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BUSINESS CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Rows include 1 Sunday, 2 Monday, 3 Tuesday, 4 Wednesday, 5 Thursday, 6 Friday, 7 Saturday, 8 Sunday, 9 Monday, 10 Tuesday, 11 Wednesday, 12 Thursday, 13 Friday, 14 Saturday, 15 Sunday, 16 Monday, 17 Tuesday, 18 Wednesday, 19 Thursday, 20 Friday, 21 Saturday, 22 Sunday, 23 Monday, 24 Tuesday, 25 Wednesday, 26 Thursday, 27 Friday, 28 Saturday, 29 Sunday, 30 Monday, 31 Tuesday.

Total for the month, 2,687,555. Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 6,435. Net number distributed, 2,642,100. Average daily distribution, 85,229.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of July was 8.8 per cent.

W. B. Carr, J. P. Farish, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1901.

WHAT HE COULD DO.

What could Bryan do to end the Philippine insurrection more than McKinley is doing? It is frequently asked and the addition follows close. The United States has got the Philippines and has got to keep them. We can't let go.

In his speech of acceptance Bryan answered this question in a way that makes argument on the other side impossible. There is no hesitation, no doubt, no equivocation in that answer. "I will call an extra session of Congress to declare the policy of the United States to give the Filipinos first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from interference by any other nation."

This is the policy outlined in the Democratic platform. The object of the Philippine insurrection, the only object, is to gain independence for the Filipinos. The promise of independence will end the insurrection at once by removing its cause. There will be no "flag furling," no "surrender of American principles," no "base yielding" in such a course, as those heated with their taste of Empire are wont to declare. Such a course will be a return to the American principle of freedom and liberty for all men, from which no departure should ever have been made. It will not be "flag furling." The American flag will wave more proudly that it waves for none but freemen. There will be no confession of weakness. The nation which in a few months brought a first-class Power to supplant knees can lose no prestige nor admit defeat by giving a weaker nation its rights.

Such a policy will not only show the nations of the earth the stuff of which Americans are made, but it will give an example which will do more for the preservation of the peace of the earth than Hague peace conferences and ironclad treaties.

TRY FORBEARANCE.

Correspondent McCutcheon's recent letter from Manila, describing conditions in the Philippines, contains no warrant for a belief that the native insurrection against American rule has been suppressed or that the Filipinos are any more disposed toward an acceptance of American sovereignty than they were toward submission to Spanish oppression.

This spirit of national hostility to the United States Government places many difficulties in the way of the civil administration to be inaugurated in the Philippines by the Taft Commission, beginning September 1 next. Native co-operation in the work mapped out for the commission will be difficult, indeed, if native suspicion and hatred of Americans continue to animate the native mind.

Heretofore, however, the work to be done by us in the Philippines was of a nature to prevent the development of a friendly spirit toward Americans. It was necessary to assert American control, inasmuch as we were responsible to the world for the maintenance of law and order in a territory over which our flag floated. A military occupation of the Philippines and a campaign against the rebels were demanded for the attainment of this end. The Taft Commission will begin its labors under the handicap of the spirit aroused by this necessity.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the American attempt to institute a civil government in the Philippines, granting some degree of home rule to the people, shall develop more satisfactory conditions. The Taft Commission can well afford to do all possible under its instructions to reassure the Filipinos of the American desire to deal kindly and fairly with them. Until the present policy of this Government has been finally decided upon the Filipinos can well afford to act with the Taft Commission in good faith. A stable and fair

bearing administration of Filipino affairs, with hoodlums and carpetbaggers rigorously barred from office, may yet do more toward maintaining tranquillity than could ever be accomplished by bayonets and bullets.

ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

Probably the most potent influence in causing a steady and notable increase of Mr. Dockery's strength as the Democratic nominee for Governor of Missouri is the certain knowledge that his election will insure to the State a wise and businesslike administration of exceptional safety and foresightfulness.

The tremendous benefit arising from such an administration cannot well be overestimated. It means that through experienced direction brought to bear by Governor Dockery on the State officials in his administration, and on the State Legislature convening during his term of office, the affairs of the State will be managed with the same care, the same attention to detail, the same honesty and conservatism, as would be the affairs of a big business concern.

