Oregon for Roosevelt by Big Majority.

# WILL BREAK RECORD

Is Now Placed Between 27,000 and 28,000.

IT MAY REACH 30,000

Chairman Baker So Predicts if Total Is 100,000.

APATHY IS NOT NOW FEARED

Campaign for Prohibition is Expected to Bring the Electors Out\_Estimates Are Given in the Several Counties.

will give Roosevelt and Fair nks a plurality over Parker and Davis of between 27,000 and 28,000, according to ecasts which have been received from nian correspondents in the several The estimates are drawn from class of both parties and correspond in a noteworthy manner with the pluralities received by the Republican candidate for Surreme Judge last June.

on is overwhelmingly for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, but trim down the pluralities edicted by Republicans. From all parts of Oregon come reports that voters are apathetic, causing Republican leaders to fear that a light vote will be polled and the real Roosevelt plurality will not show tself at the ballot-box. The campaign for prohibition under the local option law full of lively interest, however, and will bring many electors to the polls who

the county estimates which are herewith shall be any heavier than this, it will be appended, rather too conservative. In his opinion the plurality in Oregon will amount to 30,000 if 100,000 votes shalf be cast. In the June election the Republican plurality for Supreme Judge was 24,217 out Whatever the total vote to the state, Mr. Baker says the Republican plurality will be at least 30 per cent that shall be cast. In the June campaign, Mr. Baker predicted 20,000 plurality and results showed that his forewhich had been regarded as too

high by many persons, was wally too low, The estimates in the severed quunties 

COUNTY.	simated plurality for sconevelt and Fair-	publican plurality for Supreme Judge June,	gistered Oct. 1994
Bahas Benton Clackamas Clackamas Clackop Columbia Coos Corock Corock Ourry Douglas Gilliam Gilliam Grant Harney Jackson Josephinis Kiamash Lake Lake Lincoln Linn Malheur Marion Marion Morrow Multroomath Polk Sherman Tillamook Umaatilla Union Wallowa Wasco Wasbington Wallowa Wasco Wasbington Wallowa Wasco Wasbington	420 200 1,200 600 400 200 200 1,000 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	280 281 674 674 674 686 687 688 888 888 888 888 888 888 888	6.400 1.804 1.806 2.806 2.806 1.806 4.225 1.720 2.806 2.806 2.406 2.406 2.406 2.406 2.406 3.476
Totale	27,375	24,217	****

## ESTIMATES OF CHAIRMEN.

## Baker Predicts a Big Plurality, Sweek

That He Will Be Surprised. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—(Special.)—The Times today publishes the following dis-patch from Chairman Baker, of the Oregon State Republican Committee: My prediction is that, if we poll as nany votes next month as we did in

namely, nearly 100,000, President evelt's majority in Oregon will be 22,000. The people don't agree that protect tion is robbery, and can see no reason why this should be changed. The Pemo-cratic state organization of this state have locked up their headquarters, thrown the key into the well, and the n of them they were making for the tall timber.

Sweek, of the Democratic "Roosevelt will not receive as large a

for him among conservative Republicans in this state. A number will vote for Parker, and a great many will stay at home. Parker will receive the normal Democratic vote, with some additions from the Republican ranks,"

Baker County.

BAKER CITY, Or., Oct. II.—Chairman Vours, of the Republican County Committee, claims the county by 65 plurality for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and Chairman Fuchs, of the Democratic Central Committee, does not dispute the claim. Adherents of both parties are apathetic. Neither party has held a political meeting. The only campaign speaker who has come this way is Senator Fulton, and he passed through.

The total registration is 5400, and the stimated total vote is about 4500, with Republican majority ranging from 250

Benton County.

COBVALLIS, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)

—Republicans claim that some Democrats will vote for Roosevelt and that the gain will not be offset by Republican losses. The estimated Republican plurality, if there shall be a full vote, is likely to be 250 or more. About 1000 Prohibition votes will be cast, and porhaps an equal number of Socialists. It is widely believed that the county will go prohibition.

Clackamas County.

Clackamas County.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 31.—(Special.)

