

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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JUNE CIRCULATION: W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily St. Louis Republic printed and mailed during the month of June, 1906, in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for each day from 1 to 30, showing circulation numbers and a total for the month of 2,494,335.

Net number distributed 2,453,755. Average daily distribution 81,791.

Also said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies of the St. Louis Republic printed and mailed during the month of June was 8.9 per cent.

W. B. Carr, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1907.

MORE READING-ROOMS: One recommendation in the annual report of the Librarian of St. Louis's Public Library, Mr. Frederick Crunden, should call forth the best efforts of the library authorities to bring about its realization.

There should be distributed throughout the city, says Mr. Crunden, at least twenty branches with reading-rooms open every evening supplied with the best of the popular periodicals. The Scientific American, for instance, is issued thousands of times annually in our reading-rooms. If we had twenty copies in twenty reading-rooms each would doubtless reach many hundreds of readers who are unable to travel miles to reach the only public reading-room in the city.

St. Louis's Public Library exercises almost as extended an educational and cultivating influence as the St. Louis Public Schools. The fact that the library issue for home use last year, according to the Librarian's report, was 707,823 shows its influence.

A number of reading-rooms placed in sections of the city where there is a lack of book facilities would enormously increase the usefulness of the institution.

WILL REVIVE: The discovery by City Chemist Telehmann, that the widely circulated analyses of the water of the Illinois River made by the Northwestern University do not extend beyond the time of opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal, warrant his reiteration that the safe course for St. Louis is now and always will be to boil or filter their water before using it for domestic purposes.

St. Louis succeeded in proximately tracing one epidemic of typhoid fever to drinking water, and the assertion is justified that St. Louis will continue to suspect its water and to apprehend a prevalence of typhoid fever whenever the river falls to a low stage.

These undoubted facts coupled with the unsightliness of St. Louis's drinking water were at the bottom of the filter crusade in which many strong associations in St. Louis participated and which the House of Delegates blocked peremptorily.

Such a temporary setback cannot remove the desire of St. Louisans for a filter plant which will supply clear water above suspicion as to its purity. No matter what chemists, bacteriologists and analysts find and report, St. Louisans will still deplore the water's unsightliness. The filter movement will keep reviving until the filter system is built. If the present Municipal Assembly, because of the activity of Meramec Springs or private filter promoters, will not push plans for a filter plant, another Assembly will do the work.

HANNA TO THE LIFE: Within two minutes after Boss Hanna took personal charge of the Eastern campaign headquarters of the Republican party in New York City, National Committee man Brookler felt the typical Hanna influence and passed over to the Boss Connecticut's opening contribution to the Republican slush fund of 1906.

It was a check of five figures, and Hanna's face beamed with satisfaction as he noted this fact. "Well," he exclaimed, fingering the boodle lovingly; "that gives us a mighty good start in the East." And National Treasurer Bliss, who are told, was profuse in his gratitude, and under the stimulating effect of this quick sight of money the opening day of the Republican party's campaign in the East was a golden day.

Up to the present, legislation has always aimed at limiting a load to the seating capacity of the car. Such a law

figures. That is what stands to the Syndicate Boss in the place of principles—a slush fund check of generous proportions. He hasn't much faith in principles, this master-spirit of an American President, but he believes in his soul that money talks straightly and irresistibly to the hearts of all men. He is willing to let poor men and dreamers rave about the principles involved in a campaign—what he wants in that campaign is money and plenty of it.

It was a fine morning when Hanna thus dominated the opening gathering of Republican managers in what is described as "the Maroon Palace" of New York—the Metropolitan Life Insurance building. "We are after votes now," he told his fellow-campaigners, still ignoring the Connecticut check glaucously. And the words and the action were linked together in perfect harmony. Hanna, with a big check in his hand, is after votes in the only way he believes votes may be secured. The New York picture is true to the life.

PUNISHMENT DEMANDED.

