

STILL IT GAINS

Japanese Army Pressing Slavs Hard.

NOW IN FULL RETREAT

Oyama Continues to Inflict Awful Damage.

RUSSIAN LOSSES 30,000

Kuropatkin Fighting Hard to Avert Utter Rout.

MORE GUNS ARE LEFT BEHIND

Official Reports to Tokio Show the Mikado's Men Have Triumphed Over Superior Forces in Every Direction.

TOKIO, Oct. 16 (I. P. M.)—Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian dead on the field, including the fighting of October 15, at over 10,000.

TOKIO, Oct. 16, (9:30 A. M.)—General Kuropatkin's southern advance has been beaten back, and his army is in retreat. He is, however, still doggedly fighting so as to spare the Russian army from an utter rout.

Field Marshal Oyama's triumphant troops have driven the Russians north to a line along the Shakhe River. They are vigorously pressing the pursuit, and will probably inflict still more severe damage on Kuropatkin's forces.

This information is contained in dispatches received from the field, and which were given out late last night. The fighting continued all along the line yesterday and the end is not near. The report from field headquarters goes on to say:

"From October 10 to October 14 the result of the continuous fighting has been favorable in every direction, while the enemy's strength was always superior. Not only was the enemy defeated, but he was vigorously pursued by our forces pressing him against the left bank of the Hun River and inflicting on him heavy loss.

"The guns captured number over 30 and the prisoners taken number several hundred. Thus the object of the enemy has been completely frustrated and his offensive movement has ended in final failure.

"The corpses left by the enemy at different points are too numerous to be counted easily. The enemy's losses cannot be easily ascertained owing to continuance of the fighting, but they must exceed 30,000.

"The trophies, besides the guns, include an enormous quantity of ammunition, wagons and rifles. These are still uncounted.

"The Russian corpses left on the field between October 10 and October 13 and buried by us exceed 2000 in number. Our casualties October 11 and 12 were 15 officers killed, 46 wounded and 1250 men killed and wounded. The enemy defeated by the Sien Chuang garrison October 10, appears to have halted at Pintlenshan. According to prisoners captured, the Russian force formerly stationed at Luanohotzu lost 60 killed and wounded. The Japanese loss was three officers and a few men wounded.

Succeeding reports increase the extent of the Russian slaughter in the desperate battle that has raged for the past week. General Kuropatkin has reported that his army alone has buried 4500 Russian dead. The reports of Generals Nodzu and Oku are incomplete, but everything indicates that Field Marshal Oyama's estimate of the Russian loss at 30,000 men will fall far below the actual mark. A report dealing with the Russian losses, received during the night from the Japanese field headquarters, says:

"The loss sustained by the enemy opposing our right army so far as ascertained are as follows:

"Bodies left near Benshu on the left bank of the Tsai River, 350; in front of our Benshu detachment, 1500; at Tullen, 300; near Tumentau, 200; before the right column, 200; near Koulunkoh and north of Tumentau, 1200; near Chientao, 300; north of Panlansan and near Wumngsu, 150; before the left column near Shuotakou and northward, 300; total, 4500.

"The number left in other places has not been counted yet, but it is large.

"The enemy's loss in this direction must exceed 20,000 among the trophies reported captured are 300 shells, six ammunition wagons and much uncounted munitions. The enemy's losses in the direction of the center and left armies is under investigation."

RUSSIA IS MUCH DOWNCAST. Her Chief Hope is That Kuropatkin Can Avert an Utter Rout.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15 (2 A. M.)—The latest report from the front brings the story of the great battle up to Saturday morning, when the fighting at

Shakhe was renewed with unabated vigor. The Russians, are holding their positions at Shakhe, and apparently neither they nor the Japanese are able to advance. All accounts agree that the battle of Liao Yang is already being overshadowed in fierceness and the number of casualties. It is now the sixth day of desperate fighting, and the issue is still in the balance.

The feeling in St. Petersburg is one of extreme gloom and depression. The lack of official news, the undoubted retrogression from General Kuropatkin's aggressive move, and the enormous Russian losses in men and guns, compared with the optimistic reports from Tokio, all combine to prepare the public for the worst.

