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FAIRBANKS AT TROY

Candidate for Vice President Given Enthusiastic Reception by New Yorkers.

REPLIES TO PARKER'S FILIPINO SPEECH

Denies that Great | z t of Blood and ant There. Treasure Has Be "E THOUSAND CASUALTIES LESS TH. Liberals Try to Break Quorum and

Fewer Men by 75,000 St 2 Island Than the Judge Says W _ lled. EX-GOVERNOR FRANK S. LLACK PRESIDES

Frank W. Higgins, Candidate for Governor, Delivers Short Address-Sendtor Fairbanks Leaves for Providence.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 17 .- The republicans vice president, and Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins, the candidate for govdanger point with a most enthusiastic muster a quorum today. crowd, of which probably one-half were women Former Governor Frank S. Black

Senator Fairbanks kept his audience in good humor with frequent witty sallies. He dwelt at length upon the industrial depression following the campaign of 1892 and symbol of triumphant democracy. Senator on board an Elbe steamer at Pilinitz to cited Coxey's "pathetic army" as a fitting Fairbanks devoted special - attention to Judge Parker's recent speech on the Philippine question. He disputed particularly one statement attributed to Judge Parker, which he quoted as follows:

After our utte, defeat of the Spaniards the republican administration paid to the vain oppressor of the unconquered Filipino Englow for this uncertain option upon its victims land, tenements and heredita-

Up to the 30th of last June a total of 122,401 enlisted men and 4,008 officers were sent into the Philippines. If all the enlisted men and officers had died in the archipelago the total number would have fallen short of the number of lives alleged to have been sacrificed by nearly 15,009.

lessed to have been sacrificed by nearly 75,009.

The record of total casualties of every kind and description up to June 30 last amounted to 4,024. Of this number 4,089 were enlisted men and las officers. The casualties among the constabulary of the islands of all kinds have been about 600, about 100 of whom were Americans. Even the casualties among the Flightons, added to those among the Americans, would constitute but a small fraction of the losses estimated by the opposition. We should bear in mind the fact that many of the casualties which have occurred have been caused by the encouragement held out to the insurgents by the opposition. They were led to resist the assertion of the sovereignty of the United States by the hope of hemogratic success.

It is estimated by the War department

ereighty of the United States by the hope of hemocratic success.

It is estimated by the War department that the total expenditures do not exceed \$200,000,000, or some \$400,000,000 less than the estimate of the opposition. We should bear in mind the cost of maintaining the civil administration in the Philippines is borne from the insular treasury and not from the treasury of the United States. Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins

also delivered a short address on state is

Senator Fairbanks left tonight for Providence, R. I.

DAVID B. HILL AT INDIANAPOLIS Former Senator Talks Tariff Reform

at Hoosier Capital, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.-Ex-Senator David B. Hill of New York delivere! an address before a democratic mass meetng in Tomlinson hall tonight. The hall crowded, many being turned away. Mr. Hill arrived in Indianapolis early this

morning. Hon. John T. Dice, general counsel for the Big Four railroad, presided at the meeting and his introductory address, in which he spoke briefly of the tariff question in its relation to the Philippines, was interrupted at intervals by loud calls for

When the ex-senator stepped to the front of the platform he was greeted cheers, which continued for several minutes. Mr. Hill, among other things discussed the question of a reasonable revision of the present tariff rates. He con cluded that the "standpat" policy of the republicans at the present time was in every way injurious to the best interests of the country. He said:

They did not promise any revision or re-duction whatever, but say that if any re-rision becomes desirable, it should be done by the friends of tariff beneficiaries and not erwise, in other words, they have be-ne bold in defense of their ill-concealed consists and the constraint in concentration of the constraint of It was only two years ago when Genera Grosvenor of Ohio, a republican leader is the house of representatives, deciared tha the schedule of the present tariff has were as unchangeable as the ten com mandments. But he was mistaken. As aroused public sentiment soon thereafte compelled congress to abolish the duty of anthracite coal. That abolition was secure

aroused public sentiment soon thereafter compelled congress to abolish the duty on anthracite coal. That abolition was secured by democratic insistence in and out of congress and every sane man knows it. What republican today dares to propose a reimposition of that tax?

High tariff measures more frequently produce deficiencies than adequate revenues for the support of the government. During the fiscal year ended June 39, 1882, under President Harrison's administration, at which time the McKinley tariff was in full force, the receipts from customs fell off \$42,000,000, and there was only a narrow margin of \$9,000,000 of revenues over governmental expenses. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, under the same tariff act, there was only \$2,000,000 surplus of receipts over expenses, and during the year ended June 30, 1894, under the same tariff act, there was a decleracy of \$26,000,000 of receipts to meet the expenses. During the first two months of the present fiscal year the deficiency was \$23,000,000, under the Dingley act, which is the highest tariff tax ever imposed in times of peace.

