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SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Fairbanks Defines Rival Policies.

SPEECH AT ARMORY

Vast Throng Makes Root Ring With Cheers.

ROOSEVELT ENTHUSIASM

Tribute Paid to Oregon for Its Splendid Majority.

DOLLIVER ALSO MAKES A HIT

Republican Candidate Thrills Portland Audience With Word-Picture of Contrast Between Panic and Prosperity.

Oregon's second gun was fired last night at the Armory, when Charles W. Fairbanks, the next Vice-President of the United States, spoke to 4500 of the citizens of Portland, and by his masterly arraignment of the fallacies of the Democratic platform and creed pointed out to all the path to continued prosperity, peace and happiness.

it was a great meeting and a great audience, more people by half crowding the large hall than have before greeted Senator Fairbanks at any place on his Western tour.

It was a patriotic meeting and the floated and fluttered in the waves of patriotism that shook the building and punctuated the pauses in the speeches made by both Senator Pairbanks and Senator Dolliver.

Long before the speakers had left their hotel for the meeting place, the Armory was crowded by those who had come to hear the distinguished visitors present the claims of the Republican party for indorsement in November. By 8 o'clock seats were at a pre mlum and hundreds lined the spaces around the walls. A few places had been reserved in front of the speaker's stand and, when these were thrown open to the public shortly before the entrance of the orators, there was a wild scramble for them. Men, women and boys strove to gain the vantage points from which they could hear the words to be spoken.

At 8 o'clock, Frank C. Baker, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, led the party to the platform. He was accompanied by Senator John H. Mitchell, the president of the evening; Senator Charles W. Fulton. Congressmen Einger Hermann and J. N. Williamson, Mayor George H. Williams, who acted as the immediate esort of Senator Fairbanks and Senator Dolliver, the speakers of the evening.

Wave of Cheering Bursts Out.

As the party entered the hall the band was playing "America." but when the crowd caught sight of the man who is the choice of the Republicans of the Nation for the second highest office in its gift, cheer after cheer rent the air and shook the roof above until the strains of the band, lost in the wave of greeting, died away and were forgotten. The ovation continued for several minutes, men standing on their chairs and waving their canes and bats in their enthusiasm. It was a greeting that showed the spirit of the people and the presence of one of their standard-bearers.

When quiet was for a moment restored, Mr. Baker, as the chairman of the State Control Committee, introduced.

Central Committee, introduced Senator Mitchell to preside over the meeting. His remarks were brief. He said:

Laddes and Gentlemen and Pellow Citizens of Oregon: I have the honor of introducing to you an esteemed citizen of Oregon to pre-side at this meeting, the Honorable John H.

Oregon's senior Senator, in introducing the speaker of the evening, said:

Senator Mitchell's Speech.

which may city could well and justif be proud, but it is no more than the speaker of the evening deserves at the hands of the citizens of Portland and the people of Oregon. The citizens of Oregon are homored tonight in having with them two of the best friends state has ever had in the halls of Con-es. Since they took their seats in the Senate, the state has ever had two friends for every call. They have never falled us and have never falled as and have never falled as and have never falled us. Whatever we have wanted, the Senators from Indians and Iowa were always there.

Last Winter when we asked for the approhant wither when we asked for the appro-priation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, these two gentlemen stood on the firing line. But not only are we honored by entertaining triends so distinguished; we are further hom-ored by entertaining the nomines for the sec-ond highest office in the gift of this great Nation. And as we are now honored, so it will be an honor to us to rest over the secwill be an honor to us to cast our votes in November for Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice President, and if he is elected, as there is no doubt, I trust that we will have the still further homor of casting our ballots for the same mun for the first office of the land four years from now, It he is elected at this time Oregon will have in the Vice-Fresident a firm and loved friend. loyal friend. Rosevelt is a friend. Fairbanks will be as good a one. I will

say no more, but will introduce to you the next Vice-President of the United States. When Senator Fairbanks arose in answer to the introduction, pendemonium

was let loose in the hall. He tried to speak and his voice was beaten back upor m; he field up his hand and the tumult increased. He waited and the enthusiasm wore itself out and sank in eddying waves un-ii the speaker's voice could reach out

over the audience and silence it. Then he began his speech. Slowly and eliberately he sent his words out across the vast audience until they could be easfly heard in the farthest corner, and the people who had a minute before been so tumultuous hushed until the movement of a fan, the shifting of a foot, was aud-

Mr. Fairbanks spoke of the magnificent reception accorded him and made known his gratitude, but he said that in it he saw nothing personal, but simply the fact that the people were honoring him becaus he stood at this time as a representative of the glorious principles of Republican

Oregon Spoke for Nation.