Nevertheless, the reports of the newspaper correspondents at the front, while admitting the heavy losses of the Russian troops and their retreat beyond Shakhe, describe the soldiers as fighting with undiminished ardor. One dispatch hints at extremely encouraging news from the eastern flank, but counsels patience and official confirmation before accepting it as true.

There is a noteworthy absence of bitterness against General Kuropatkin, and the belief is prevalent that he was compelled to assume the offensive. A majority of the people are inclined to regard him as a victim of circumstances in which he again removed his forces as soon as he realized the danger of pressing the advance. The report that he personally assumed command of three divisions in order to cover the retreat finds widespread credence.

There is a report current that the Japanese turning movement westward, which the general staff had repeatedly declined to consider dangerous, is developing force and strength enough to be a real threat against the Russian communications in the rear.

It is impossible to trace the story to a responsible source. The general staff pronounces it to be wild, attributing it to the general feeling of panic. Yet the members of the staff reluctantly admit that they can offer no official news to contradict it. The officials of the War Office themselves seem to share in the general pessimism. The Emperor, they say, has Kuropatkin's reports, but has not yet translated them.

The extent of the Russian losses is partially indicated by the correspondent of the Russo Sivo, who telegraphs that General Biderling's corps, holding the center of the right, lost almost an entire brigade of the Third Division, including a third of its artillery brigade, 48 guns, the neighboring corps being too hard pressed to offer assistance.

General Zaroubalet's corps suffered terribly before its retreat. October 10, his brigade of reserves arriving too late, Zaroubalet himself narrowly escaped, a shell bursting inside a hut from whence the General had just emerged.

General Mischenko, on the left, also suffered heavily. The fighting was at such close range that his guns were mowed down by the Japanese infantry fire. The Japanese positions, which the

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MORE IN FRAUD

Oregon Land Deals Promise Sensation.

LEADING MEN ARE INVOLVED

Batch of Indictments Can Be Expected Soon.

EVIDENCE SAID TO BE STRONG

Individuals Suspected Are Declared to Have Aided Both the McKinley-Puter and the San Francisco Rings.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 15.—It is whispered around the Interior Department that soon after election Federal grand juries in Portland and this city will bring in a new lot of land-fraud indictments, involving men far more prominent than any who have yet figured in these cases. Secretary Hitchcock has been conferring with Assistant Attorney Fugh, who was instrumental in working up the McKinley-Puter case and the case against the Benson-Hyde ring, and has been assured by him that the Government has an abundance of evidence on which to ask for the indictment of men who have been shadowed for many months, and whose records have been scanned more closely. Special Agent Greene, while here, also assured Secretary Hitchcock that there is ample evidence to secure the indictment of these same men. In fact, it was the open boast of Greene that several well-known men in Oregon would soon be under indictment, and it was his opinion they would be convicted when brought to trial.

The men suspected are said to have played a very prominent part not only in furthering the operations of the McKinley-Puter-Ware crowd, and others in Oregon, but also to have played into the hands of the big San Francisco ring as well.

Names of the persons whose indictments are expected are not carefully concealed. It is not known how many reside in Oregon and how many are here. Only the slightest knowledge has been

of the proceedings that have been going on for Secretary Hitchcock is determined nothing shall leak out and spoil his campaign. Six months ago similar rumors were current about the Interior Department, and it was declared there would be further indictments following the indictment of Benson and Hyde, but nothing developed. It is understood the persons then suspected are the ones now under surveillance. The only excuse for the delay is that the grand juries adjourned before the Government's case was prepared, or the delay was purposely arranged for political effect.

SETTLERS WILL SOON GET DUES

Government Completes Investigation of Eastern Oregon Cases.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 15.—The Interior Department, acting under a special act passed at the last session, has completed an investigation of the cases of Sherman County settlers who have been dispossessed of lands lying within the limits of the grant to The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company, in Eastern Oregon. The report of the findings is confidential, and will be submitted to Congress early in December. The evidence collected will be sufficient to enable Congress to take final action for the relief of these settlers. It will show the terms on which the Eastern Oregon Land Company, the successor to The Dalles Wagon Road Company, is willing to relinquish its title to the disputed lands, and allow them to revert to the settlers. It will also show the state of improvements which the settlers made on these lands while temporarily in possession. Congress must decide whether an appropriation shall be made to buy from the company its title to these lands, in order to return them to the settlers, or whether it is better to reimburse the settlers for the losses they sustained by reason of being dispossessed.

