

OVER 5000 ARE SLAIN AT ODESSA

Terrible Atrocities Committed in Jewish Quarters, Incited by the Police.

BODIES ARE MUTILATED

Petroleum Is Poured Over the Sick Huddled in Cellars and the Torch Applied to the Shrieking Mass.

Order was given in St. Petersburg yesterday, though there was a notable demonstration by revolutionaries at the funeral of those who had been killed in the disturbances of last week. The revolutionaries of the capital declare that they will continue to organize and arm for the conflict with the government which they anticipate. In Odessa Sunday was passed in comparative quiet, estimates of the casualties there from the beginning of the present troubles until Saturday night are 2000 to 2500 killed and 12,000 or more wounded. According to reports the Jews were massacred with the utmost barbarity. At Rostoff-on-Don 100 persons are said to have been killed on Sunday in a collision with soldiers. At Kishinev murder and pillage continue and the same conditions are said to prevail at Lodi, Tiflis, Kremenough and other provincial cities. At Warsaw yesterday 200,000 persons engaged in an anti-government demonstration. In spite of the imperial manifesto declaring freedom of the press, newspapers have been submitting to the censorship and have been suppressed. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by Russian Liberals at the ambiguous phrasing of the proclamation granting amnesty to political prisoners, under which liberty is withheld from many of that class of offenders. American Consuls in several Russian cities have appealed to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg for protection of interests of the United States citizens there.

ODESSA, Nov. 5.—(1836 P. M.)—A tour of the city and parts of the suburbs today found all quiet. Shops that were pillaged have been boarded up. The poorer Jewish quarters suffered worst, and the principal streets, with few exceptions, were untouched. Russian shops are marked with crosses painted on the shutters, and the private houses with ikons, so as to protect them from the mob.

Peasants armed with knives and scythes tried to reach the city Saturday to loot the place, but they were driven back by the soldiers.

The casualties in Saturday's disturbances exceeded 100 and those of the preceding three days which have been verified number nearly 5000. The plundering continued early this morning in the outlying districts, but today the city was relatively calm, though the population is still anxious.

Barbarity of Murderers.

The latest accounts of the devastation in the Jewish quarter added horror to the situation. Besides numerous mills, all the bakery shops and nearly 600 homes have been destroyed. The Jews killed in every circumstance were treated with revolting barbarity. Heads were battered with hammers; nails were driven into the bodies, eyes were gouged out and ears severed. Many bodies were disemboweled and in some cases petroleum was poured over the sick huddled in cellars and they were burned to death.

Police Protect Looters.

The police prevented anyone from arresting the looters and prevented also the Red Cross workers from aiding the wounded, actually firing upon those engaged in this work. A band of students removed much of the stolen property to the university, while they also took 12 dead bodies of anti-Jewish demonstrators, whose relatives today besieged the university, claiming the corpses and demanding the release of those demonstrators who were confined in the university. They threatened otherwise to burn the university and kill the professors. Measures were thereupon taken to transfer these prisoners to the regular prison.

DEMONSTRATION AT WARSAW

Hundreds of Thousands of People Parade Decorated Streets.

WARSAW, Nov. 5.—Great patriotic demonstrations were held in the streets today by crowds estimated at 200,000 persons. Processions headed by the clergy and singing "God Save Poland," paraded the principal streets, which were elaborately decorated. The balconies and windows of the houses were filled with spectators. A citizen guard kept order, and the military massed in the side streets had no reason to object. Loyalists endeavored to organize a demonstration, but it was a complete failure, barely 400 persons taking part in it. A Jewish military, armed with revolvers, is guarding Jewish houses in the outskirts of the city. The militia shot and

killed four disguised detectives found trying to provoke disturbances. Governor yesterday warned the Polish newspapers that unless they submitted to the censorship their offices would be closed. Two papers persisting in their disregard of this order have been shut up and sealed by the troops. The houses of all Polish nationalists were illuminated tonight. The funerals of the victims of the disorders at Lodi, which were held today, were attended by 40,000 persons. There were revolutionary speeches but no disorders.