—Many Bryan and Hearst Democrats will vote for Roosevelt. Watson and Debs will detract from Parker's strength. Clackamas was the Populist stronghold when that party was a political factor, and it is one of the strongest Socialist counties in the state. O. D. Eby, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, expects a very light vote, but does not think Roosevelt's plurality will exceed 86. The following is considered a conservative forecast of the vote: Roosevelt, 290; Parker, 80; Debs. 70; Watson, 30; Swallow, 100.

Clatsop County.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. El.—(Special.)—Not a single public meeting has been held by any of the political parties, and so far as can be ascertained none is contempiated. In 1900 McKinley's plurality was 638. This year the vote will be about as follows: Republican, 1500; Democratic, 700; Socialist, 150; Prohibition, 50.

PRINEVILLE, Oct. 31.—(Special.)— Democrats manifest no interest in the Presidential campaign.

Douglas County. ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)— Far more interest is manifested in the prohibition question than in the Presiden-tial election. Local option carried in this county last June by a majority of 717. but about 1800 voters registered no choice in the matter. Both sides are claiming a majority. Local sentiment seems even-ly divided, with a majority of the active business men in the towns against pro-

Gilliam County.

CONDON, Oct. 31.—(Special.)—Edward Dunh, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, estimates Roosevelt's plurality at 100 votes. Jay Bowerman, State Senator-elect, estimates 275 plu-

## Grant County.

JOHN DAY, Oct. 2L-(Special)-A good many Republicans are in the mountains with sheep and may not turn out to vote. On the other hand, many Bryan Demo-crats in the mines will not come to the The most reliable forecasts are will bring many electors to the polls who would otherwise stay away.

Chairman Frank C. Baker, of the Republican State Central Committee, thinks gives Roosevelt 350 plurality. If the vote brought out by the prohibition question, as there is little interest in the Presiden-

## Jackson County.

ASHLAND, Or., Oct. 21 -- (Special.) Nother of the great parties has held any meetings. Democrats are apparently without hope of success. The total vote last June was 2612, and the vote next week is expected to fall somewhat below that total. Conservative Republicans ex-pect, and prominent Democrats concede a majority of not less than 400 for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and will not be sur prised if it reaches 500.

Klamath County.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Voters registered since June number 86, of whom 46 are Republican and 25 Democrats.

Lake County. LAKEVIEW, Or., Oct. 31.--(Special.)
-A conservative forecast of the Presidential vote is: Roosevelt, 680; Parker.

415; Watson, 225; Swallow, 10. Lane County.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. IL-(Special.)-Many Democrats have not sufficient en-couragement to go out of their way to vote for President. It is interesting to note that, in use Autumn registration, political affiliation was expressed as follows: Republican, 129; Democratic, 25; Prohibition, 8; Socialist, 4; those noncom-

Lincoln County.

TOLEDO, Or., Oct. 31 .- (Special.) above normal is expected. The vote on prohibition promises to be close, with the chances slightly favoring the dry

Linn County.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 31.—(Special.)—No ork has been done in this county by Linn County, for many either party. years safely Democratic, in recent years has been gradually won over to the Re-publican ranks. The National ticket will run ahead of the normal Republican plu-

Malheur County.

VALE, Or., Oct. 31 .- (Special.)-Bryan and Hearst Democrats will vote Watson Prohibition will probably

Marion County.

Marion County.

SALSEM, Or., Oct. II.—(Special.)—Marion County will probably go Republican by at least 1400 plurality, with about 5800 yotes cast. Owing to the indifference of a great mass of the people, political leaders on both sides find it difficult to make estimates. Republican County Committeeman H. D. Patton has asked precinct committeemen for estimates, but has not received replies. Democrats are paying no attention to the drift of affairs. In June, 1904, Marion County gave Her-

(Concluded on Page Four.)

"California Arrow" Great Success.

AERONAUT UP 200 FEET

He Circles in Every Direction at St. Louis Fair.

DESCENT IS MADE EASILY

To Return to Starting Point, a Stiff Breeze Has to Be Breasted, but Machine Staggers Only a Moment.

