

VOL. III. NO. 195.

PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SHAKHE IS THE LINE

River Divides the Main Armies of the Determined Foes.

KUROPATKIN AGGRESSIVE

Mukden Reports Indicate That Russians Are Achieving Some Success — Oyama Also Reports Victories.

(Journal Special Service.)

Mukden, Oct. 19.—Last night there was scarcely less firing than on the previous nights, in so far as artillery practice was concerned, but no night attacks are believed to have taken place.

The main bodies of both Japanese and Russians continue to confront each other on opposite sides of the Shakhe river, and the Russians have a slight advantage in position, inasmuch as their batteries are at greater elevation than the Japanese, thus allowing a dropping fire.

Evidence is at hand this forenoon that the Japanese are beginning to suffer through lack of projectiles, inasmuch as there has been a considerable weakening in their fire, which at times has ceased nearly altogether.

It is reported here at noon that the Japanese left flank has been driven back by a Russian brigade, but that the advance was effected only with heavy loss of life on the Russian side and corresponding losses in the Japanese ranks.

Japanese Left Falls Back. A courtier this afternoon from the front says the Japanese are slowly retiring at all points save the very center, and that they fight with great tenacity before giving up a foot of ground.

Artillerymen have in many cases served their guns steadily for so many hours that when relieved they were too exhausted to be of any use.

Terrible Fighting. Exhausted as they are, the gunners, with that strange affection which a Russian artilleryman possesses for his piece, show no signs of other than silent determination to hold their positions.

The most terrible fighting, it is being generally learned, attended the advance of the Russian left column. The Japanese were so bent upon their turning movement, that the men, finding themselves outnumbered and being gradually driven back, practically ceased to resist in preference to defeat.

In one instance a remnant of a regiment consisting of 49 Japanese soldiers and five officers were surrounded in a Chinese village. The Russian troops, after great slaughter for the splendid valor of the enemy that they ceased firing and sent forward under a flag of truce an appeal to the Japanese to surrender. This was firmly refused.

The Russian troops, however, were not nonplussed, and they hated to fire on a band of men so hopelessly outnumbered, and a second appeal under a flag of truce was made by a Russian officer.

The Japanese officer in command courteously thanked the Russian for his proffer and submitted the matter to his men as individuals, telling them to each act for himself in the matter. Only five of the Japanese stepped outside and surrendered and the Russians retired preparatory to opening what could be nothing more than a slaughter.

Japanese Commit Suicide. The little band fought for a few minutes and then those remaining alive committed suicide rather than be taken prisoners. The Russian colonel ordered a guard to leave the Japanese banner flying until sunset and when the night-time fell and the little band of Japanese were buried they were given full military honors.

The village of Miatung is reported to have been destroyed by the fire from a Russian mortar battery, posted in the Shakhe river valley.

The hospitals here in Mukden are still crowded to overflowing and still trains bear wounded away to northern hospitals. The casualties of this terrific and protracted battle will unquestionably be appalling when the official lists of the two armies are made public.

The position of the two armies is nearly as follows: The Russian center is on the north bank and in places laps over the Shakhe river. The Russian left extends over to the Fushun road on a line with Bentipastuz and Benschu and is being held. The Russian right as well as the left are at least slowly advancing.

The fiercest fighting has taken place on the Russian left, where a defeat would have opened the way to Fushun and thence to Tie pass, and on the center where Japanese possession would cut off the railway communication to Mukden.

TAFT SENT TO INVESTIGATE FEELING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

THEORIES AS TO CAUSE ATTEMPT TO BLEED UNCLE SAM OR REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PLAY SUSPECTED — THREATS TO DYNAMITE THE CANAL REPORTED.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, Oct. 19.—The president today instructed Secretary Taft to make a personal visit to Panama and confer with the president, and other officials of the republic, regarding the question arising over the possession of the United States of the canal zone.

The secretary will leave November 14. Taft will take with him Minister Obaldia and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel of the new Panama canal company. It is now stated that the situation has been most strained, and that open rupture of the two countries has been barely averted.

The feeling in Panama is very bitter against the United States, and threats have been made to dynamite the canal.

This new phase that has developed in the affairs of this country in its relations with the newest republic brings to mind the many published statements and comments on the manner in which the canal deal was brought about and successfully consummated.