The land company, it is said, is inclined to deal fairly with the Government in this matter, and will waive its title to these lands provided the Government pays its price. Many years have elapsed since these disputed lands were eventually awarded to the land company, and in that time a number of original settlers have disappeared. These few cases cannot be reported upon. All the facts obtainable have been collected, and Congress will be enabled to compensate settlers who sustained losses through a faulty decision of the Land Office.

Contents of Today's Paper. Russo-Japanese War. Japanese continue to be victorious in battle against the Russians. Page 1. Kuropatkin is fighting doggedly to prevent an utter rout. Page 1. Russian losses are now placed at 30,000. Page 1. Whole column of Russians withdrew under Japanese fire near Shakhe River. Page 1. Russian War Office still withholding official advice. Page 1. Turpeboe believed to have been built for Japan leave Newport. Page 2. Domestic. Prominent Oregon men are likely to be indicted for land frauds. Page 1. Seventeenth Infantry will come to Vancouver from Philippine Islands. Page 3. Massachusetts commissioner leaves for Portland to select site for '05 Fair building. Page 2. Political. Hill grows caustic in discussing race question at Huntington, W. Va. Page 2. Odell arouses ire of Boss Murphy by his vigorous war on illegal voters. Page 1. Pittsburg men raise a pool of \$100,000 to bet on Roosevelt at various odds. Page 2. Judge Parker declares pledge of freedom to Filipinos should be made at once. Page 1. Pacific Coast Football. Stanford University freshmen, 6; University of California, 0. Page 1. Oregon Agricultural College, 25; University of Washington, 8. Page 14. University of Oregon, 16; Willamette University, 6. Page 14. Sports. Multinomial junior football team plays tie with Portland Academy. Page 14. Pacific Coast League scores: Oakland, 2; San Francisco, 0. Page 14. Dugdale resigns as manager of Portland baseball team. Page 14. Pacific Coast. L. H. Budsamer, well-known in Portland, drops dead on Berkeley football field. Page 13. Oregon editors elect officers, pass resolutions and adjourn at Hood River. Page 6. Award of exhibits at Hood River fair. Page 6. Comparison of living expenses of Chinese and Japanese in Oregon. Page 7. Washington lumbermen will use legislative stick to force rate to Missouri river points. Page 6. Portland and Vicinity. O. F. Paxson buys Shaw's Island, presumably for railroad. Page 15. Half interest in Hook-Kelly Lumber Company sold for \$2,500,000. Page 10. Republican State Committee arranges schedule of speakers. Page 11. New York and Massachusetts will erect state buildings at Fair. Page 12. Detective claim they have new clues in murder cases. Page 24. No passenger seriously hurt in Cow-Creek railroad wreck. Page 11. Dr. H. W. Coe testifies that his sanitarium is not a nuisance. Page 14. Presbyterian synod draws to a close. Page 10. Attorneys think remedy of divorce habit is impossible. Page 12. Hope are being sought for export. Page 11. Man's skull fractured in street brawl. Page 10. Commercial and Marine. Excitement in New York stock market continues. Page 15. Favorable showing made by New York bank statement. Page 15. Chicago wheat market closes at an advance. Page 15. San Francisco prime market better. Page 18. Portland. Asiatic charters steamship Eldric. Page 13. Features and Departments. Editorial. Page 4. Church announcements. Page 25. Classified advertisements. Pages 27-31. Colony of beaver discovered near Portland. Page 23. Who is America's foremost private citizen? Page 32. Jottings of Old Line Jacklin. Page 35. Frank G. Carpenter's letter. Page 35. Peck's Bad Boy Abroad. Page 35. Paris paupers who have great wealth. Page 34. How Judge Horn laid aside the ermine. Page 38. Why he put in a telephone. Page 42. Cuid. M. D. Page 41. Lesson in manual training. Page 24. Social. Page 29-31. Courtroom. Page 33. Dramatic. Page 15-18. Musical. Page 21. Household and fashions. Page 35-37. Youth. Page 40.

HELD THEIR DUE

Parker Would Promise Filipinos Freedom.