It is not at all probable that the many Republicans in Indiana who join with ex-President Harrison in unqualified condemnation of the imperial spirit which dictated the passage of the infamous Porto Rican tariff bill will be able to render enthusiastic service to the un-American administration responsible for that sin against the Constitution.

To the minds of these Republicans the cat of Empire headed by Mark Hanna and Mr. McKinley does not stand for the Republican party proper. It stands instead for the most dangerous element possible in a free Republic—an element composed of men in power who seek to strengthen their hold on power by establishing a forceful centralized Government that shall ignore and override the will of the people.

Unless the significance of current developments is misreading this rebuke and punishment will be duly administered in November. The great majority of Americans love the old Republic and its underlying principles of liberty and justice better than they love any political party. It is these Americans who will properly attend to the public servants responsible for the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill, a shame and a menace to the American Republic.

STUDY UP THE MAP.

When we pay to Spain the \$100,000 necessary to the purchase of the two midland islands of Cibutu and Gagayon, which will complete our "ownership" of the Philippine Archipelago, the outlay will represent the cost of ignorance and undue haste in a transaction of Empire.

It would have been supposed, inasmuch as it was the intention of the McKinley imperialists to buy from Spain the "right" to govern by force the people of all the Philippines, that they would have made sure of a bill of sale properly comprehensive in this respect before paying down the \$200,000,000 which transformed the Philippine war for freedom from a revolt against Spain to a revolt against the United States.

But the American Peace Commission appointed by Mr. McKinley seems to have lacked the coolness and accuracy of knowledge so indispensable to your truly successful land-grabber, of their own accord its members drew a line defining the boundaries of their imperial purchase from Spain, and just outside that line—little Cibutu being but four miles distant—lay those two islands which we must now acquire at an additional expense of money and of reputation as an Empire that doesn't really know the Empire business. It isn't Spain's fault; she was entirely willing to do the right thing, but of course she wasn't going out of her way to gather up stray islands for us. That was our lookout.

If the American people decide to retain Imperialist McKinley at the head of Government that great conqueror would more thoroughly learn the first lesson of conquest. A land-grabbing Empire which professes to go free-booting all round the world should surely know the map of the world. It's as simple as well as expensive to have to pay twice for islands simply because you were ignorant of their existence. Business is business—and nothing is more so than the Empire business.

OVERCROWDED CARS.

An engineer who has reported for Engineering News the street railway accident at Tacoma, Wash., in which forty-nine were killed and fifty-three injured attracts attention to the need for State or city laws regulating the maximum load which street cars may carry. The car in Tacoma jumped the track at a curve and overturned, burying the passengers under the trucks and motors.

"The car was very seriously overloaded," says the engineer, "there having been about 125 men, women and children aboard. As the normal seating capacity was but forty and the car was designed for a live load of five tons only, this excessive load caused the car to pound and settled it down so far on the trucks that the brakes failed to take a proper grip on the wheels and all the machinery was more or less displaced. Moreover, the excess number of sixty to seventy persons were hanging on the straps and bars in the roof of the car and swinging, pendulum like, as the car ran around the frequent curves.

In a rushing American city like St. Louis would undoubtedly work a hardship on passengers during certain hours of the day. Passengers would greatly prefer standing and hanging by a strap to waiting for an indefinite period for a car that had a vacant seat. Even if the cars were run at intervals of a few seconds an extended period would elapse sometimes before a passenger could get a seat.

This course has hitherto proved the undoing of legislation to limit street car loads. The accident at Tacoma, however, shows distinctly that structural limitations to the capacity of a street car may be lower than the physical limitations of space.

CHLOROFORM IN CRIME.

Years and years before the opening of the Christian era Aristotle wrote out a list of considerable length containing the fallacies which received a religious endorsement from the people without possessing the least foundation in fact.

