our letters and telegrams were made public property, while not a line of the rail-

roads' correspondence was published. If it had been, I think we could prove that the general managers at a secret meeting declared that they would stamp the A. R. U. out of existence."

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Inspector Conway has received a chestful of peculiar machines used by Herlitz, Scharff, Nelson and other conspirators in the destruction of property in this city; also a smaller chest containing anarchist literature and pictures, conspicuous among which is a copy of a painting in the Oscar Neebe's saloon on the pardon of the Haymarket anarchists by the governor of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The startling discovery of the contents in the coffers that were upturned yesterday by the police has led these officials to redouble their efforts. They believe that more incriminating evidence of a gigantic incendiary conspiracy will be found and also further proof of the premeditated uprising which was planned by the reds for this fall or winter. The contents of other letters found in the smaller of the coffers have been translated and though nothing more of a sensational nature has been revealed the documents corroborated the statements made in previous dispatches and has stimulated the officials to still deeper inquiry into this matter.

NICE, Aug. 20.—Cagues, twelve miles west of this city, is reported in danger of destruction by fire. The fire department of Nice has sent help. It is reported that several lives have been lost. Cagues has a population of 2,000.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Spain, Italy and Great Britain are sending warships to Masagne, to which place the sultan of Morocco's troops retreated after having been defeated by the Kayblele rebels. Masagne is now besieged by the Kaybleles.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—About midnight a freight train on the Wabash struck a horse, two miles from Jonesburg, which resulted in the ditching of the locomotive and nineteen cars and the killing of Engineer C. Felton and Borth Miller, William Andler and J. E. Thompson, tramps. Eight persons, six of whom were tramps, were injured.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 20.—The great textile strike which bids fair to prove the biggest of the kind in the history of New England is on. Every mill in the city is silent and the streets are filled with idle operatives. It is estimated that over 11,000 persons have stopped work. The mill officials and Secretary Ross, of the Spinners' union, will hold a conference today and it is hoped that an understanding will be reached. Secretary Ross says that the members of the union expect that the strike will be of six months' duration.

At the north end of the city considerable excitement was caused when it was discovered that a dozen operatives had gone to work in the Bristol mill. A thousand people attacked the operatives as they came out. One boy was badly cut about the face.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Aug. 20.—The government expedition of scientists now on the summit of Popocatepetl is making good progress in the surveys and studies of the volcano. The altitude is 19,560 Spanish feet above the level of the sea and the circumference of the crater is 14,000 feet.