Mr. Hill also discussed the Philippine

Mr. Hill also discussed the Philippine question, alleging that the retention of the Philippines has already cost the government over \$600,000,000 since their annexation. He said:

The democratic party favors giving the Philippine people their independence as soon as possible and let them work out their own salvation in their own way.

Militarism may be subserved by national dependencies, but the cause of peace demands the observance of constitutional limitations and the restriction of power to the purisdiction over which the constitution is supreme. Monarchail government are need dependencies, but republics never to the purisdiction over which the constitution is supreme. Monarchail government are need dependencies, but republics never to the purisdiction over which the constitution is supreme. Monarchail government are need dependencies, but republics never to the supreme. Monarchail government are need dependencies, but republics never the suprementation of an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the people instead of state legislatures. There are many good grounds which may be urged in its behalf, among which are these:

L It is believed that it would raise the (Continued on Second Page.)

OFFICER BECOMES Lieutenant Pritchard Kills Associate and Commits Suicide at

Camp Stotsenberg. MANILA, P. L. Oct. 17 .- Second Lieuten

ant William D. Pritchard, in a fit of insanity, shot and killed Second Lieutenant Fred L. Dean. 'He then shot himself Both of the officers were attached to the Thirteenth regiment of United States cavalry, stationed at Camp Stotsenberg.

DISORDER IN CUBAN LOWER HOUSE

Use Other Obstructive Tactics. HAVANA, Oct. 17 .- The house of repre sentatives has been the scene of disorder ever since the opening of the session of March 4. The liberals have pursued the usual tactics of obstruction, being present

in order to draw pay, but withdrawing with the object of breaking a quorum before any business could be transacted. The moderates, however, had today what they construe to be a quorum, namely, a majority of the representatives-elect. Realizing this the liberals returned to the chamber and tried obstruction tactics with the result that in a few minutes all the members of the house were on their feet shouting and gesgave United States Senator Charles W. ticulating menacingly. The speaker having Fairbanks, the republican candidate for lost control of the house, ordered that all spectators be excluded. The spectators violently protested, but finally slowly withernor of this state, a rousing welcome here drew. Nothing was accomplished at today's tonight. Harmony hall, where the meet- sitting beyond the reading of a message ing was held, was built to hold about 400 from President Palma with reference to people, but it was packed beyond the appropriations. The senate was unable to

OBSEQUIES OF KING GEORGE

Body Removed from Palace at Pilowitz to Dresden.

DRESDEN, Oct. 17 .- A weird and solemn impression was made by the transfer of the body of the late King George of Saxony night. Darkness was closing when the casket, preceded by a procession of court officials and the most trusted of the palace servants, bearing torches, was carried between lines of military to a baldachin on the deck of the steamer. The new king and the highest dignitaries of the state witnessed the transfer from the balcony of the palace. The vessel moved away with victims land, tenements and heredita-ments. In the attempt to boister the option we have wasted there \$\text{80,000,000} more of the people's money and sacrificed 200,000 lives. of all the bells in the city. The casket This statement the speaker declared was was received at the landing stage by miliunsupported by the public records of the tary and civil dignitaries and deputations

> was detained a day at Turin, where he was the guest of the duke of Aosta, a cousin of King Victor Emmanue!

Infants of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 17.-The Infanta Maria Delas Mercedes, princess of the Asturias, sister of King Alfonso and wife of Prince Charles of Bourbon, gave birth to a daughter yesterday and died today.

American Cruiser for Portsmouth. GRAVESEND, Eng., Oct. 17 .- The cruiser Cleveland of the American European squadron has saffed for Portsmooth.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders Anproves Bond Issue of Forty-Five Millions.

DENVER, Cole., Oct. 17 .- The threatened injunction against the proposed bond issue of \$45,000,000 by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company did not materialize at the annual meeting of the stackholders which was held in this city this afternoon. The refunding plan was adopted as outlined in the agreement between the debenture bondholders and the refunding committee. The capital stock of the company was increased to \$46,200,000 and \$45,000,000 of the Industrial company's bonds were guaranteed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

The meeting of the stockholders was harmonious. Proxies for more than 90 per cent were presented at the meeting, which was presided over by President F. J. Herne.

The old board of directors was elected with two exceptions. Starr J. Murphy of Montelair, N. J., and Judge D. C. Beeman of Denver were chosen to succeed J. A. Kebler, deceased, and J. C. Osgood, who resigned some time ago.