ST. LOUIS, Oct, 21 .- After circling in very direction at a height of 2000 feet. above the Cascades, in sight of thousan of cheering, enthusiastic spectators on the World's Fair Grounds, A. Roy Knabenshue, of Toledo, in command of the airship "California Arrow," today returned to the place from which he started wer the same course that he had come, covering the three miles and a half of the round trip under his own power and demonstrating the claims of the inventor, Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, that the "California Arrow" is not only dirigible, but that it can make headway against a moderate breeze.

Knabenshue started from the aeronautic concourse at 3:27 P. M., and returned after his remarkable flight at 4:05 P. M. On the return trip the airship moved slowly over the exact spot from which it had arisen 28 minutes previously, and glided about 109 feet further west, where is settled gracefully to the ground.

The descent of the airship was the signal for a demonstration the equal of which has not been seen since the wheels of the World's Fair started last April in response to the pressure of a key by President Roosevelt. Dozens of eager hands were outstretched to grasp the frame of the airship and the flying machine, with its during navigator, was carried around the concourse upon the shoul-ders of shouting men. Hats were thrown into the air, and when Knabenshue called for three cheers for his home town, they were given with a will, and another round followed for Knabenshue and Baldwin.

First Attempt a Failure.

The successful flight came as a climax to a day full of discouragement. Baldwin and Knabenshue had worked for 26 hours without sleep in order to prepare for the flight, and the first essay at an ascent with Baldwin himself in command of the airship had ended disastrously, the machine failing suddenly to the ground and reaking one of the b pellor. After a hasty examination, Baldwin announced that the damage could be repaired at once, and said Knabenshue would attempt another flight in a half hour. The crowd, which was being momentarily augmented, cheered the announcement and patiently awaited while the repairs were being made. At the time Baldwin had stated the airship was again brought from the aerodrome signal from Knabenshue, the airship was east loose and the motor started. The "Arrow" rose slightly and easily, directed toward the west. When at a height of about 25 feet Knabenshue turned the rudder, and the aerial craft, answering to its helm, pointed south and continued its flight without interruption. Knabenshue, at that time, was not high enough to clear the aeronautic fence. and as he rapidly approached it the crowd held its breath, fearing the craft would be dashed against the barricade and the aeronaut badly injured or perhaps killed.

Waving his cap to assure those who were following his every move, Knabenmoved toward the airship. The "Arrow" pointed its prow upward and, answering the pull of the propellor, soured lightly above the fence and rapidly gained an altitude of about 1000 feet. Knabenshue again changed the direction of the craft and

passed over the crowd in the concourse After proceeding a half to three-quar ters of a mile westward, Knabenshue turned the airship about and again Republicans expect Lincoln County to give Roosevelt and Fairbanks a plu-rality of not less than 356. With fa-vorable weather, a vote of about 200 frest above the earth. Sailing vorable weather, a vote of about 200 frest to the northwest and to the southfirst to the northwest and to the southeast, occasionally making complete turns Knabenshue continued in a generally eastern direction until over the Cascade the center of the World's Fair grounds line from the point of starting.

Salls in Teeth of Breeze.

About that time the burely perceptible breeze that had been blowing from the northwest increased to about eight miles an bour and voered to the north. order to return to the starting point, it was necessary for Knabenshue to breast to turn to the left, and then suddenly swung the midder sharply in the other direction and the "Arrow" came into the wind, staggered a moment, and then, course at a speed that caused the spec taxors to cheer and throw their hats int the air. The demonstration was observed by Knabenshue, who leaned far out and

Without deviation the "Arrow" contin ed on in the teeth of the breeze, gaining speed and rushing toward the concours in an imposing manner. When within a few hundred yards of the concourse, Knabenshue moved forward, the "Arrow" responded immediately to the downward

out a diminishment of speed.

Knabenshue entered the concourse from the east from a height of about 200 feet, and slowing the speed of his motor, directed the airship directly over the wooden trestles that had supported the "Arrow" before the flight started. His momentum was too west to adult of momentum was too great to admit of stopping exactly in the place from which he made the ascent, but the airship set-tled to the ground within 100 feet.

Baldwin Extremely Optimistic. Captain Baldwin was extremely optimstic regarding the future of his airship He suid:

"Now, I will not be content to leave before I have had several trials for that \$100,000 prize. The conditions are rather severe, but I think the "Arrow" can make the required distance within the time

"As a result of today's flight I have unquestionably qualified for a trial. Kna-benshue went up with instructions not to go far from the aeronautic concourse and then bring the ship to the ground after a trial of a haif hour. He came within two minutes of obeying my instructions to the letter." to the letter.'