The handling of the State matters will be carefully and minutely safeguarded, the various State institutions properly looked after, their legitimate development and due service to the community insured, the finances of the State so handled as most surely to guarantee Missouri's continued prosperity and advancement.

This popular confidence in Mr. Dockery's business ability, conservatism and practical statesmanship is based upon his record in public life. He has always been an able, safe and conscientious servant of the people. He has looked faithfully after the interests entrusted to his care, and has shown sound judgment and keen foresight in furthering those interests. He has never been a professional poser or grandstand player. He has been a worker—one of the foremost types of the business man in public life, bringing business methods to bear in the wise management of the people's affairs.

Knowing that the "Dockery record" will be continued with increased public value in the Executive Mansion in Jefferson City, the people of Missouri are heartily supporting Mr. Dockery for the Governorship. The business administration certain to follow his inauguration as Governor is exactly what the people want. It spells prosperity for Missouri and her people, and the further progress of the State to that foremost place in the Union which she has a right to expect under a wise and careful control of her affairs.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED.

The unobstructed passage of the Carroll-Hartmann appropriation bill proves that the "all for salaries" system of managing has been adopted by the municipal administration. With Councilman Carroll at the head of the fiscal committee of the Council and Delegate Hartmann in a similar position in the House of Delegates, the "all for salaries" element is in full control in St. Louis.

Councilman Carroll earned his spurs in the Council by leading the faction composed of Gast, Gaus, Thuner and Krutz, which as regularly as possible voted contrary to the wishes of the people. Delegate Hartmann in the House has the distinction of drawing up the reports on which the filter bill and the Union Market sale bill, both of which measures seemed to be wanted by the people, were defeated.

The retirement of Councilman Hodges from the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee of the Council removed the last barrier in the way of the "all for salaries" element.

A popular demonstration such as proved effective in obtaining action on the lighting bills and in saving the hospital fund can work little good where an appropriation bill in the legislature under consideration. All the people can do in regard to the "all for salaries" method of government is to count the days before the elections next April and to set their minds firmly on placing a reform administration in power at that time.

LOOK INTO THE BOOKS.

Tanner's administration in Illinois is a fit ally for the McKinley administration in the nation. Republican orators and newspapers in 1896 made much of Democratic expenditures for Illinois charities in its last two years of occupancy. Yet the Democratic expenditures were only \$3,074,750. A sum great enough to fix attention to the subject, to be sure. But what a revelation the Republicans present when the last two years of their term show an expenditure of \$4,398,875. Nearly \$1,300,000 in excess of that spent by the Democrats.

And there was no scandal attached to the charitable institutions of Illinois during Governor Altgeld's term of office. Since the advent of the Republicans it might have been expected that if there were any cases of starvation, of poor or insufficient food, or meager clothing or lax attendance the facts would have been bruited over the State. There are reasons for some of the prodigious expenditures of the Republican administration. Governor Tanner's determination to be renominated, or to control the State Convention this year, furnishes probably the most potent one. This was evidenced in padded pay rolls and lavish improvements, necessitating the employment of large numbers of men—voters, creatures of the administration machine. Another reason, no doubt, was the Governor's bold statement that he believed in patronizing his friends for such articles as were needed in the charitable institutions. Little or no respect was paid to the law or precedent for competitive bidding.

More imperative than ever becomes the necessity for the election of Samuel A. Alschuler as Governor of Illinois. Let honest men peep into the books and understand the good and bad that the people may pass judgment.

DOWN WITH DYNAMITERS. Chief of Police Campbell is justified in subordinating for a time other police work to the vital necessity of apprehending the parties guilty of dynamiting street cars and to the maintenance of an unrelaxing vigilance that shall tend to prevent a recurrence of such outrages.

time one or more lives may be sacrificed in attempts to blow up street cars. The willingness to sacrifice life is manifested every time a stick of dynamite is placed on a street railway track.

As a result of this lawlessness the people in two sections of St. Louis are kept in a state of constant terror and the good name of the city suffers grievously before the country at large. The responsibility for a continuance of such conditions must necessarily rest upon the police. It is a confession that the force organized for public protection is not equal to the task. It proclaims the startling truth that lawlessness which does not shrink from murder can exist in St. Louis and the parties guilty of such lawlessness remain undetected and unpunished.