He paid a tribute to Oregon and to the stand taken by the state. Oregon was on the picket line and, when the state spoke for Republicanism in no uncertain tone, the people of the nation breathed easier and knew that it was an index of the voice of the Nation.

The speaker then turned to the Representatives of the state in Congress and sulogized Senator Mitchell, whom he decribed as one of the greatest leaders of the Senate. To Senator Fulton he paid high compliment, saying that he had a bright and most promising future. Congressmen Hermann and Williamson were complimented for their devoted and conscientious work for the people of their state and for the interests of their Na-

The Lewis and Clark Exposition was touched upon and the speaker said that Oregon paid high honor to herself by the nmemoration of so great an achievement and one that had been of so great importance in the increasing greatness of

The Senator then delved into the National issues of the day and spoke of the tariff as the policy of the Republican party from the first. He spoke of the administration of President McKinley and paid a most eloquent and fervid tribute to that martyred hero of the American peo

The questions arising from the war with Spain and the Philippine rebellion were discussed and the attitude of the party made clear on those subjects.

ne Democratic party, as it related to the history of the country, to its prosperity and development, was treated and money question was discussed. Mr Fairbanks paid tribute to The Oregonian and its editor for the help and succor they had given the cause of sound money in times of need.

The speech was a masterly one, strong hundreds of flags that draped the hall and clear in tone, and won the people, was punctuated it with applause time and time again. All through the hour occupied in its delivery there was not a moment when the interest flagged or the audience became restless.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Senator Fairbanks Gives Masterly Review of the Campaign Issues. Senator Fairbanks said in part:

"I thank you for your more than gen rous welcome. I realize in the fullest degree that it is not altogether personal, (Concluded on Page Two.)

Advance of Enemy, East of Mukden, Blocked.

HARD FIGHT UNNECESSARY

Raid Is Made Upon Boats Carrying Supplies to Oyama.

NUMBER SENT TO BOTTOM

Doubt Now Arises as to Whether the Czar Will Give His Consent to Immediate Reorganization of the Navy.

Advices received by the Russian General Staff last night are to the effect that a check has been put upon the advance of the Japanese to the eastward of Mukden , and show that the movement is considered to be of little im portance. Two reports of raids upon vessels carrying supplies for the Japan-ese have reached St. Petersburg. It is considered probable, however, that they refer to the same affair, though the number of vessels destroyed and the locality are differently stated in the

General Kuropatkin's friends still assert that he is to be in chief command Viceroy Alexieff will be received with much pomp upon his return to St. Pe-tersburg, where he will be quartered in the Winter Palace and otherwise bon His return to the Par East as Vicercy at the conclusion of the war is by many persons considered to be quit

-A dispatch from General Sakharoff, received by the General Staff late last night, brings the record of events up to Sepember 30. It shows that the Japanes nce on the eastern side, in the region of Bentsiaputze, has been checked. This the wement still appears to be an outpost affair, not accompanied with serious fighting, no advance of the Japanese in force having occurred up to the date men

The operations to the west of Mukder have extended 26 miles down the Hun River, where the Japanese were tempor srily driven out from Tschantan and seven supply-boats were burned. It is possible that this raid is identical with that reported by the Associated Press from Mukden, although in the latter it is stated to have occurred on the Liao River.

in any case, it shows the Japanese using the river to bring up supplies and that their operations are being opposed. They have not succeeded in approaching nearer than Tschantan along the line of

flank of the Manchurian army are admitted by the War Office to be proceed-ing. The details, however, are withheld for strategic reasons, the authorities departing from silence only to the extent of saying that the Russian cavalry is

the Japanese line of co thus defeat the flank acvance. An absolute denial is given to the Shanghai telegram representing that a general engagement at Mukden has been

executing important movements, leaving

it to be surmised that it is trying to cut

Further reconnoissances continue, and dicate that the Japanese forces are still crosing the Taitz River at Benishu, indicating that the center of gravity remains east of the railroad. The Japanse apparently have not yot succeeded in drafting sufficient men thither to drive

me their flanking operations. Considerable significance is attached to sakharoff's reports that Chinese bandits are fighting in the Japanese ranks in the Liao River Valley. Taken in conjuncwith the attempt of bandits to cut the railroad between Mukden and Harbin, this reveals the existence of a spread Japanese organization of bandits west of the railroad.

The forthcoming changes in the naval mmands announced by the Asociated Press have been the subject of widespread ussion. The necessity for the changes is generally admitted, but whether Emperor Nicholas will give immediate effect to the reorganization is uncertain. Meanwhile Vice-Admiral Avelian requests that a formal denial of the news of his retirement from the Ministry of Marine be made public.