Captain Raidwin had his airship packed for shipment, decessing the rules govern-ing the centest too severe, when the Ex-position directors prevailed upon him to make another trial.

Fair Again Pays on Debt. ST. LOUIS, Oct. II.—The Louisians Pur-chase Exposition Company today reduced the balance due upon the United States Government loan of \$4,500,000 to \$191,851 by depositing \$500,000.

ARBITRATION NEARLY PLANNED America and France Will Begin Negotiations After Election.

United States expect to begin the negotia-tion of an arbitration treaty at Washing-ton soon after the Presidential election. The treaty will be known as the Hay-Jusserand treaty, and, according to the present programme, will follow closely the lines of the British-French arbitration treaty. Some time are the Present program. lines of the British-French arbitration treaty. Some time ago the French government, through its Ambassador at Washington, informed Secretary Hay that France was ready and willing to conclude such a convention whenever it was the pleasure of the United States.

It is believed that Italy will be found favorable to the negotiation of arbitration with this country and also Great Britain, though in the case of the latter country it is expected that the initiative this time

it is expected that the initiative this tin

MUST FACE NEW CHARGES. Agitation Against French Minister of

War is increasing. PARIS, Oct. 21,-The agitation against Minister of War Andre is increasing in intensity. M. Guyot de Villenuve, the Deputy whose charges brought on the critical vote in the Chamber, gave notice

today that he will present new charges against General Andre on Fr.day.

A complaint has been submitted to the Mirister of Justice, charging that De Villenuve issued letters in which were disclosed the system of spying on the private lives of officers.

HAY'S NOTE WELL RECEIVED Diplomats Expect Powers Heartily to Favor Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3L-Secretary Hay's note to the powers inviting them to convene in conference at The Hague has been very cordially received by the Diplomatic Corps.

Although they have not yet received any official expression from their governments, several European diplomats of rank today predicted that the note would call forth cordial replies from the European Chancellories, or at least the ma-

AMERICAN CONSULATE BURNS Most of Records Destroyed With Building at Amoy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- The State De partment today received a cablegram from Amoy, China, announcing the de-struction of the American Consulate there, together with valuable papers. The messignification of the American Consulate there, together with valuable papers. The message came from Consul John H. Fesier at Amoy, and reads as follows: sulate burned with most of rec-

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

Political, Oregon will give Roosevelt between 27,000 and 28,000 plurality. Page 1.

scratio papers complete poll of New York. War in the Far East. atest battle of the war is near at hand at

Japanese again tighten lines at Port Arthur, British commissioners find attack on trawlers "wanton and deadly." Page 5.

Domestic.

California airship makes a successful flight at St. Louis. Page 1. Jury in Ames' case again disagrees, and ex-

ns wins from Britt on foul in fifth round.

Tacoma telegrapher, defending himself a mother, shoots drunken father. Page 4. Harry F. Miller, charged with land fraud, la held under bonds for second hearing.

Portland and Vicinity. ublicity work of Lewis and Clark Fair will be taken up on broader scale. Page 14. epublican raily on East Side will be big affair. Page 12.

Orville D. Jennings wins divorce suit against his wife. Page 8. Record of Police Department for month of Oc-tober. Page 9.

Mining men will ask amendment of Eddy law by Legislature. Page 12. Merger of street-car companies in effect to-day. Page 9. Halloween is celebrated with due frivolity.

Commercial and Marine.

Oregon hop pool assured. Page 13.

Large gold exports cause weakness in stocks.

Page 13.

Parker Makes Speech in New York.

LARGE CROWD GREETS HIM

Methods of Collecting Campaign Funds Discussed.