DRUG FRAUDS ARE UNEARTHED Prominent New York Firms Alleged to Be Concerned in Counterfeit-

ing Proprietary Articles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- In asking for the release on a suspended sentence of Clarence R. Lyons, a drug clerk who had pleaded guilty to selling a bogus article representing it to be genuine, George Gordon Battle, counsel for the complainant, said that Lyons had given information which probably would result in startling disclosures in connection with the alleged drug frauds in this city. Mr. Battle said that Lyons already had given information about the persons responsible for nearly all the imitations of well known drug articles in the country. "If he keeps his word, as I believe he will," said he, "one of the most startling announcements af feeting drug stores in this city and country will be made in a few days. The people concerned are some of the biggest, most respected and responsible in the business. Lyons was then released.

CASE OF COLONEL ED BUTLER Attorneys for St. Louis Politician File

Motion to Quash Indictment Charging Bribery.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17 .- A motion to quash the indictment against Colonel Ed Butler. in which he is charged with having bribed Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the house of delegates, to leave the country and remain away until men against whom he could testify would be protected by the statute of limitations, was filed in criminal division No. 8 of the circuit court before

Judge Foster today. The motion alleged that the offense for which the indictment was returned is a misdemeanor and that the court is therefore without jurisdiction, and the indictment falls to state facts sufficient to con-

attrute the offense charged. The case against Butler not having been set the motion will not come until the time

Reports Wreck of Ship, Reports Wreck of Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oot. 17.—Captain Jorgensen, master of the Kosmos liner Ammon, arriving here today, reports that a British ship has been wrocked on Terra Del Fuego, near the Straits of Magellan, on the Pacific side. The captain is not certain of the name of the vessel, but states that it was considered a total loss, lie states that no loss of life was reported as a result of the wreck and that steamers were sent from Punta Arenas to save the cargo.

INSANE REEPS EYE ON WINNEBAGO

Commissioner Jones Watching the Course of Pending Investigation.

TALKS OF POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT

Handling of Their Finances a Complicated Affair and Legal Authority of the Government is Not Clearly Defined.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- (Special Telegram.)-Commissioner Jones of the Indian office is watching with interest the investigation now going on at the Winnebago

agency. In reply to a question whether he had seen several Homer merchants in Chicago leged in the Winnebago correspondence of seen one or two men from Homer last spring in Chicago, but that nothing except but what was the best for the Indian was for a number of Italians.

"Ever since I assumed the office of com-

missioner of Indian affairs it has been the policy of the Indian office to protect the Inscrupulous white men. It was because I had learned from some special agents of this department that the Indians of the Winnebago agency were being 'buncoed,' through orders given by them when in a besotted condition, that the order to the superintendent not to pay the Indians more than \$10 per month from their allotments was made. This order, however, was surrounded by conditions that in event the faith, and that the Indians had received value, then it was in the discretion of the be drawn. The superintendent has the protection of the Indian that the payment of heirship land money was held up.

"It must not be forgotten that the Indians in Nebraska are American citizens, and at the same time are wards of the government, which seems to be somewhat of an anomalous condition. The government has assumed the right to say how the money derived from the leases and sale of Indian heirship lands shall be paid. Should the direct question be brought before the courts of the United States whether the government has the right to dictate the manner of payment it might result in a decision by which the secretary of the interior would be compelled to pay these Indians when due.

Position of Government. "The government has insisted that until the Indian shows himself capable of managing his own affairs that the Indian be bogus naturalization papers for the purpose protected in his person and property. Two propositions are always present in handling Indian questions, one of sentiment, the other of business. A sentiment has surrounded the Indian problem ever since the first treaty with the Red Man was made and a reservation established whereon he was to live. The business proposition is patent to everbody. The white man has pushed forward his civilization and taken the land occupied by the Indian, paying the original possessors of the land for same. The policy of the administration has been to make the Indian self-supporting and just as soon as he was capable to

manage his own affairs let him assume the responsibility. "The Winnebago reservation is one of the very worst spots in the Indian service. The Indian office has done what it could to bring about a better condition, but we have little or no help from reputable citizens of the community. The prosecution against bootlegging and illegal sale of whisky does not rest with the Department of the Interior, nor does the department have money to collect evidence leading to indictments. All we can possibly do is to protect the Indian by surrounding the distribution of his money with the proper safeguards. I have always insisted that the Indian should pay his just obligations. That's what we are teaching him the prin ciples of self-support for, but the Interior department is not a collection agency. We can only go so far and that is to say to all agents of the Indian service to use their best efforts in having the Indians pay their honest debts. I don't mean by that debts contracted when under the influence of liquor nor obligations where value has not been received, but where a debt had been