Chief Campbell and his men cannot afford to make such a confession. The people of St. Louis cannot afford to have a final confession of this nature go out to the world. It is incumbent upon the police to leave nothing undone to check dynamiting. It is incumbent upon every good citizen to assist the police in every way possible. The dynamiting of street cars must be stopped. The dynamiters must be apprehended and punished to the full extent of the law.

POWER OF THE EYE.

Telepathy offers an inviting field for real scientific investigation, and the apology which Hiram M. Stanley makes in Science for experimenting in this field is superfluous. "To the physiologist," he says, "it may seem uncalculated for to investigate a manifest absurdity, but it has at least a practical value to explode a common error by direct experiment."

The subject of Mr. Stanley's experiment was the contention of many persons that they can, merely by a steady gaze, affect a person at a distance who is not looking at them and that they are even able to make one sitting in front turn the head in this way. Mr. Stanley tells of his experiment as follows: "I asked a young man, who is very confident of his powers, to sit in a room, to be carefully concealed, and to look through a telescope, placed at a distance of four feet from the hole and directly facing him. To the young man I explained the nature of the experiment and to the effect that he was to be made to direct his eyes at the subject of the experiment."

The human eye has always been credited with extraordinary powers. It could check and hold enthralled willful animals, while the power attributed to it in mesmerism and hypnotism was limited only by the amount of ignorance or credulity which the attributor possessed. It has in this way also been maintained that a steadfast gaze fixed on the center of the closed eyelids of a sleeper would awaken the sleeper with a conviction that he had been killed.

The difficulty with scientists who touch this field of investigation is that they are too ready to accept the explanation "a mere coincidence" for a curious episode which seems to fall in this field. Scientists are too unsympathetic. Their impatience, to be sure, is warranted by the mental attitude of the unscientific in the same field. The unscientific are too ready to accept as strange, supernatural and unaccountable happenings which merit scientific scrutiny. They incline to magnify and amplify such happenings, so that their testimony becomes valueless. They become partisan on their side of the question.

In experiments in natural philosophy it has always been attention to apparently trifling matters that produced great results. Had the experimenter who first observed the minute dark lines in the solar spectrum—on which the whole science of spectroscopy is based, which enables scientists to tell the composition of celestial bodies—passed them over as "a mere coincidence" science would have been a loser on a magnificent scale.

The assertion seems warranted that the minute, painstaking care which has characterized scientific investigation in inanimate or the lower animate fields has been to a deplorable extent wanting in the higher psychological fields.

It will be the heralding voice of Triumphant Democracy that is heard at the Sedalia rally which is to open the Democratic campaign in this State on August 21. And that's our old friend, Vox Populi.

For further details of the alleged friendliness to imperialism of German-American voters the Globe-Democrat is respectfully referred to Republican Congressman Rodenberg of the East St. Louis district.

CUSHMAN OF WASHINGTON, A SHORT-LIVED REPUBLICAN WIT. TIM CAMPBELL AND HIS READY TONGUE. OHIOANS IN THE SENATE.

BY ALLEN V. COCKRELL. Written for The Republic. If the expected happens and the Democrats carry the State of Washington this fall, it will mean the retirement from the House of a gentleman, who, in the short space of one congressional term, has compelled the Honorable John Allen of Tupelo, Miss., to look to his laurels, and himself acquired the distinction of being the Republican wit of the body. This comparatively unknown genius is Francis W. Cushman of Washington, the successor of James Hamilton Lewis. Cushman is of the Abe Lincoln style of architecture, with the face and torso of Alexander H. Stephens. He is tall and lank and walks with a loose-jointed motion. In manner he is plain and unassuming and appears perfectly at home on the floor of the House. His voice is harsh and inclined to shrillness, and although he lacks the marvelous redundancy of adjectives so characteristic of Lewis, his language is so quaint and original that it would attract attention anywhere. Fairly bubbling over with humor, and with a keen wit and acute sense of the ridiculous, it is no wonder that he tells a story in a delightful fashion and a manner peculiarly his own. Cushman's legs, according to his own statement, and his veracity has been thus far unquestioned, and so thin that he often has been arrested for being without visible means of support. Another quaint expression is that he was once so poverty-stricken that he sewed buckshot in his summer coat to make it heavy enough for winter. He is full of original sayings and utters them in a spontaneous, unconscious way, in the phrase of the Englishman, "I know I know."