HE DREADS IMPERIALISM

National Interests Demand Islands Be Given Up.

RETENTION FOREBODES WAR

Democratic Candidate Declares the Republicans Undoubtedly Intend to Keep the Natives in Perpetual Bondage.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Judge Parker today addressed two visiting delegations on the Philippines, making his second speech of the campaign since accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. In the two delegations there were about 120 men, a score representing the Parker Independent Club, and the last of the Avon Beach Regular Democratic Club of Long Island.

The delegations arrived at 3:15 o'clock and marched to Rosemount. Judge Parker met them on his veranda and was greeted with handclapping. Colonel Charles B. Codman, of Boston, and Professor Henry W. Harden, of New York, made extended speeches. Both speakers confined their remarks to the Philippines Islands question, and a discussion of the attitude of the Republican Administration on that question. Judge Parker replied as follows:

"Colonel Codman, Professor Harden and gentlemen—I greatly appreciate the compliment of your presence and the assurance of the support of yourselves and those you represent. The importance of this issue to which your report cannot be overestimated. It is attracting the attention of patriotic men all over the country. Permit me to call your attention to the position of the Democratic platform relating to it. No government has the right to make laws for those at home and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those in the colonies. Whoever there may set a people incapable of being governed under

American laws, in consonance with the American Constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain. We insist we ought to do for the Philippines what we have done already for the Cubans and that it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantee of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, to set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The Declaration of Independence, born in the brain of the father of Democracy, says the same thing in effect, for it declares that governments derive their 'just powers from the consent of the governed.' Means Independence in Full Sense. I have before said we may not disregard the responsibility imposed by possession of the Philippines and that 'responsibility will be best observed by preparing the islands as rapidly as possible for self-government, and giving to them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. This means independence for the Philippines in the fullest sense of the word. When prepared, they may govern themselves, as the Cubans do, unassisted, unless asking help, un-directed unless asking advice, untrammelled by our politics, unnumbered by our politicians and uncontrolled by us.

Secretary Taft has said: 'A promise to give ultimate independence will be construed by the most violent element, opposed to agitation, to be a promise to grant independence in the near future and during the present generation. Illustrative successions in the Revolution of the Philippines understand that we are there for their benefit, and that we expect to stay there indefinitely in working out the good we propose to do them.' Here we have the issue clearly defined. The Republican party stands for the subjugation of defenseless foreign peoples; Democracy stands for freedom. We relieved Spain of this thorn in her flesh, the Philippines, to plunge it into our own. We paid, and are paying, enormously for the privilege of performing that operation. Spain had been trying to conquer the islands since the early days of the Sixteenth Century. She had never quite succeeded. That is not surprising. Every true American would despise a man who would not fight to the last gasp for the land of his forefide and the birthplace of his babes. Did not our illustrious ancestors in the Revolution do so? For what do civilized men revere the memory of Washington? Are not the Irish still chafing under the English yoke? Will the Boer sympathizer refuse his sympathy to the Filipino patriot defending his hearthstone? Do we not honor every man who has sacrificed at freedom's holy altar?

"When the battlefields of our great Republic destroyed the Spanish war vessels, the Philippines hoped the freedom for which they had struggled so long was finally approaching. Our history seemed to guarantee that our ambition would be to set them free, happy and prosperous. We perpetually point with pride to our love of liberty. The Republican platform asserts that 50 years ago the Republican party came into existence, dedicated among other purposes, to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. Arresting the extension of human slavery? That sounds well, but it speaks of the virtue of another generation. All the leaders of the Republican party of that day have passed away. In their

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FIGHT TWO FIRES

Department Called in Early Morning.

PARIS HOUSE IN FLAMES

Holmes Business College Completely Guttled.

FIRE ENGINES ARE LACKING

Several Narrow Escapes From Suffocation Occur at Both Places—Not Enough Firemen to Go Around.

At 3:10 o'clock this morning the fire in the Paris House was under control and part of the apparatus was ordered back. The engines from the Holmes Business College fire had arrived, and by their added efforts the flames were quickly checked. The entire block was ruined by smoke and water, and the corner of the building at Third and Davis street practically gutted by the flames.