honestly contracted, then to urge upon the Indians the necessity of paying their just Trouble with Heirship Lands. "The distribution of the money received from the sale of the heirship lands has been the source of constant trouble with the Indian office. While I am not a lawyer I am inclined to the belief that the secretary of the interior has no right to withhold any part of the heirship land money, to be paid in installments, but knowing the incapability of the Indians, particularly upon the Winnebago reservation, the rule was laid down that only a certain amount should be paid monthly. Realizing that there is no doubt about the right of the government to withhold the so-called heirship' money, it has been decided in the future to compel all Indians interested in the heirship lands to agree that the amount realized from the sale of said lands shall be held by the government and disposed according to the needs of

the Indian." Asks Government to Withdraw. H. G. Leavitt of Nebraska, one of the eading beet sugar producers of the country, had a conference with Secretary Hitchcock today regarding a vast irrigation project in Cheyenne and Scott's Bluft counties. Mr. Leavitt has organized what is known as the Tristate Land company, which is capitalized for \$1,500,000, 50 per cent of the capital stock having been paid in The government, under the recent national irrigation act, has filed with the Nebraska State Board of Irrigation water rights cov ering a considerable portion of the land contemplated in Mr. Leavitt's big enterprise. Today Mr. Leavitt made a request upon the secretary of the interior to withdraw the filings so that the Tristate Land company might put through its project of irrigating nearly 160,000 acres of land in the counties above mentioned.

It was stated today that the Leavitt company has already constructed eighty miles of ditch and that the purchase of the 50,-000 acres of land necessary to the further extension of the irrigation project has already been agreed upon. Secretary Hitchcock stated that the matter would be taken under advisement. It was urged upon the secretary that the national irrigation act did not contemplate the construction of irrigation works in opposition to private enterprise. Mr. Leavitt, who has been in Boston for some time, left for the west

this evening. An additional rural route has been crdered established November 18 at Fair-bury, Jefferson county, Neb. This route miles, containing a population of 560. Rural free delivery carriers appointed:

(Continued on Second Page.)

IT SUITS THE PEOPLE

Humboldt Leader

In its new form The Omaha Illustrated Bee seems to suit the people and manf are the favorable comments heard daily on the enterprise displayed by this modern metropolitan newspaper.

ST. LOUIS MEN GO TO PRISON

Sentences Affirmed of Former Officials Convicted of Naturallintion Frauds.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 17.-The United States court of appeals, composed of Judge Vandeventer, presiding, and Judges Hook and Amidon of the United States district court, today handed down an opinion affirming relative to matters at the agency, as al- the verdict of the United States district court in St. Louis in finding John P. Dolan, The Bee, the commissioner stated he had Frank Garrett and Thomas E. Barrett securing fraudulent naturalization papers

The sentence of a fine of \$1,000 each and five years' imprisonment at hard labor was St. Louis court of appeals, a state court; dians against the machinations of un- Garrett was a police officer and Dolan was chairman of the St. Louis democratic city central committee. The questions before the court on appeal here were largely technical.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17 .- Thomas Barrett, former marshal of the St. Louis court of appeals; John P. Dolan, former chairman of the democratic central committee, and orders on merchants issued by the Indians was confirmed today by the United States ever, being more than ever determined to were found to have been given in good circuit court of appeals at St. Paul, were faith, and that the Indians had received convicted November 15 last of aiding and abetting fraudulent asturalization. The END OF FIGHT ON agent to permit a larger sum than \$10 to United States circuit court, in which they were convicted, sentenced each to five power to discriminate and it was for the years' imprisonment in the Missouri penitentlary.

During the course of an investigation eighteen months ago the federal authorities learned that allens coming to St. Lou's and not entitled to citizenship had been naturalized by the wholesale; that not only did these applicants often fall to appear at court, but that they were handed the necessary papers at their homes.

A number of arrests followed these dis closures, and among those caught were Nathan Levin, president of the Hebrew Jefferson club, and John Barbaglia. Levin is now serving a five years' sentence in the Missouri penitentiary. Barbaglia received a similar sentence, but after he had been confined in the penitentiary about three months he decided to turn states evidence and reveal the identity of the "men higher up" who had prompted him to dispose of of enlisting voters. Later he was pardoned by President Roosevelt. It developed at the trial of Barrett, Garrett and Dolan that naturalization papers were distributed to the aliens by the hundreds. One large batch in particular was delivered at Barbaglia's house one night, just before election in 1902, by Policeman Frank Garrett. Garrett, it was shown, had received the

spurious certificates which Dolan, who previously had conferred with Barbaglia regarding the matter, had secured. Further, the testimony revealed that office of John J. Murphy, clerk of the St. Louis court of appeals, and an examination of these established the fact that the signature of the clerk was forged by Mar-

shal Barrett

The revelations resulted in the investiga tion of Barrett as marshal at the court.