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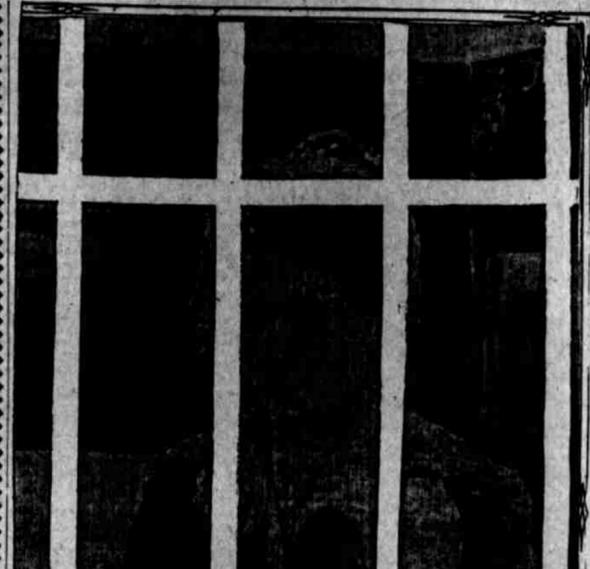
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PLUCKY MRS. PIETRO REBUKES MUSEUM MAN

(Journal Special Service.) New York, Oct. 19.—While your offer of \$100 a week seems like immense wealth to me, who am so poor, I cannot for one moment consider the idea of placing myself on exhibition. The memories of my cruel experiences are too fresh to bear contemplation and I only wish to drop back into my humble position in life where I may, as far as possible, forget the horrible incidents which have been thrust upon me. Were it not that I believe your motives are purely those of what you call "American business" I should consider even your proffer of employment an insult.



MRS. ROSA DI PIETRO AND HER COUNSEL, MARIE COLEMAN, THE NOTED NEW YORK WOMAN LAWYER AND ATTORNEY BARR.

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(Journal Special Service.)

Shiloh, N. J., Oct. 19.—With her baby, nine months old, nesting at her breast, Mrs. Frank Ransinger, 24 years of age, was found dead in her home near here by her husband last evening. A charge of heavy bird shot had been fired at a range of but a few feet into her left side just below the heart. A circular wound two inches in diameter reached through the body. A huge posse of farmers are today scouring the country in search of the murderer.

There is every indication that a desperate struggle took place in the house and it is believed that after the young mother had been overpowered and cruelly maltreated she was murdered to keep her from making known the identity of her assailant. She was apparently shot down while trying to flee into the open. The baby, when found, held its arms around her neck crying piteously. It had upset the cradle.

Admiral Van Sittart Dead. (Journal Special Service.) London, Oct. 18.—Admiral Van Sittart is dead. He retired in 1873.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SCHOONER WRECKED

The Alice Kimball Driven Ashore Off Mouth of Siuslaw River.

CREW SWIMS TO SAFETY

Owner and Wife Rescued From Wreck After Many and Perilous Efforts — Vessel Will Prove a Total Loss.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Eugene, Or., Oct. 19.—The schooner Alice Kimball, from San Francisco to Florence, is ashore a short distance south of the mouth of the Siuslaw river, and is fast breaking up.

The vessel arrived off the mouth of the river Saturday and anchored at a buoy waiting for a tug. That night a storm came up, two anchor chains parted and the schooner was blown ashore the next day. The crew succeeded in swimming to shore, got a boat and took off George Martin, the owner of the vessel, and his wife, who were aboard.

The story as told by a member of the crew is of a thrilling nature. He says the first intimation that a storm of more than usual severity was prevailing was when the man on watch aroused the officers and they in turn called the crew quickly from their berths. The little vessel was tossed like a frail shell on the huge waves, that the heavy gale sweeping inland was driving before it.

The night was very dark, and while slight fears were felt by some of those aboard, it was not thought the vessel would drag her anchors. An exceptionally heavy puff of wind followed by a heavy wave broke one of the two anchor chains and the little craft swung around. She was quickly followed by the snapping of the chain that held the second anchor and buffeted in all directions by the violent storm the boat was rapidly driven ashoreward.

When she struck it became immediately certain that she would go to pieces and the crew, all of whom happened to be strong swimmers, took to the surf, as the schooner's boats had gone in the wash.

The spot where they landed was some distance from the nearest habitation, but a boat was finally secured in time to rescue, after several efforts and much danger, Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

The vessel was owned by the Wilder Steamship company of Honolulu, and had been in commission for the last 30 years. She was built at Little River, Cal., in 1874, and during the greater part of the time she has been plying between California ports and the Hawaiian islands. She was of 167 tons net register, 89 feet long, 27 feet across the beam and had a depth of 7.1 feet.