SLAIN BURNED IN GREAT PIT

Over a Thousand Victims in One Suburb of Odessa.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard under date of November 5, P. M., sends further sensational accounts of the riots there. He says: "There have been more horrifying massacres and fiendish cruelties, but the districts where these took place are now cordoned by troops. Probably the total killed will number 500 and the wounded 12,000. In the suburb of Moldovanka alone 1000 victims remained in the streets from midnight until when the authorities hastened to collect and bury the bodies in great pits in order to conceal their numbers. Two private doctors attended more than 200 victims of both sexes, and have been horribly gashed about the head and shoulders with axes. "Heaping insult on injury the civil government today, when the authorities ordered the householders to subscribe \$100,000 to pay the police increased wages."

ISSUED IS NOT HELD.

Revolutionary Demonstration Is Forbidden at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—Sunday passed in St. Petersburg without disorders or bloodshed. The Social Democrats and revolutionaries had planned a mammoth demonstration in connection with the funerals of those killed in last week's riots and it was intended to form gigantic processions representing the various industrial organizations in the suburbs, and flying red flags, bearing the bodies of the "martyrs" in state through the center of the city. These processions were to unite at the Kazan Cathedral where the passing of the Nevsky Prospect was marked for disaster. Late last night, however, when it became known that General Trepoft would not permit a big demonstration, the idea of the parade was abandoned. Late last night, however, when it became known that General Trepoft would not permit a big demonstration, the idea of the parade was abandoned.

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THIRSTY SUNDAY IN MINNEAPOLIS

All the Saloons of the City Have Their Doors Tightly Closed.

MAYOR MAKES ROUNDS

Street-Cars to the Suburbs Carry Hundreds Who Cannot Stand the Pressure of One Day Without Liquor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 5.—(Special.)—Today was the first "dry Sunday" this city has had for over 15 years. Not since E. C. Babb was Mayor of the city, from 1888 to 1890, has the experiment been tried, and at that time it proved a flat failure. Every licensed saloon in the city was closed today, every policeman the saloon men implicitly obeyed the instructions which had been officially transmitted to them during the week, and each officer was made personally responsible for his beat.

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for the control of the seacoast defenses. The general principle of the fire control system have been satisfactorily determined and adopted. The actual details on which costs largely depend are still in a condition of experimental development by the War Department. It is anticipated that the cost of actual construction will probably largely exceed the above sum when such development is complete.

TAFT IS OPPOSED TO RIVER WORK

Secretary of War Will Not Make Exception in Favor of the Columbia.