CASE OF THE GEISHA GIRLS Japanese Theatrical Artists Insist that They Have a Right to Remain in United States.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17 .- A hearing which is to determine, subject to possible revision at Washington, whether the seventeen geisha girls who are now held prisoners here shall be permitted to remain in this country or shall be returned to Japan, began today at the office of James R. Dunn, inspector of

It is expected that the hearing will con sume two or three days, as it is the purpose to give all the girls an opportunity to tell why they desire to remain in America and to give the Japanese commissioners to the World's fair time to urge their reasons for insisting upon the return of the girls to

The girls have been employed at a con cession on the Pike at the World's fair. Their services not being longer required it is proposed to send them back to their homes, but they do not want to go back and are making a fight, with the assist ance of attorneys whom they have re tained, to be parmitted to stay here.

The contention of the girls is that they have been admitted legally to the country, that they are high-class artists, and that to compel them to return to Japan, when they would rather remain in America and follow their profession, would be an en-

croachment on their rights. The Japanese commissioners insist that the girls were admitted to the country for the specific purpose of appearing in Japanese entertainments on the Pike and that for the government of the United States to fail to enforce their return to Japan would not only be a repudiation of an implied obligation but a violation of the immigration laws.

RIOTING AT MOHAWK, NEW YORK

Village Officials Resist Attempts of Railway Company to Lay Tracks -Several Injured.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 17 .- There was a riot at Mohawk today, when a force of 150 men employed by the Oneonta & Richfield Springs Railroad company attempted to make a connection of that company's tracks with those of the Utica & Mohawk Valley Railroad company, permission for which had been refused by the village officers. Previous to beginning the work Receiver Jenning of the road served on the village officers an order restrain ing them from interfering.

The village officers called out the fire department, which sought to drive the workmen away by throwing streams of water on them. The workmen turned on the Bremen, routed them and cut the hose. Stones and other missiles were thrown windows were broken and many persons were injured. A company of state militia was ordered out to assist the sheriff in preserving the peace. Meanwhile the work of connecting the tracks proceeded and was practically completed tonight.

The citizens held an indignation meeting tonight and the district attorney urged them not to take the law into their hands. A cessation of hostilities was declared and embraces an area of twenty-six square the citizens agreed to leave the question of the right to construct the road to be determined by the courts later. A heavy guard is maintained tonight about the works, but all is quiet,

THOUGHTS OF INTERVENTION

Time May be Approaching for Action on Part of Neutral Powers.

WASHINGTON WATCHES TREND OF THE WAR

Signs Said to Point to Early Move on Part of Belligerents to End Struggle in East.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- The war in the east has enlisted the closest attention of the administration and it is felt that the time is approaching when it will be in order for the great neutral powers to move to ward the restoration of peace.

President Roosevelt has from the first ing by the fact that it has been the unguilty of aiding and abetting in 1992 in broken rule of our government to wait of the contending armies. Reports from open proposition, nor can it be truthfully had been fighting for two days for the also affirmed. Barrett was marshal of the stated that even an indirect overture has or Tokio, but it is believed that the signs point to an early move in that direction.

Russia is Not Ready. PARIS, Oct. 17:-Owing to the renewed that the overwhelming victory of Japan makes the time opportune to propose mediation, the Foreign office here says official information shows that Russia will not Policeman Frank Garrett, whose sentence | consider mediation from any quarter what- Estimates of the losses show a wide di-

Russians Unable to Take Converted Temple and Camp Near Enemy.

AT THE RUSSIAN FRONT, Via Mukden, Oct. 17.-5:45 p. m.-On Saturday at midnight the Valikolutsk regiment moved out of its position north of Shakhe to capture the village of Fishinpu. The Russians crept up quietly and then charged with the bayonet, clearing out the Japanese at the south end of the village. But at the other end stood a Buddhist temple, which the Japanese had converted into a fortress. They dug a deep trench around its stone walls and surrounded them with wire entanglements, making it impossible to storm the temple, so the Russians brought up artillery under cover of the darkness and tried to breach the walls at a distance of 800 paces, but the shells proved ineffective, and, unfortunately, not all the corps were provided with field mortars, with which they could have quickly converted the Therefore the Rustemple into ruins. sians were forced to leave the Japanese in possession of the temple, and during the whole of yesterday the Russians held onehalf of the village and the Japanese the other half. A pool of water in the village square separated the combatants, forming a sort of neutral lake. The Russian and Japanese soldiers occupied neighboring buts and from the shelter of the earthen walls of the Chinese court yards they hurled abuses and jokes at each other, to the accompaniment of occasional rifle bullets when anyons was rash enough to show his head