LOREE MAY HANDLE MEXICAN RAILWAY

(Journal Special Service.) Austin, Texas, Oct. 19.—It is reported that L. F. Loree, who recently resigned the presidency of the Rock Island railroad, will become the head of a merger embracing the principal railways of Mexico.

RAY HARRIMAN CONTROLS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 19.—It is rumored that the Harriman interests have secured control of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. Officials here cannot verify or deny.

SELLS POOR FARM DEAD

Superintendent Courtney Accused of Trafficking in Paupers' Remains.

EACH BODY WORTH \$22.50

Supplies Medical College With Bodies For Dissection at a Consideration and Is Then Paid for Interring Mutilated Remains.

(Journal Special Service.)

Through objection made by J. H. Courtney to a postmortem examination being made at the county hospital on the bodies of Miles Traylor and J. Davis, who died at the poor farm Sunday, official attention has been called to the fact that he has been trafficking in bodies of dead persons during his incumbency as superintendent of that institution. For every body supplied the medical college of the University of Oregon it is said that he has been receiving \$10. It is further alleged by one of the expressmen who had the actual handling of a number of bodies that Courtney has supplied the medical college with the bodies of persons dying in the city, for the disposition of which he received \$10 from the county commissioners in every instance.

An investigation has brought out the fact that Courtney has also been collecting part of the money received by Janitor Boals of the college for burying bodies at the farm after they had been dissected, and he is charged with demanding and receiving money for the same purpose from Janitor Einkenberger and Golden, who preceded Boals.

Section 3326 of the codes provides that the bodies of dead persons dying at almshouses and similar institutions shall be quickly and decently buried on demand, when relatives or friends have not provided for their burial and in other specified instances. No provision is made for payment for these bodies.

"It is true that we have paid Courtney \$10 for such bodies," said Dr. Joseph, president of the college. "We had to give him an incentive to look out for such matters in order that we might know when a case or another in the future. Formerly our janitor attended to burying the dissected bodies after they had been returned to the institution. Mr. Courtney objected to this, however, saying the graves should be of a uniform width and depth, and has attended to their burial himself. What he received from the janitor I do not know."

Each body worth \$22.50. For every body sent to the poor farm from the city morgue for burial Courtney has received a dissection of one of the bodies. By disposing of such a body to the medical college he would receive \$10 additional, and also \$2.50 from Janitor Boals for burying the dissected body. The bodies of the college, making a total of \$22.50 in each instance.

Dr. Joseph says he does not know whether or not any bodies received at the college were dissected by persons who did not die at the poor farm. The names are given to the janitor, he explains, to be placed on a wooden headboard when the bodies are taken back to the poor farm, but no record is kept.

One of the expressmen who had been engaged in the business of hauling dissected bodies to the poor farm from the medical college volunteered to act as a witness of the county court the statement that two or three names handed him were of certain persons' accounts of whose death he had previously seen in the daily papers as having taken place on the cause or another in the city.

Three Bodies in One Grave. "I have seen Courtney bury two or three bodies in one grave," said this expressman. "He formerly had a man hired to drive a team at the poor farm, on whom he also placed the work of digging graves. Courtney was paid by the janitor of the medical college for burying such bodies and he was foolish to do extra work in order to turn money into Courtney's pocket. Courtney arrived at this juncture. The driver then protested against the work and was discharged on the spot."

Courtney's Reports Falsified. Investigation by the board of county commissioners has shown that while Courtney has been superintendent of the poor farm his monthly reports to County Auditor Brandes have shown almost double the number of inmates actually at the institution.

This discovery was made through an agent of the federal census bureau, who went to the institution recently to secure statistics. So much significance is attached to the discovery that the commissioners state their future action will be directed by the results of a further investigation by E. D. Jackson, who has been appointed to the superintendency of the poor farm, the order discharging Courtney taking effect November 1.

The reports of Courtney show 181 inmates in the poor farm for August and 152 for September. The count made by Courtney under the direction of the census commissioner, which was afterwards confirmed by Jackson, showed only 85 inmates for September.

It is known that Courtney has been receiving a number of bodies from the city morgue for dissection at the medical college, and that he has been trafficking in bodies of dead persons during his incumbency as superintendent of that institution.

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SEND WHISKY TO BISHOP POTTER

(Journal Special Service.) Baltimore, Oct. 19.—In appreciation of Bishop Henry Codman Potter's activity in connection with the subway hotel the distillers of a certain brand of whisky yesterday forwarded the reverend gentleman a case of well-aged product. The "goods" were sent by express and plainly addressed to Bishop Potter at his residence address, 29 La Fayette Place, New York.