REPUBLICANS ARE ASSAILED

Democratic Candidate Also Takes Up Tariff and Trusts, and Denies That His Party Is Unqual-Ified to Rule.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-Judge Parker to light made his first platform appearance away from his home at Esopus since his omination as the Democratic candidate for President. He addressed a monster mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden, where his reception was attended by a demonstration seldom equaled both in the intensity and the duration of the enthusiasm displayed. Not only was the appearance of Judge Parker cheered, but every mention of his name by speakers who preceded him provoked outbreaks

of applause. The tumuit of unrestrained enthusiasm which accompanied Judge Parker's entrance to the Garden was in contrast to the close attention given him during his propriety in such matters. speech of not more than half an hour. He had but to raise his hand to gain control of his audience. Though his voice was not strong, it is said he could be heard in every part of the building.

Judge Parker's speech was of a character intended to appeal to the popular demand, as well as to the audience which gathered upon invitation of the Parker and Davis Business Men's Association, whose auspices the meeting was held. It dealt with methods of collecting campaign funds, and in this respect candidate took severely to tank his Regubilean opponents, following the lines. of a speech made recently at Rosemount on the same subject. He discussed the tariff and trusts. He told of his own participation in political campaigns, and asked his audience if it would not like to return to what he termed the old-fashloned principles, and his effort was a scathing arraignment of the present Administration from the Democratic point

Line Begins to Form Early.

Two hours before Judge Parker was cheduled to arrive at Madison Square Garden it was evident that there would not be one seat vacant in the large structure. At 4:10 P. M. the line in front of the Madison Square entrance began to form. The doors were not opened until 6 o'clock. Under control of 50 policemen. the crowd entered the building in an or derly manner.

In less than two hours standing room was at a premium, and many persons were turned away unable to get near the Garden. Few women were in the main body of the hall, although the boxes gave the appearance of a society gathering The decorations in the garden were the publican mass meeting. No reservations of seats were made, except in one section immediately in front of the speakers' stand, where were assembled the members of the Parker and Davis Business Men's Association and their guests. At each end of the Garden were stationed bands, which played alternately popular and patriotic selections. Isidor Strauss

When he referred to Judge Parker, it was several minutes before he could proceed. The audience arose and waved flags and shouted itself hoarse. He then took up the subject of tariff reform, to induce the great mass of thinking voters to cast their ballots for Alton B. Parker. The demonstration of the few moments before was repeated and out-The throng cheered for 13 min utes, pausing long enough only to gain breath for a renewed outbreak.

Terrific Cheering Starts.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, ex-Secretary of the Interior, was then introduced. Mr. Smith had just begun a discussion of President Roosevelt's policy when, at 1 building. He was accompanied by a comstate and National campaigns, and the party had been given an ovation which was begun at the Hotel Seville, Awhere the candidate has headquarters, and con entered the building by the entrance be-neath the platform, but before he came in view of the audience the signal of his approach had been given, and the terrific cheering started. Everybody in the build-ing sprang to his feet. The applause was one continuous roar. Chairman Strauss made no attempt to introduce him. It bands half-way across the Garden until the leader caught the spirit of the occasion and played such selections as "There'll Be a Hot Time," "'Way Down in My Heart I've Got a Feelin' for You, and some of the patriotic selections as well. The audience joined in song. After 16 minutes came a moment's lull, and Chairman Strause tried to quiet the denionstrution, but failed, and the band played tauntingly "I Was Only Teasing." played tauntingly I was only resump.

Another minute passed, and Judge Parker
stepped to the front, but this tended only
to excite the audience, which refused to
subside until M minutes of unbroken enthusiasm had passed.

Mr. Smith permitted his speech to stand

speech in a forceful manner, despite th At the conclusion of Judge Parker's

speech he was given a prolonged ova-tion. When he left the hall for the Manhattan Club many people also departed but thousands remained to hear the other speakers, who were Benjamin E. Shively, of Indiana, and Attorney-General Cuncen, of New York. Every one was anxious to shake Judge Parker's hand, and finally the crush about him became so grea that it was necessary for the police to in-terfere. Judge Parker was escorted to the Manhattan Club, where he met a number of people at an informal recep

ADDRESS OF JUDGE PARKER.