The village of Lamuting, on the south ide of the Shakhe river and slightly east of the railroad, was simultaneously occupled by Russians and Japanese. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian offensive operations were crowned with suc cess and the Russian right moved forward to the village of Wuchang, which was carried by a brilliant assault against termined resistance, the Japanese finally

abandoning it with heavy loss. At 5 o'clock the Russians occupied th village of Chenlianpu, which lies almost parallel with Linchingu, on the north side of the Shakhe river and to the westware of where it bends south. This concluded the fighting at the Shakhe river Sunday. It is expected that night attacks will fol-

low today and tomorrow. Owing to the capture of Chenlianpu by the Russians the Japanese will be compelled to finally evuate Linchingu, which is of the greatest importance to the Russians, as its possession will enable them to roll up the Japanese left and go to the help of the Russian center by enflidating the Japanese flank.

The weather today is warm and clear, but it grew suddenly cold this afternoon. The fighting ceased entirely at nightfall everything was wrapped in darkness and under a black, starless sky the Russian soldlers brought up their suppers from the field kitchens to the trenches, while over the Japanese positions hovered great flocks

ORDER TO RETREAT STOPS ATTACK

German War Correspondent Tells of Conditions on Eighth Day. BERLIN, Oct. 17.—11:51 a. m.—Colonel Gaedke, the war corerspondent of the

Tageblatt, telegraphs from Mukden that then he left the battlefield yesterday at 3:30 p. m. a general engagement was in progress, which was not yet decisive, although not unfavorable for the Russians The battle opened at 7 o'clock in the morning twelve miles south of Mukden. At about 2 p. m. he heard heavy artillery firing in the mountains eastward, where be understood General Stackelberg was attacking the Japanese right. An immense number of wounded were arriving at Mukden. On this, the eighth day of the fighting, the weather was fine.

Colonel Gaedke sent another dispatch dated Saturday, which was detained at St. Petersburg, describing the operations on the Russian right, which he accompanied. He says that after four days' hard fighting, with heavy losses, the Russians had reached a point at the base of the precipitous heights of Tumin pass, which was occupled by Japanese. The Russians Were only about 200 to 500 yards distant from the Japanese positions and intended storming them the morning of the 13th, but the order to retreat arrived during the night. The Russians fought with admirable persistence and skill. Their artillery was somewhat greater than that of the Japanese in the number of guns and far superior in effectiveness. The infantry and artil lery co-operated with great success. retreating from the pass the Russian forces got away without firing a shot. The wounded were carried away stretchers. The incessant artillery firing heard from the Russian center and right on the 14th were considerably stronger than the firing at Liao Yang. The Russian losses up to the evening of October 13 were estimated at 15,0%.

Calchas Mail at Shanghai. SHANGHAL Oct. 17 .- Two sacks of mail of the British steamer Calchas have been received here by way of Peking. CHE FOO, Oct. 17.-There is no news from Port Arthur today.

Take Cont for Russians. EMDEN, Germany, Oct: 17 .- Four German steamers are loading coal here for the I Russian fleet.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST Fair and Colder Tuesday. Wednesday

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: four. Deg. 5 a. m..... 57 Hour. Deg. 1 p. m..... 70 2 p. m..... 66 Hour. Hour. 6 a. m..... 54 7 a. m.... 50 3 p. m...... 4 p. m..... 8 s. m..... 56 5 p. m..... 6 p. m..... 0 a. m..... 50 10 n. m..... 68 11 a. m 66 7 p. m 12 m..... 67 8 p. m..... 62 9 p. m..... 61

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION

Outlook More Favorable to Russians with End of Battle Still Far off.