Following is the letter from the makers of the whisky to Bishop Potter: "Reverend Sir—We have this day forwarded by express one case of whisky. In taking this liberty we do so with no intention of reflecting upon you, but simply as an evidence of our friendship and esteem for one of the cloth who has the many, Christian spirit to advocate the doctrine set forth in the Golden Rule, 'Live and let live.'"

It is not known whether Bishop Potter will accept the gift, but in any event it is liable to cause another such storm of comment as swept over the country when he took his famous action in being present at the opening of the subway resort.

The general belief among those who are intimately acquainted with the bishop is that while he probably drinks no whisky whatever himself, he will accept the gift and send it to some of the many charitable hospitals with which he is more or less directly connected.

NOBODY IN THE EAST KNOWS ABOUT OREGON

but nothing from Oregon, or almost nothing. I have visited several of the largest grocery stores in Newark, 250,000 population, also in Elizabeth, 50,000 population, Jersey City, 300,000 population, New York, about 3,000,000, looking for Oregon prunes, and other Oregon fruits, and the invariable and unhesitating reply has been that they never heard of Oregon prunes. I have, however, ordered eight boxes from a friend in Oregon and they will be placed on the tables of eight well known men living in New York and New Jersey, for I am determined that some one within my circle of business and personal friends must be able to say that they have heard of Oregon prunes, and have tasted them and found them good.

I have still further pursued my investigations relative to Oregon products in the east. My latest effort has been to discover, if possible, some of the excellent products of that great state advertised in the eastern magazines and other high-class publications, such as the Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, and others. I have found one glorious conspicuous exception to the discouragingly monotonous failure, and this single shining example is the Pendleton Woolen mills, with their well constructed, beautiful advertisement for the Oregon Indian robes manufactured at Pendleton. Hurrah for Pendleton and her enterprising woolen mill and the Indian robes. I have found two of the robes in families living on Staten Island and in Jersey City, and I felt like shaking hands with old friends from my beloved Oregon. (I sent both robes east myself to these families for Christmas presents some years ago. I wish it were possible to send more of them, not especially to just make presents, but to let more families back here know of at least one Oregon product.)

But what's the matter with Oregon, anyway? Why have thousands of well posted bright business men in nine of the largest and most wealthy eastern states said to me, "Oh yes, from California." Why cannot Oregon products be found in the big eastern stores? Why does nobody know of the wonderful Oregon? Not because she is so far away. That isn't a good reason. California is just as far, but everybody knows of California. At the St. Louis fair your neighboring state of Washington distributed 100,000 magnificent souvenir books that any one would take home and read and look at many times and ponder over. How many did Oregon distribute at the St. Louis fair? Today I received a folder done in most artistic effect advertising the Spokane fair this fall. And I have just learned that thousands of these folders have been mailed broadcast by Spokane merchants.

I tell you, friends, it's mighty hard work to holler for Oregon, as I am doing, and as I delight in doing, when every man you meet says, "Oh yes, from California," and when one sees California booklets, fruits, railroad advertising, hand advertising, everywhere, but never a word of Oregon.

Coming east from Portland I encountered a party of eastern tourists, returning from "the coast." I say "returning" for that just fits our meeting. They were looking at the Oregon

fields and hills, and wondering what varmints could possibly exist there, and when I mildly told them that the land they were looking at could not be bought for from \$50 to \$100 an acre, they jumped me in great shape. They had been to California, they allowed, and that was the only country on the Pacific coast. We happened to be at the Hood River station just then and when I told them that I had paid \$100 an acre for 20 acres near Hood River only the day before, they dropped me right there and the only words I heard from them after that was "he's crazy, plumb crazy, to waste his money that way." If they could have seen those 20 acres of mine, up near the celebrated orchard and home of Mr. Smith, the successful apple raiser of Hood River, as I had seen the valley only the day before, I venture to say that instead of being crazy, I would have been put down as being crazy only in one respect— for leaving Oregon at all.

I am sending you this letter, for the purpose of telling you the results of my investigations regarding how well Oregon is known in the states that I have traveled over during five months, and also to make this offer: If any member of commerce, or other public body of Oregon, or any other society that is attempting to make Oregon better known, would like to receive suggestions from an Oregonian in the east about more successfully carrying on their work, I would like to hear from them and they may be sure of receiving such pointers as I may be able to give from time to time, for I love Oregon, and have a little spot back there that I am going back to one of these days.

JOHN H. SPENCER.

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