At 3:45 o'clock this morning the firemen of the city were fighting two fires, one in the Holmes Business College and another in the Paris House, the largest and most spectacular of the North End cribhouses. At the Paris House the blaze was gaining on the firemen and had eaten its way into the clothing store at the corner of Third and Davis streets, occupied by S. Bromberger. Here the flames were working downward and had broken through the ceiling and the wall at the back of the store. Great volumes of water were pouring down on the stock of clothing, which will be almost a total loss.

Owing to the absence of many engines, apparatus and men at the Holmes College fire, the flames were making headway against all efforts. The Holmes Business College, located at West Park and Tenth streets, was totally gutted by the fire which started at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and burned obstinately for more than an hour. The loss will amount to \$200.

The origin of the flames is not definitely known, although it is supposed that it started from a gas jet left burning in the basement. When the fire was discovered the entire east side of the building was in flames. It was evident that the fire started on the first floor of the building, eating its way through to the second and third floors.

I. Kallio, a Japanese janitor, was badly burned about the head and shoulders in escaping from his room on the third floor. Another Japanese, whose name was not learned, also had a narrow escape. A near-by building was endangered by the flames, which had such a headway before the alarm was turned in that it was impossible for the progress of the fire to be checked.

Chris Larson, proprietor of the Mount Hood saloon, was the first to see the fire. He broke in the front door of the building and aroused the head janitor, who was almost overcome by smoke. Before a single stream of water could be played on the flames, the entire structure was afire, and the flames were shooting skyward through the roof. People in rooming houses in the vicinity of the burning building were aroused and told to dress, as it was apparent for a time that the firemen could not cope with the flames, and nearby buildings were endangered. Before the flames were finally extinguished, the building was a total wreck, only the walls remaining.

At 3:10 o'clock, while the department was fighting the fire in the business college, an alarm from box 143 called the remainder of the department to the building occupied by the Paris House, between Third and Fourth streets, on Davis. The flames started from a lamp overturned in one of the rooms occupied by a French girl who was so badly frightened she went into hysterics. Before the firemen could reach the scene the fire had spread to the clothing establishment of S. Bromberger, the smoke pouring into the rooms and ruffling the stock.

The Spanish Restaurant, conducted by Tim Hoare, was gutted by the flames. The fire spread from the first floor of the Paris House, filling the hallways and rooms with smoke and endangering the lives of scores of the inmates, many of whom were taken from the building partly overcome with smoke. Though repeated calls were turned in for more apparatus it did not arrive and the flames obtained great headway.

The building is of such a peculiar structure that it lent great aid to the flames. The saloons on the Third street side of the building were filled with smoke, the proprietors being obliged to close their doors and make whatever little attempt they could to get away with their valuables.

The fire spread through innumerable small halls to almost every corner of the building. The smoke in the streets was so dense that the firemen worked with difficulty. The steady downpour of rain did not seem to stay the progress of the flames.

The loss in this fire will amount to many thousands of dollars, the clothing stock of Mr. Bromberger being mostly ruined by smoke and water. The damage to the building is considerable and the smaller establishments in the building were all looted, some by fire and some by theft. The blaze attracted numbers of crooks and fire pirates.

A VICTORIOUS JAPANESE GENERAL



BARON KUROKI.

Baron Kuroki, commanding the First Japanese Army, is renowned as an organizer and as a fighter, qualities which he proved in the victory of Klun-chen, on May Day, and in the masterly movements by which he has isolated Port Arthur and rendered General Kuropatkin's position in Manchuria one of extreme difficulty. Kuroki saw service during the Sino-Japanese War in 1894. At first he superintended the mobilization; he then went to the front and was present at the storming of Wei-Hai-Wai. The Japanese soldiers are devoted to their commander-in-chief, who, although 62, has all the energy of a young man.

THE DEFEATED RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

General Kuropatkin was formally appointed to the command of the Russian army in the Far East on February 11. He is the most distinguished and capable soldier the Czar possesses, and owes his training to Stobeleff. He is said to have much of that great General's power and, and he possesses the Stobeleff's belief eye. Before taking up his present appointment, General Kuropatkin had been head of the military administration since 1898. In a parting address to his General, the Czar recalled Kuropatkin's energy and assiduity in reorganizing and perfecting the army.