The numerous friends and supporters of General Kuropatkin declare that events ustify their prediction that he, after all, will be appointed chief in command of the armies in the Far East and that the Emeror has reconsidered his intention of sending out Grand Duke Nicholas Nicho alevitch as Commander-in-Chief. Acording to their version, the first army will be placed under command of General Lubovitzky, now commanding the Ninth Army Corps, at Kieff, and a third army inder Lieutenant-General Linevitch,

Quarters are being prepared at the Winter Palace for Viceroy Alexieff, upon whom the Emperor intends to bestow mark of signal honor to prove that his return in no wise is in the nature of disgrace. Alexieff will be received with pomp befitting the rank of Viceroy, which will continue to hold during his term ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2 (1:35 A. M.) of residence here. The report of his apointment as Minister of Foreign Affair true in substance, if not in form, as he will undoubtedly be consulted on matters of foreign policy affecting the Far East It is considered quite possible that when the war is over Alexieff will return to the Far East in his former especity.

RAID ON SUPPLY BOATS. Russians Set Fire to Nine Junks Laden With Supplies.

MUKDEN, Oct. 1 .- A detachment of 6 two officers, has returned here after a uccessful raid on a flotilla of Japanese upply-boats on the Liao River. They raiders succeeded in boarding and setting these were blown up with terrific explo-

Roosevelt to Get Young Men's Votes.

NEW YORK FIRST OF ALL

Canvass Shows First Voters Are Strongly for President.

PAYNE SURE STATE IS SAFE

Floor Leader in the House of Representatives Predicts the Republican Majority Will Be as Large as That Given McKinley.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- (Special.) - The Tribune quotes Representative Sereno El Payne, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, as saying:

"I know of one town in New York where every living voter will cast his ballot for Roosevelt. That President Roosevelt will receive the electoral vote of New York is certain. The Republican majority will be as large as in 1900. Fully 50 per cent of the Gold Democrats will vote the Republican ticket. The younger element will support Roosevelt, and he will get almost all the new vote."

Ex-Senator Thurston, who has been ampaigning all around New York State, said the young voters are almost solidly for Roosevelt. He finds the Democrats apathetic, many of them openly expressing the belief that the Democratic ticket has no chance.

SAYS TRUSTS ARE BUYING HIM

New York Times Declares Republican Leaders Are Binding President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- (Special.)-The the heading, "Buying the President," today says: "Grover Cleveland would have been im

eached by his partiesn opponents had he even upon a single occasion stooped to practices so tainted with immorality as those which President Roosevelt consents shall be employed in behalf of his candifacy, not once, not in a few cases merely, but continuously and as a deliberate cam

"Senator Nelson W. Aldrich is recog nized as the most influential representa ers of the Kubansky Cavalry, with tive of the trusts in the United States Senate, but when he assures the officers of great industrial or railroad combins tions that a check to the order of the Rebrought back two Japanese prisoners. The publican National Committee will secure immunity from executive molestation unare to nine junks and barges, several of der the anti-trust law or otherwise, the objects of his solicitations must judge for themselves whether he will be able to keep his covenant after March 4, 1905, The not the Presidency but the President, Senand entertained.

ence of either one of these men, without a word being spoken, in the office of corporations amenable to Federal discipline is a scandal. It is an invitation to bribe an executive officer, an offer of imr from prosecution for pay; degradation of the Presidential office through its accorded agents. The humiliation put on sensi-tive people is a stain on the honor of Theodore Roosevelt."

TAKING NO HAND IN WISCONSIN

Roosevelt Assures La Follette Leader He Will Favor Neither Side.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- (Special.)-A Washington dispatch to the World says: "Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, a La Follette leader, had a talk with the President today about the Wisconsin tangle. He told Roosevelt it was a great mistake to semi Senator Foraker into the

state, as he had only increased the bitter

ness by urging harmony on the ground that there was no longer anything to fight over, as the National Republican Convention had recognized the Spooner people This Cooper said was a slap at the La Foliette crowd. He told the President his chances of carrying Wisconsin are dublous nough, and to send a few more speakers like Foraker into the state would make it surely Democratic.

"Cooper wanted to know if Foraker" invasion of the state was to be construed to mean that the Administration is supporting the Spooner people. The Presi-dent replied it was not, and that he is taking absolutely no part in the fight, and will not."

ATTACK MADE ON WATSON.