Cushman was born in Iowa, and entered active business as a section hand on a railroad before he was 16 years old. Soon after he migrated to Wyoming, where he lived alone for five years. He found employment successively as cowboy, ranchman, lumberman, school teacher and lawyer. Such a stirring past, borne out by his general physical make-up, made his appearance in the House heralded as a newspaper event. As his State is without definite congressional limits he is put down in the directory as a Congressman-at-Large. Straightway the old story of the Congressmen-at-Large was credited to him. This story was told on the first Congressmen-at-Large, and is, accordingly, almost as old as the Government itself. It was told of Gadsden, who had served Pennsylvania in the House, off and on, for the past twenty-nine years, with such disgusting frequency that the gentleman's standing reward for the names of the Congressmen-at-Large was Cushman was reminded of the story in this wise. He was approaching a place where he was to speak and stopped at a

house on the outskirts of the town to get a drink of water. The farmer's wife stood at the well. "What is the political sentiment around here, asked Cushman. "I dunno," said the woman. "I don't go to political meetings. They say there is a Congressman at large, and I think the best thing for me to do is to say at home." Cushman made speech during the debate on the gold standard bill which gave

speaking Irishman, possessing a rather daring disregard of English, and English never and anon adding to the amusement or edification of the public. Perhaps the first definition which gave him favorable notice was his quaint "A virgin forest is a place where the hand of man has never set a foot." This was quickly followed by an entirely new explanation of a famous German offense.

One of his faithful followers, who had been laboriously reading the daily paper, suddenly looked up. "Tim, twot is that new-fangled crime in Germany they call 'leave-majesty'?" "Leave-majesty, Pat," replied the leader, condescendingly, "is a foreign crime, and is taking the lease of a house without the Majesty's consent." The expression, however, which gave Tim more fame than all others put together was uttered during the course of a debate on the floor of the House. Two members from different parts of the country, although ordinarily the best of friends, were one day amusing the House with an old-time "rough-and-tumble" debate over a very momentous constitutional question. As the discussion progressed and the air began to crackle with the fire and warmth of the flashing retorts, Tim began to get uneasy, for the gentlemen were both his friends. Finally, when the two belligerents seemed about to lose their patience and command of language to look around for handy interstices, Tim jumped into the fray and delivered himself in picturesque manner. "Gintlemen," he exclaimed, somewhat warmly, "twot are ye tryin' to do to each other. Fly, in the name of goodness, twot's the Constitution between friends!" "Leave-majesty, Pat," replied the leader, condescendingly, "is a foreign crime, and is taking the lease of a house without the Majesty's consent."

The near approach of the presidential election, in which at least two well-known Ohioans hope to take absorbing parts, tends to make necessary the disclosure of the fact that the Buckeye State in the four years' reign of Mark and William has had quite enough of the good things maintained by the people to satisfy almost anybody for all time to come. With cold-blooded directness it must be stated that never in the glorious history of this august country have Ohioans so completely monopolized the public offices as at present. From the lordly executive mansion, wherein "Me and Mack" and Emperor Mark and Prince Willie, peruse the "benevolently assimilated" casualty list from the Pacific colonies with alarming frequency, down through the various departments and the Senate and House to the humblest day laborer in the Capitol, natives of Ohio are