Most of these fallacies seem peculiar in the light which nineteen centuries have shed. For instance, one of these fallacies, "That a hair from a horse's tail immersed for some time in water changes into a snake," would hardly rise to the dignity of a fallacy at the present time. Other popular errors have, however, risen to fill the void.

That burglars frequently use chloroform in their work appears to be a popular impression. It appears continually in police reports of burglaries. The patrolman who reports the happening characterizes and voices the suspicion that "the members of the family were chloroformed while the burglars worked."

No police or detective official has as yet outlined the precise way in which the volatile liquid is applied in such cases. Those who have observed the method of its application in surgery to produce anaesthesia—placing a cone of paper filled with chloroform-saturated cotton over the mouth and nose of the patient—will have observed the large amount of time required to produce unconsciousness and the desperate struggles of the subject for a breath of air while the anaesthetization is going on. It is certain that no burglar has ever applied the drug to a victim in this way.

It is equally certain that to put the drug on a sleeping person would be likely to awaken him by the rapid evaporation of the drug, in the surface to which it is applied.

To fill the air-space of two or three sleeping apartments with the vapor of the drug would be impossible in summer when the windows and doors are open, and even in winter in a close room it would require a larger quantity of the drug than a burglar could carry and care to give to that portion of his work.

It is safe advice, if you are planning a burglary, to leave chloroform out of your calculations.

The Council Committee investigating the Supply Department has yet failed to report, and St. Louisans will have to wait awhile longer before forming an opinion as to how Councilman Carroll became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Along about November the Globe-Democrat was wishing that it had been a great and snappy American newspaper to deserve the glory attaching to The Republic editorial mistakenly credited to its columns.

Dockery stands on his public record in asking for the votes of Missourians. Flory dodges the consolidated great railway issue even while making speeches from the stage of his friend Baumhoff's Delmar Garden.

A general custom following the example of the woman who sued the little man's estate after his death would throw an additional discomfort around the bachelor's deathbed.

SPECULATIONS ON COMING ELECTION.

Figures Showing the Decisive Part to Be Played by the German-American Vote.

BATTLE IN MIDDLE STATES.

Issue of Imperialism Expected to Turn Pivotal Section to Democracy—Small Changes Will Elect Bryan.

Washington, July 29.—The result of the presidential election next year may hinge upon the States of the Middle West, several of the sparsely settled transatlantic Commonwealths, and Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Kentucky.

In 1906, McKinley carried all the States in question which lie this side of the Mississippi River of the transatlantic States which are to figure prominently in 1908. Bryan carried four years ago the following: South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, with a total of 21 electoral votes. He was forty-eight electoral votes short of the number necessary to elect.

It is contended by Democratic managers that the transatlantic States carried by Bryan four years ago, with the single exception of Washington, are safe for him this year.

This fact, as well as the new issues which have come into the picture since the last election, makes the Middle West and the two of the Eastern States the battle-ground of the campaign.

Since the former Democratic States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are conceded to the Republicans by most of the Democratic managers, the parties are to line up for a struggle in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware.

The first six of these States contain a large German-American population, and it is through the issue of imperialism, to reverse the decisive Republican majorities which these States gave in 1904.

It is the confident claim of the Democracy that the German-Americans, who were so united for McKinley four years ago, are being split up by the thousands for Bryan, because they object to the imperialistic tendencies of the present administration. That, understanding the free silver question, asleep at least for a long time, the Germans have no fear of danger to the existing gold standard, and are ready to modify their opposition to imperialism and republicanism.

The Republicans do not admit that they are in great danger of losing German-American votes. They are confident that there is considerable dissatisfaction among them. In this view of the case, it is interesting to investigate the strength of the German-American vote in the debatable States.

Unfortunately, the twelfth census will not be completed in time to give exact figures with regard to the distribution of the German-American population. The figures of the eleventh census, however, give some basis for estimates. The German-American population in the United States, according to the eleventh census, was 2,748,000. There were 1,466,000 natives of German-born parents in the country 6,818,641 in 1900. In the battle-ground States, the figures are: Illinois, 268,181; Indiana, 301,751; Michigan, 316,721; Minnesota, 228,000; Missouri, 195,000; Nebraska, 162,672; Kentucky, 102,221; Kansas, 124,658.