Reports from Russian sources give a more hopeful view of the situation of General stood ready to use his good offices to stop | Kouropatkin's army. That commander has hostilities on a basis honorable to both reoccupied and holds the town of Shakhe, celligerents, but he is estopped from mov- the possession of which for several days was first with one and then with the other until it is assured that both sides to a the Russian left wing, for the safety of controversy of this kind are willing that which there had been much anxiety, are we should act. There has so far been no no later than the night of October 13. It possession of Tumin and Statchoun passes, come to Washington from St. Petersburg important strategic points, but up to the time of the sending of the last dispatch the Japanese were still in possession of the passes. In order that this column may be able to rejoin the main Russian army suggestions in leading English newspapers it is necessary that General Kouropatkin should hold the bridge over the Hun river and the position he now occupies on the Shakhe river. There is no indication that the end of the great battle is at hand. vergence, but are as a rule lower than those given in Sunday's dispatches,

RUSSIANS IN BETTER SPIRITS Couropatkin Holding His Positions on Right and Center.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.-3:15 a, m .-The news of the front tonight is more reassuring, from the Russian standpoint. The situation is still regarded as being critical, but General Kouropatkin is apparently holding the Japanese firmly on his center and right wing, even having recrossed the Shakhe river; and while there are rumors of an extensive Japanese flanking movement on both the east and on the west, there is no evidence that they are

actually occurring. General Kouropatkin's left wing has been heard from. The Associated Press has the first connected account of the four days' fight in front of Tumin and Saitchoun passes, resulting in the final withdrawal of the strong Russian column which had been sent to turn the Japanese right, though General Mistchenko seems to have penetrated a considerable distance inside he Japanese side. The report of the operations of the Russian left wing is still three days old and since that time no news has been received from this column. The situation at this date may be described as follows:

General Kouropatkin has slightly advanced his center, reoccupying Shakhe, outh of the Shakhe river. Directly behind him at a distance of nine miles is the Hun river, and across the bridges spanning this stream the Russians must retire in case they retreat on Mukden. General Kouropatkin must continue to firmly hold his enter and right flank in order to preven the Japanese getting possession of the Hun river bridges. Thus he will cover the withdrawal of his apparently beaten west wing. There is still considerable uncertainty a o the disposition of the left column. Certainly it has not returned to Mukden; whether it is again advancing after its

first withdrawal is not known. It is no longer a question of a Russian Sedan, though all hope of relieving Port Arthur must apparently be abandoned. Little hope is expressed that Kouropatkin will be able to continue to advance.

The four days' fight of the eastern column was of the same desperate character that marked the operations of the center and right wing. A heavy Russian column under such leaders as Ivanoff, Rennenkampff, Garngross and Krondratovitch repeatedly assaulted strongly entrenched Japanese positions on heights commanding the passes. The assaults were largely night work. The cannonade was so furious that it was impossible to advance in the light of day. Finally, on October 13, when the passes had been actually occupied, came the order to withdraw, probably owing to a critical position at other parts of the front. Here the story of the operations of the eastern wings of the Russian army ends.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky has been appointed adjutant to the emperor. General Grippenberg, who has arrived at St. Petersburg, will go to the front ten days hence, to assume the command of the second Manchurian army.

RUSSIANS ARE STILL PESSIMISTIC Better Tone of News From Front

Having Little Effect.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.-4:13 p. m.-Despite the feeling of bitter disappointment over the failure of the Russian offensive and the complete miscarriage of General Kouropatkin's plans, the battle continues and his defeat does not appear to be so crushing and disastrous as the Tokio telegrams led the Russian public to suppose. While the tales of death and slaughter have plunged the nation into grief, and the exact situation of Kouropatkin's army, especially the left, is not clear, but probably must be regarded as critical, it is evident that the wild stories of a rout and of the cutting off of a whole corps, etc., are baseless. Kouropakin is still doggedly trying admiration for the heroic figure of the Russian commander personally directing the the latest official dispatches almost revive the hope that he does not consider the battie to be irretrievably lost, as he has personally launched attack after attack against the strong Japanese position on Lone Tree hill, south of Shakhe, at last carrying it by storm and obtaining some revenge for the loss of the Third artillery brigade by capturing eleven field pieces and one machine gun. But whether this offensiveness of Kouropatkin was forced in order to extricate his flanks is not revealed, the War office affirming that it is unable to communicate precise information regarding what is occurring on the left. Everything proves that not since the time of the ancients, and certainly not within 100 years, has the world witnessed such

the War office contends that the Tokio reports are exaggerated. Nevertheless, a official dispatches, however, the public continues pessimistic, notwithstanding the appeals of the newspapers hot to despair, Vremya boldly announcing in its issue of today that the battle is not yet

desperate fighting.

to Russia

Latest News from Battle Slightly Favorable te Men Under Kouropatkin.

JAPANESE DRIVEN FROM LONE TREE HILL

Its Possession Enables Csar's Men to Enfilade Trenches to Right and Left.

JAPANESE REPORT CAPTURE OF GUNS

Tokio Hears That Army Under General Oyama Continues to Advance.