ENGINEERS ARE FRIENDLY

Army Officers Ready to Appear Before Congressional Committees and Aid Oregon's Lone Representative.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 5.—In his annual report made public today, General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, asks that following appropriations be made in next sundry civil bill: Mouth of Columbia River.....\$500,000 Cello Canal.....250,000 Willamette and Columbia below Portland.....15,000 Columbia between Vancouver and Tacoma.....200,000 Tacoma Harbor.....200,000 Each and all of these appropriations were authorized in the river and harbor bill passed at the last session; these respective sums have been expended or are covered by contracts now in force, so that not one dollar asked for by General Mackenzie will go to pay for new work. In other words, General Mackenzie is asking only for enough money to pay for work now under way or already completed. He asks for no new appropriations for he has been instructed by the Secretary of War to cut down his estimates and confine himself solely to work heretofore authorized. Personally, General Mackenzie believes Congress should make large appropriations for the mouth of the Columbia River, and he thinks it wrong to allow work on that project to stop in its present incomplete stage, and yet under instructions from his superior he cannot officially recommend such appropriation. Mackenzie Favors the Project. As heretofore stated in these dispatches, General Mackenzie believes no project in the entire country is in such dire need of a big appropriation right now as the mouth of the Columbia River. But any such appropriation would be for new work, and Secretary Taft has put his foot down upon a recommendation of that character. The money now remaining available, including the \$300,000 to be appropriated this Winter, will become exhausted by December 31, and unless Congress goes over the head of Secretary Taft, work on the jetty must be suspended for at least 18 months, for if Congress makes no new appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia this Winter, no appropriation can be secured until another river and harbor bill passes, and that will be not earlier than March 1st, 1907. A jetty and harbor bill carried cash appropriations for all the projects named above, in addition to authorizing contracts for the amounts stipulated. It was assumed that work under these contracts could be strung out to cover next season, as well as the past Summer, and in most instances that plan is being followed, particularly on the Cello Canal. But at the mouth of the Columbia River the engineers recognized the importance of prompt improvement of the channel across the bar and work was pushed up to the limit fixed by law, so that little remains to be done until another appropriation is made. Little New Work Done. The engineers would like to have liberal appropriations this season for all the projects above named, and especially for the river from Portland to the sea. Although Congress has adopted a 25-foot channel project, its appropriations have been so small that little has been accomplished on that project, most of the money so far appropriated being expended in maintaining the present channel. But it is believed the channel from Portland to the sea can wait another year if necessary, particularly if that wait will in any way help to secure an appropriation for the jetty. That is the one vital work that demands immediate attention. While the Army engineers are prohibited from making any recommendation for the mouth of the Columbia in their report, Major Langitt, before leaving Portland, recommended that \$1,125,000 be immediately appropriated for completing the jetty, and he stands ready, as do other engineers, to appear before the Congressional committees this Winter and lend what aid he can to Senator Fulton and others who may make a fight to get this appropriation. It is not believed Secretary Taft will raise objections to such action. Other States Have Claims. Secretary Taft, in his annual report, will approve the recommendations made today by General Mackenzie, but he will go no further. He will consistently eliminate all estimates for river and harbor work not already authorized, and there appears to be no prospect of inducing him to change his position and make an exception in the case of the mouth of the Columbia. If he should make this exception, delegations from other states (and every state is now stronger than Oregon) would insist that exceptions be made in favor of some of their projects, and in the end the Secretary would be compelled to recommend a whole line of new appropriations, which he is unwilling to do. It will be easier to have the Columbia River appropriation attached to the sundry civil bill by either the Senate or House. Secretary Taft will not object if Congress sees fit to make this appropriation. He is merely unwilling to assume the responsibility for it. He does not

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care to oppose it if Congress taking the initiative. There is some encouragement growing out of the extreme friendliness of Army engineers towards this jetty project. They may be able to lend valuable aid this Winter, but they alone cannot get the appropriation. It will take Senator Fulton's strength to the utmost. It will call for heroic efforts on the part of Representative Jones in the House, backed by such support as these men will get from their Northwestern colleagues. But they will be seriously handicapped by reason of having no Congressional support from Oregon, the state most vitally interested.