Democrats Hold He is Trying to Get Labor Vote Away From Parker. NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- (Special.)-The

Herald today contains the following: Watson's candidacy for the Presidence on the Populist ticket was attacked yesterday by the Democratic managers in a circular which practically accused Watson of being a tool of the Republican party. The circular sheet read in part as

"It is suspected that the nomination of Watson by the People's party is chiefly for the purpose of diverting the "labor vote" from the regular Democratic ticket, and that the Watson canvass is being backed with funds from the Republican party's treasury. The secret intent is to weaken Judge Parker's well-known strength with the wage-working masses, who regard his record on the bench as exceptionally just and fair toward their

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Sir William Harcourt Is Suddenly Stricken.

BRITAIN KEENLY FEELS LOSS

Deceased the Greatest Political Gladiator of His Day.

MEMBER OF THE OLD SCHOOL

Servant Calls the Ex-Liberal Leader, Receives a Response, and Returns in a Short Time to Find His Master Has Died.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Graduated Trinity College with high Admitted to the bar, 1854. Became Queen's counsel, 1866 Professor international law at Cambridge, 1869. Knight bachelor, 1873. Solicitor-General, 1873-4. Entered Parliament for Oxford, 1868; Derby, 1885 and 1892. Chancellor of Exchequer (Liberal)

in 1886 and again in 1892.

LONDON, Oct. 1.-Sir William Vernon Harcourt, "the finest political gladiator of his age," died very suddenly today at Nuneham Park, near Oxford, the country seat which he recently inherited from his

Only his wife, a daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, then historian and ex-American Minister to Great Britain, was with him. When Sir Wi went to bed last night he seemed fairly well, though he had been suffering from a slight chill. This morning when he was called he replied cheerily: "In a short time." Later a servant entered the room and found Sir William lying dead on the bed. His son, Lewis Vernon Harcourt, member of Parliament from Rossendale division of Lancashire, was hastily summoned from London.

Among all classes in the United Kingdom, regardless of party, the unexpected news caused a sensation and genuine regret. The somewhat pathetic announce ment in March last of his intended retirement had prepared the public for Str William's eventual disappearance from the active arena of political strife, but there constitution had been radically impaired y nearly 40 years of parlian The evening edition of the Standard, one of the deceased's opponents, appropriately

"With the late Liberal leader there has passed away one of the last of those titanic figures bound up with the most brilliant traditions of the House of Commons. There are but a few left of those eminent statesmen who received their political training at the hands of Gladstone and Disraeli. The coincidence of his death with the intended withdrawal of the distinguished statesman into well-earned repose, after a career of hard work and political activity, gives added pathos to the event."

and generoubly says:

In a similar vein the Pall Mail Gazette, out-and-out Conservative in its views, pays a tribute to one of the "most striking figures of the political arena," while the Liberal afternoon papers deplore the loss sustained by their party. By the death of "the father of the

front opposition bench" the Liberals lose, says the Star, "an intrepid, successful financier, the constant champion of pro-gressive causes and the stalwart leader

gressive causes and the stalwart leader of many forlorn hopes."

Another Conservative afternoon paper says: "Sir William Harcourt served his generation and served it well. He was bound to political friends with bonds of friendship which for his part rarely, if ever, were broken, and he leaves a memory which will be honored in the House of Commons for many years to come."

An underlying note in the column of obtuary that appears is keen regret at the disappearance of such a strenuous type as Harcourt from the ranks of his party.

party.
"The swashbuckler," as his opponents used to call him in his lifetime, was up-held even in the midst of the recent political strife over free trade as the type of man who knew his own mind and was of man who knew his own mind and was not afraid to fight for it. His sledge-hammer arguments, his long letters to the London Times, under the pen name of "Historicus"—one of his letters occu-pied eight columns—and his whole de-meanor, which, he was proud to say himself, was that of the eighteenth rather than of the nineteenth century, all compliand to make him not only a

himself, was that of the eighteenth rather than of the nineteenth century, all combined to make him not only a forceful but a picturesque figure. English politics, as one paper says, will now loss something of their sting. But those intimate with the inner feelings of the members of the House of Commons know that the gap in the front bench where the huge figure of Sir William had long grown to be a familiar sight, will be uncommonly hard to fill.

Not since Lord Sallsbury died, and since then, for the late Premier had few personal friends, has the death of any statesman created so much genuine feeling at the headquarters of both parties. The National Liberal Club immediately half-masted its flag and sent a message of sympathy to Lady Harcourt. The other clubs followed suit. It was stated only a few weeks ago that King Edward had urged Harcourt once again, for Sir William twice refused a peerage, to accept some mark of distinction upon the close of his active career.

In his last speech, delivered at the National Liberal Club July 2, Sir William said somewhat pathetically:

"It is not because I am weary of the

(Concluded on Page Three.)