Where Their Vote Is Strong.

According to present estimates of population there are 2,748,000 people. If the increase among the German-Americans has been as much as 29 per cent, and this is a conservative estimate, the German-American population in the above-mentioned States is about as follows: Ohio, 86,000; Indiana, 121,000; Illinois, 268,181; Michigan, 316,721; Minnesota, 228,000; Missouri, 195,000; Nebraska, 162,672; Kentucky, 102,221; Kansas, 124,658.

From these figures it is not difficult to estimate approximately the German-American vote in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Kansas. The total number of German-American voters in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Kansas is estimated to be 1,466,000.

BURNED HER EYES OUT.

Little Girl Poured a Bottle of Carbolic Acid on Her Head.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Sycamore, Ill., July 23.—A frightful accident occurred a few miles west of here today which will deprive a little girl of her eyesight, and, in all probability, her life. She is the youngest daughter of Henry Carter, an American farmer, who was playing in the barn when they found a bottle of carbolic acid.

Up to the present the Chinese appear to have had a complete monopoly of the secret service in their country.



MRS. ROBERT FREDERICK HOBBS, Who was until Friday Miss Jessie Mackaye, the comic opera soubrette, who has achieved considerable success in the last two seasons. She formerly lived in St. Louis.

GRAND OPERA OUT OF DOORS—STAGE NOTES.

Not many times, out of doors or in, will you hear the "Tempest in My Heart" sung as well as Mr. Hirschaw is singing it at Ulysse's Cave this week. "Trovatore," with its wealth of famous melody, is a big undertaking for your summer garden manager, but Mr. McNeary is doing well with it.

THE DEAD. EDWARD SULLIVAN, aged 27 of Bridgeport, Conn., porter of the canvas car, who died from internal hemorrhage after reaching the hospital.

THE INJURED. HENRY EASTMAN (nickname Nash), aged 24, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the passengers of the Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show train, suffered a severe collision near Milwaukee Junction shortly before daylight today, resulting in the smashing of a show employee's sleeping car containing some forty sleeping inmates. One of the latter is dead and nine others are in Detroit hospitals suffering from more or less serious injuries.

Summer Entertainment. Large audiences were entertained at Mannan Park at the outdoor concert given by the Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. The program was most pleasing and the music was given in a most pleasing manner. The two performances were given in a most pleasing manner. The two performances were given in a most pleasing manner.

Central Labor Union Meets. A special executive meeting of the Central Labor Union was held at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday afternoon in response to a call issued by President Dave Keyling at the request of the Executive Committee of the railway employees' union, which desired to present a plan for securing a franchise for a system of street railways.

CARTHAGE MINING NEWS.

Find of Good Coal and Splendid Output of Ore at Pleasant Valley. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Carthage, Mo., July 25.—Mining operators are feeling the effects of a slight rise in the markets and are preparing to push work everywhere. At the new diggings east of Carthage a find of good coal is a welcome surprise there being a three-foot vein. How far it extends is not yet determined.

NICARAGUA RECONSIDERS.

Will Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., July 25.—The Nicaraguan Government has reconsidered its decision not to exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, and commissioners will be appointed to represent Nicaragua.

ALABAMA EDITORS DEPART.

Pleased With the Reception They Received Here. The members of the Alabama Press Association departed last night over the Mobile and Ohio Railway for Birmingham, where the party will disperse to their homes after a "party day" tonic of the Northern cities. The party is in charge of J. A. Roundtree of Birmingham. It will arrive at Birmingham at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

'NO REFLECTION' SAYS MRS. LOGAN.

Explains What She Meant in Criticism of Mrs. Potter Palmer's Appointment.