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ENGINEERS ARE FRIENDLY

Army Officers Ready to Appear Before Congressional Committees and Aid Oregon's Lone Representative.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 5.—In his annual report made public today, General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, asks that following appropriations be made in next sundry civil bill: Mouth of Columbia River.....\$500,000 Cello Canal.....250,000 Willamette and Columbia below Portland.....15,000 Columbia between Vancouver and Tacoma.....200,000 Tacoma Harbor.....200,000 Each and all of these appropriations were authorized in the river and harbor bill passed at the last session; these respective sums have been expended or are covered by contracts now in force, so that not one dollar asked for by General Mackenzie will go to pay for new work. In other words, General Mackenzie is asking only for enough money to pay for work now under way or already completed. He asks for no new appropriations for he has been instructed by the Secretary of War to cut down his estimates and confine himself solely to work heretofore authorized. Personally, General Mackenzie believes Congress should make large appropriations for the mouth of the Columbia River, and he thinks it wrong to allow work on that project to stop in its present incomplete stage, and yet under instructions from his superior he cannot officially recommend such appropriation. Mackenzie Favors the Project. As heretofore stated in these dispatches, General Mackenzie believes no project in the entire country is in such dire need of a big appropriation right now as the mouth of the Columbia River. But any such appropriation would be for new work, and Secretary Taft has put his foot down upon a recommendation of that character. The money now remaining available, including the \$300,000 to be appropriated this Winter, will become exhausted by December 31, and unless Congress goes over the head of Secretary Taft, work on the jetty must be suspended for at least 18 months, for if Congress makes no new appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia this Winter, no appropriation can be secured until another river and harbor bill passes, and that will be not earlier than March 1st, 1907. A jetty and harbor bill carried cash appropriations for all the projects named above, in addition to authorizing contracts for the amounts stipulated. It was assumed that work under these contracts could be strung out to cover next season, as well as the past Summer, and in most instances that plan is being followed, particularly on the Cello Canal. But at the mouth of the Columbia River the engineers recognized the importance of prompt improvement of the channel across the bar and work was pushed up to the limit fixed by law, so that little remains to be done until another appropriation is made. Little New Work Done. The engineers would like to have liberal appropriations this season for all the projects above named, and especially for the river from Portland to the sea. Although Congress has adopted a 25-foot channel project, its appropriations have been so small that little has been accomplished on that project, most of the money so far appropriated being expended in maintaining the present channel. But it is believed the channel from Portland to the sea can wait another year if necessary, particularly if that wait will in any way help to secure an appropriation for the jetty. That is the one vital work that demands immediate attention. While the Army engineers are prohibited from making any recommendation for the mouth of the Columbia in their report, Major Langitt, before leaving Portland, recommended that \$1,125,000 be immediately appropriated for completing the jetty, and he stands ready, as do other engineers, to appear before the Congressional committees this Winter and lend what aid he can to Senator Fulton and others who may make a fight to get this appropriation. It is not believed Secretary Taft will raise objections to such action. Other States Have Claims. Secretary Taft, in his annual report, will approve the recommendations made today by General Mackenzie, but he will go no further. He will consistently eliminate all estimates for river and harbor work not already authorized, and there appears to be no prospect of inducing him to change his position and make an exception in the case of the mouth of the Columbia. If he should make this exception, delegations from other states (and every state is now stronger than Oregon) would insist that exceptions be made in favor of some of their projects, and in the end the Secretary would be compelled to recommend a whole line of new appropriations, which he is unwilling to do. It will be easier to have the Columbia River appropriation attached to the sundry civil bill by either the Senate or House. Secretary Taft will not object if Congress sees fit to make this appropriation. He is merely unwilling to assume the responsibility for it. He does not

SUFFRAGE RIOTS AT PRAGUE

TROOPS STORM AND DESTROY SOCIALIST BARRICADES.

Ten Persons Killed Outright and Over Two Hundred Injured in Day-Long Disturbances.

PRAGUE, Nov. 5.—Thousands of Socialists held suffrage demonstrations this morning, leading to serious disorders which resulted in the troops storming and destroying. Mobs driven from one point constantly assembled at another. The day's casualties were 10 killed, 47 seriously and 200 slightly injured and 100 persons arrested. Fully 50,000 demonstrators took part in the disorders. Quiet has now been restored and the authorities have resolved to re-enact martial law if the disorders are repeated.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum, temperature, 56 deg.; minimum, 35 deg. TODAY'S—Fair; northwest winds.

Russia. Over 5000 slain in last week's disturbances at Odessa. Page 1. Insurrectionaries committed upon Jews incited by the police. Page 1. General Trepoft prevents revolutionary demonstration at St. Petersburg. Page 1. Hundreds of thousands parade decorated streets of Moscow. Page 1.

Nations. Secretary of War Taft will not recommend new work at the mouth of the Columbia. Page 1. Political. Spectacular campaign of reform forces against the machine in Philadelphia. Page 2. New York Democrats and Municipal Ownership League hold enthusiastic rallies.