take made in a financial policy could be remedied at the polls at the next general election. For this reason he said many Germans would vote with the Democrats this year, and not indulge in the figurative exhortation advised by the editor of the Westliche Post. A question that is being asked frequently about the capital now is: What has become of Joseph Flory's railroad bike? There was serious talk of inserting in the want columns of the metropolitan dailies a "lost, stray or stolen" ad, until the story published in The Republic the other day told of the whereabouts of the famous quadracycle. The passing of the quadracycle argues that the railroad men didn't take kindly to the picturesque and the spectacular in a candidate for Governor. A peddling campaign was not to their liking, and the Republican State Committee has quickly discovered this. The hippodrome features of Mr. Flory's campaign have accordingly been called off, and the committee has arranged for him to speak at different points as other candidates for the office of chief executive have always done. It is hoped in this manner to veneer Mr. Flory's idea of a gubernatorial campaign. Another feature of Mr. Flory's campaign has very nearly disappeared. Relics of it are, however, still to be seen on bulletin boards and other public places. The Republican candidate for Governor at one time, during his boyhood carried water to a gang of section hands on the Wabash Railroad, back in Indiana. For some reason, Mr. Flory conceived the idea that this was a reason for his being elected Governor of Missouri. Accordingly several thousand cards were struck, upon which was an excellent presentation of this argument. A small boy, supposed to be Flory, is in the act of dispensing aqua pura to a crowd of section hands, artistically arranged around a hand-car. Some people at the capital are mean enough to insinuate that the picture was taken in the Missouri Pacific yards here with a background of Cole County scenery, and that the boy who represents Mr. Flory in the photograph is indigenous to the soil of Missouri, and never saw the "Banks of the Wabash." Some have recently got hold of several of these cards and hawked them around as the "Water Boy of the Wabash,"

and calling special attention to the imaginative delight of the artist in producing it. Chief Justice James B. Gantt has just returned from St. Louis, Mo., and attended an ex-Confederate reunion near St. Louis, in Dent County, and delivered a speech this week to an audience of about 8,000. The Judge was not so much occupied in refuting the truth as in the defensible and telling good war stories that he failed to take a comprehensive survey of the political situation in that quarter of the globe. He reported the Democracy of the Southeast an enthusiastic, harmonious and strong. In many places they are organizing the Democracy by school districts, and in one sparsely settled neighborhood, where a Bryanite had been elected, the Republicans, who never before had scratched their ticket, came forward renouncing their allegiance to the Republican party and declared their intention to vote the Democratic ticket this year. President down to Constable. There are no "Flory Democracies" in the Southeast, nor in the country overrun with Flory Republicans.

I notice that Colonel Flory, in his late speeches, seems anxious to "see the books." He wants the Democratic party to render an account of its stewardship. He would do well to read the annual reports of the State Auditor, which show every dollar that has been paid out, and what it was paid for. The books are open to inspection, and any citizen may obtain certified copies of them. Of course, it is possible that Democratic officials may sometimes make mistakes, supported by affidavits, which way Commissioner should happen to travel on a railway pass or "conductor's permit" and then present to the Governor an account, supported by the truth, of the railway fare, which was never paid out, the Governor would naturally approve the account, and the Auditor would draw a warrant on the Governor for the amount. In such cases the official must rely upon the truth as the official. They cannot assume that Colonel Flory is a perjurer. And yet, who ever heard of Colonel Flory paying railway fare? But he never failed to collect his mileage, which is always required to make oath that he has paid out. The books do not show that Governor Stephens has ever approved an illegal account, nor that Auditor Selbert has ever drawn an illegal warrant. But the railroad Colonel might supplement the testimony of the books if he chose to do so. Will he do it? EDWIN M. WATSON.

FREE NATIONS CANNOT GOVERN SUBJECT PROVINCES. To the Editor of The Republic. In view of the Democratic platform and Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech of acceptance, the following language of the historian Froude seems pertinent. Froude's "Julius Caesar," Chapter I, at the beginning: "To the student of political history, and to the English student above all others, the conversion of the Roman Republic into a military Empire commands a peculiar interest. Notwithstanding many differences, the English and the Romans essentially resemble one another. The early Romans possessed the faculty of self-government beyond any people of whom we have historical knowledge, with the one exception of our own. In virtue of their temporal freedom, and their liberties perished only by the mistress of conquered races, to whom she was unable or unwilling to extend her privileges. If England was similarly supreme; if all rival powers were eclipsed by her, or laid under her feet, the imperial tendencies, which are as strongly marked in us as our love of liberty, might lead us over the same course to the same end. If there be one lesson which history teaches, it is this, that free nations cannot govern subject provinces. If they are unable or unwilling to admit their dependencies to share their own Constitution, the Constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties." C. M. N.