GOVERNMENT'S POOR TASTE.

France Objected to a Woman Commissioner to the Exposition—Her Interview Was Not Personal, but Misquoted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, July 29.—Mrs. John A. Logan, who has just returned from Chicago, says it was only by deliberate misrepresentation that any of her remarks regarding the Paris Exposition could have been made to appear in any respect to reflect upon Mrs. Potter Palmer.

"Between myself and Mrs. Potter Palmer," she said, "there is and always has existed the best of friendship. It was never in my mind a question as to the personality of one selected for the position of woman commissioner to the exposition, but wholly and altogether a question of good taste upon the part of the United States Government in sending any woman at all after the objection to this plan expressed by the French Government.

"No other nation, in the face of this thoroughly well-known objection of France, asked for any such concession made as was made in the United States. The argument brought forward that this because America leads the world in the advancement of woman does not enter into the discussion in reality, because at no time or in any way has this been the motive for that persistent appointment of a woman commissioner.

"Every one knows there has been no woman's department in the exposition, as was the case with our World's Fair. There has been no woman's exhibition, and none of which Americans can well feel proud from women, but the awards to those selected ones have been made exclusively upon the basis of their work. No woman commissioner could have in any way influenced these awards.

"The statement that, under such circumstances, it surprised me that Mrs. Potter Palmer should have desired the appointment was not intended as a personal reflection upon her. My criticism had wholly to do with the questionable good taste of the United States Government in its action throughout in this matter.

"In the account called to my attention, and upon which I was interviewed, my words were given a purely personal character which neither had nor were intended to have. My criticism was entirely upon the question of the government's action upon Ambassador and Mrs. Porter, who are my personal friends.

"The object of my trip abroad was to inspect the Exposition, and I was not in receipt in Paris, adds that she does not, of course, know what my reception was. Now, the inference of such a remark is unmistakable and giving direction.

"When I went to the exposition it was in the quietest manner imaginable. It was with no idea of either seeking or availing myself of any social or official recognition. Since the tragic death of my son, I have never felt the slightest inclination for not taken part in anything of this nature. I did not even call upon Mrs. Porter, who was upon Ambassador and Mrs. Porter, who are my personal friends.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Four Branches of Service at Camp Lincoln. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, Ill., July 23.—Before noon today an assortment of troops, representing four branches of the Illinois National Guard service, were installed in camp for the week's tour of duty. Colonel Young, who by virtue of his rank, is in command of the Cavalry, recently accepted a position on the left of the Signal Corps, directly in the center of the camp. The Artillery Battalion, composed of the two battalions, A of Danville and B of Galesburg, is on the extreme left of the line, and has by far the prettiest location in the camp.

The pitching of the camp was done by the members of the Cavalry, and they are to be commended for their excellent pitching. The number of men in camp this week will be much smaller than during the previous weeks of the campaign, and the mounted band, which has been so successful in its work, will be much smaller than during the previous weeks of the campaign, and the mounted band, which has been so successful in its work, will be much smaller than during the previous weeks of the campaign.

Lightning Killed Railroad Officer.

Little Rock, Ark., July 29.—During a severe storm this afternoon, James P. Fitzgerald, paymaster and chief clerk in the auditor's office of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Prayer Answered Too Black.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Topeka, Kas., July 29.—Editor Black of Syracuse reports a remarkable incident at Ulysse, Friday night. Reverend Mr. Johnson fervently prayed for rain that the farmers' crops might be saved. The prayer was answered by a downpour which kept the congregation in the schoolhouse until daylight Saturday morning.

Artesian Wells on Texas Ranges.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Corpus Christi, Tex., July 28.—Since an abundance of pure artesian water has been struck on the King Ranch, many other wells are being sunk by Southwestern stockmen. Six of these wells being near Corpus Christi. Thousands of cattle are being interested in the project, and, if successful, the wells will be of incalculable benefit to stockmen.