LATE REPORTS SHOW RESULT IN DOUBT

ing Russians and Mukden Says That Europeans Are Making Progress.

General Oku Tells of Shelling Retreat-

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17 .- (New York Herald Cablegram-Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The high strung activity of the people regarding the war news still finds relief in official dispatches that are masterpieces of vagueness.

It is officially admitted that the Russian left wing was hard hit. The only comforting news is an item published this evening announcing the capture of Lone Tree hill, just north of the Shakhe river, from which the Japanese, after terrible fighting, were disledged, teaving eleven guns, one of them a gatling.

A private dispatch has been received describing the flerceness of the fighting at this point. The Sixth company of the Twenty-third Siberian regiment, which first made the attack, lost five out of six officers and almost every man, the commanding officer gallantly leaping a redoubt, was holsted upon the bayonets of the Japanese and thrown back, rolling down hill.

General Kouropatkin has been at the front several times. He is described as calmly conducting the operations while shells were bursting around him, Admiral Alexieff, upon hearing sounds of approaching firing, ordered a special train

peating his flight from Mukden, when he heard that Liao Yang was taken. The Red Cross detachment has been ordered to proceed at once to Sacharin. General Linevitch is taking measures to

and hastily retired to Harbin, thus re-

give the Japanese a warm reception upon their proposed visit there. A rumor was circulated around the city tonight that General Kuroki had been

captured. Lone Tree Hill Taken. The corps of Generals Meyendorff and Zaroubaieff bore the brunt of the fighting Saturday and Sunday at the Russian

center. A high official of the general staff informed the Associated Press that the Russians still hold Fengtiapu, a mile northeast of the point where the Mukden-Bentsiaputze road crosses the Shakhe river, and they are holding command of the road from Bentslaputze to Fushun. The officer declares that there was nothing except skirmishing on the Russian right and left wings throughout October 15. The fighting which began yesterday was concluded at 8 o'clock this morning, with the capture of Lone Tree hill, the importance of which, it is explained, was due to the fact that the Japanese therefrom were able to pour an enfilading fire upon the Russians posted east and west along the

Shakhe river. The Japanese fully appreciated its value, promptly mounting heavy guns upon the hill, of which the Russians captured twelve. The others were removed. The possession of Lone Tree hill will now enable the Russians in turn to enfliade the Japaness trenches right and left of the hill. An effort on the part of the Japanese to recapture the hill is expected, as reinforcements are seen moving from the other side of the railroad, ostensibly for this purpose. It is not improbable that the Japanese will require some time to dispose their troops and concentrate for the attack.

While to this hour there has not been any further news today, the officer referred to thinks it probable that a lull in the fighting has occurred, since both sides are terribly exhausted. The War office is keenly watching for any evidence of a wide flanking movement

from the east with the object of compell-

ing Kouropatkin to withdraw toward Mukden, but as yet there is no sign of it, Japanese Forced to Pall Back. MUKDEN, Oct. 17.-1:30 p. m.-The Russian forces at 11 o'clock this forenoon penetrated the Japanese center and it is reported captured eleven or thirteen guns and 150 prisoners east of the railway. At

another point during the day the Siberian regiments took twenty-four guns. The Russian operations today have been quite successful. The Japanese, after a terrifically stubborn resistance, were comto stem the tide, and there is nothing but pelled to retire along their whole line, losing heavily. All the trenches carried by the Russians were filled with the Japanese fight to save his battered legions. Indeed, dead. In one not very large trench there were counted 600 corpses of Japanese. In spite of their losses, the Japanese were undaunted. They have brought up siego guns and have left no stone unturned to retain the mastery of the situation. Every step the Russians have pushed forward today has been in the face of a superb resistance that has cost the Russians dear. The Japanese seem to be willing to fight

until they are annihilated. Tomorrow will be the tenth day of the battle.

Japa Continue to Advance, TOKIO, Oct. 17,-Noon-It is reported here that Major Takashima's battalion captured fourteen guns at Sanchiatzu on October 16. This makes a total of thirty-four guns captured by General Nodzu's center

The slaughter doubtless is appalling, but army since October 14. Noon-It is reported from reliable private sources that the Japanese are continuing war correspondent telegraphs under yester- their advance and that they have occupied day's date that 22,000 wounded had passed additional positions south of the Shakhe through Mukden on their way north, not counting many from the eastern wing, who at noon yesterday, dislodging four or five went through from Fushun direct to Tie battalions of Russian infantry and several batteries of artillery, and crushingly repulsing a subsequent counter-attack. Artillery from the center and infantry from the left army are harrassing the Russian

retreat. General Oku has attacked the main