He Discusses Tariff and Trusts, and Denounces Republicans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The address of Judge Parker at the great Democratic rally tonight was as follows:

More and more, as the canvass has p ceeded and the unjust stewardship of the publican party has been made clear, am I or vinced that in this election we are confron with issues which must be determined right if we are to avoid grave consequences to country. I am not speaking from any sell point of view. I am speaking with the co-viction of a man who has taken into repoint of view. I am speaking with the con-viction of a man who has taken into review the questions before the country, lafgely in a judicial way, and the conviction has grown stronger as the days have gone by, and I have examined the record of the Republican party and the defenses put forth for its justification, and that to let this party go unrebuked is to invite the establishment of new and dangerous principles and standards for our guidance as a people. Our return to old-fashloned ways cannot, in my opinion, be too precipitate, une. Our return to old-fashioned ways in my opinion, he too precipitate, ununtil late, always given us-a gover

law and constitutional restriction of reckless adventure. know, that money is required in order to de-fray the expenses of a campaign. Under right conditions, its collection and expenditure are equally legitimate. But the spectacle of de-manding campaign funds now presented to this country is, when rightly regarded, of a char-acter to shock the moral sense. We shall do well to pause for a moment to sake whither we are drifting in our indifference to right standards, and to our old-fashioused sense of propertey in such matters.

Roosevelt and Cortelyou.

Congress creates a new De artment of Com-merce and Labor. Of that department the President of the United States appoints a sec-retary. That secretary was his crivate secre-tary. Within that department provision is made for the collection from large corporations, including the so-called trusts, of information, which, it is to be borns in mind, is to be submitted to the President for public or pri-vate use as he mar direct.

vate use as he may direct.

By grace of the same executive, this sourcary, through whose department this information is collected, becomes the chairman of the Republican National Committee. His obler duty has been, and is still, to collect funds for the purpose of securing the election of the President. And it is now potorious that there has resulted from this organized importunity—whosever may be the precise way in which it is made effective—an overflowing trausury to the committee, of which boast is openly and continually made.

Although this may be satisfactory to the conscience of Republican leaders, it must, I firmly believe, he condemied as nothing short of scandal, not only by myself and the Democratic party, but by the American people as well.

It is said by Mr. Hay that the character of Mr. Lincoln furnishes the standard for Mr. Roosevelt in his conduct as President. 1 in not have to pause to hear your thundering no when I ask, Would Lincoln have done or permitted this to be done? The whole performance is a shameless exhibition of a willingness to make compromise with decency in order that sums of money may be gathered to getter sufficiently vast to justify the inscient boost even now that there is no question as to the success which by such a course the Republican managers so confidently predict. The performance is entitled to the credit that it in no sense partakes of hypocrisy. It is that they are again threatening a double It is said by Mr. Hay that the character

it in no sense partakes of hypocrisy. It is as hold as it is improper and indefensible. Declares Party Can Be Trusted. Judge Parker protested against the cry that the Democratic party cannot be trusted to deal with the business inter-ests of the country, and pointed to the record of the Cleveland Administration to disprove this assertion. He continued: to disprove this assertion. He continued:
We stand as a country upon the threshold of a great foreign trade. Our natural resources, the industry, the enterprise and the ingenuity of our people, our ability to command labor from every quarter of the globe, our strength and the flexibility of the institutions founded by us on the right lines, all combine to supply an almost infinitely increased demand for our products.

But foreign trade cannot be won by a people

But foreign trade cannot be won by a people which consents to put itself into the leading strings of second childhood. It cannot become the heritage of manufacturers who must be paid a bounty in order that they may muict their own countrymen. It is not to be won by selling at home at prohibitive prices which check consumption and thus lessen production, merely that products made by the same workman in the same factories may be sold, with freight paid thousands of miles away, for a fifth, a quarter, a third less.

We are approaching the partine of the ways.

We are apprecabling the parting of the ways. Either we want, as we certainly need, a foreign trade in articles honestly made by honest and industrious workmen as the result of steady and lucrative employment, and honestly cold on all markets or we may look forward to a time not sende when only the states.

ecid on all markets or we may look forward to a time, not remote, when only a fraction or our existing machinery and powers of production can be utilized, and when idleness and demoralization must, of necessity, come as the effect of our own shortzighted policy.

In due time our farmers, who now furnish so large a proportion of our expérts, will either reach the limit of productive power or our own population will consume what the country can grow. What, then, will become of our debastive balance of trade? Where, then, will our artisaus find reinunerative employment? Where other peoples have advantage of great économic opportunities how shall we, wearing industrial handcuffs, meet our responsibilities to our own people?

DIPLOMAT IS DOING WELL. Physician Attending Minister Takahira Has All Hope.

NEW YORK, Oct. R.-Dr. William T. Bull, after visiting Japanese Minister Tak-ahira tonight, authorised the following

"The condition of the patient is favora-e. His condition tonight is just what could be expected in the progress of the should be expected in disease."

All the members of the suite are visibly encouraged by this news. Mr. Hanihara, the third secretary of the Washington Logation, at once telegraphed the statement to Washington and Tokio.

The Minister slept some during the afternoon and took as much nourishment as the physicians would allow.

Taft Speaks on Philippines.

Japanese Will Resume the Offensive.

FRESH TROOPS ARRIVE

Engagement Will Be Greatest of War Thus Far.

FORCES OF EQUAL STRENGTH

Kuropatkin is Confronted by an Exceedingly Difficult Problem, and a Reverse Will Render His Position Critical.

army of Field Marshal Oyama confronting the Russian forces in the vicinity of the Shakhe River has been rete of the Shaking street has been retri-forced by 40,000 to 40,000 men from Port Arthur and Japan. Eastler re-ports have indicated that General Kuropatkin has received nearly equal accessions to his force, although yesterday's dispatches from Mukden in-timate the contrary and convey the impression that the present momen finds the Russians not fully prepared to meet a Japanese advance that may be expected to begin any hour. A Russian advance seems to be re-

garded as questionable, owing to the fact that the period since the close of the battle of Shakhe River has been devoted by the Japanese to a street our prosecution of the work of within close touch, and any outpost brush or recommandednice may bring on a general engagement. There is much cannonading of positions on both sides, Poutfloff (Lone Tree) Hill being a marked storm center.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1 -G:05 A M.)-Everything indicates that both the Japanese and Russian armies south of Mukden are ready for a resumption hostilities, if, indeed, fighting has not already begun. General Kurepatkin reports that the Japanese have received reinforce ments from the south and Feng Wang Cheng. Their concentration seems to have been accomplished, and they are ready to resume the offensive, both east and west of the railroad. There is no official estimate of the strength of the Japanese reinforcements, but correspondents place

flanking movement indicates Field Marshal Oyama's confidence in the sufficiency of the force at his disposal.

Greatest Battle Yet Expected. It is believed here that the second battle on the Shakhe River will prove to be as much bigger and more serious than the first, as the first was more serious than the battle of Liao Yang. General Kuropatkin is confronted by an exceedingly difficult problem. He is pitted against a Japanese force stronger, even despite its recent losses, than that opposing the southern advance. If Kuropatbreaking the Japanese formation it will open large possibilities for the brief remainder of the year's campaign. On the other hand, a Russian reverse now would render the position exceedingly critical.

of fighting on both extremities of the Russian front. The night of October 30 the Japanese attacked the Russjan entrenchments east of Sinchingu, but were repulsed, though the bombardment-continadvance has also begun against the Russian positions at Tunganon, a mile and encountered a heavy Russian fire. it appears that the Japanese are becom-Bentslaputse on the extreme east to Sin chinpu, which is west of the Shakhe ter crossing the railroad. This probably constitutes the extreme Russian west, making the battle front about the same as when General Kuropatkin began his southern movement.

The latest reports from Port Arthur are by no means encouraging. General Stoessel is making a good defense, but the Japanese are approaching now by paral-lels confessedly close to important Rus-sian fortifications.

While this form of attack is less spectacular and less costly in men than re-peated assaults, it is no less conclusive fense and being almost imp frustrate.

Reports Japanese Are Repulsed. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. IL-General

Sakharoff in a dispatch to the general staff, dated today, says: "A Japanese attack on the Bussian eu-"A Japanese attack on the Brasian en-tremehments north of Sinchingu October in was requised. The Japanese artillery commenced the bombardment of eight po-sitions at about 19 o'clock at night and kept it up until 3 o'clock this morning.

"A Japanese sivance against the Rus-dans near the village of Tungo was dis-covered has right and was met by the the health of the troops is good."