THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

ATTACHMENT FOR DR. LYMAN'S PROPERTY.

It Follows Failure to Apprehend Him on a Court Order for His Arrest.

OFFICER COULDN'T FIND HIM.

Papers Were Granted on the Representation That Lyman Has Fled or Is Concealing Himself.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 25.—Deputy Sheriffs have been searching for Doctor John Grant Lyman, the prime mover in the International Zinc Company, for several days, having an order for his arrest issued by Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court, but have not been able to find him.

Failing to have the head of Joshua Brown & Co. arrested, Charles F. Stewart, after bringing an action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of $26,550, against Lyman, Charles S. Hartwell and the International Zinc Company, to-day obtained an attachment against Doctor Lyman's property in this State, which was at once placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

The attachment was granted on allegations that Doctor Lyman had departed from the State or keeps himself concealed, with intent to defraud his creditors.

Levied on His Property.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph H. Prendergast sallied out Monday morning with Mr. Levy, after receiving the writ of attachment, to see what of value belonging to the missing Lyman they could lay hands on. First they went to the Stock Exchange and served a copy of the writ on Secretary William McClure, as a means of attaching the $52,000 which Lyman was to get as the proceeds of the sale of his seat on the exchange.

Mr. McClure took the writ impassively and remarked: "I'll turn this over to our attorneys and you will hear from them."

The men then went up to a stable at No. 7 East Twenty-eighth street and examined the doctor's handsome automobile with the idea of attaching it.

About half past 12 o'clock Messrs. Prendergast and Levy arrived at No. 52 Broadway and went to Lyman's office. The Deputy Sheriff took possession of an elegant lounge, an easy chair and other furniture, and, after the other occupants had gone, locked the doors and nailed up his card.

Doctor Lyman and Hartwell, it is alleged, are both members of the firm of Joshua Brown & Co. Mr. Stewart charges that between September 1, 1899, and December 1, 1900, Doctor Lyman and Hartwell, together with others, conspired together for the purpose of advancing the price of the shares of the International Zinc Company by means of false reports of its solvency and earning power, and the extent, nature and value of its property, intending to deceive and mislead the public to induce the purchase of shares at a price far in excess of the true value.

Charges False Representations.

He avers that in December, 1899, by means of false and fraudulent representations made by them to Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., public accountants, a report was issued, purporting to show that between March and October, 1899, Joshua Brown & Co. had received as earnings from the "Free Coinage" mine $450,833, and had expended for operating the mine $16,007.

This report, Mr. Stewart says, was false and was known by Lyman and Hartwell to be false when they had it issued. He paid to Joshua Brown & Co., upon the strength of these representations, $1,550 as the purchase price of 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the International Zinc Company, which he still holds and which he declares are worthless.

Another claim in a suit for $25,000 for services rendered the company was assigned to Mr. Stewart by Julius Leszynsky, who had received certificates for $25,000 worth of stock in the company, which are of little value. As to the services rendered by Mr. Leszynsky, he says, in an affidavit, that between October and November, 1899, Frederick H. Rogers of Missouri called upon him and requested him to assist him, A. C. Foster and J. B. Carmichael, in floating certain mining properties, alleged to be located in Joplin, Mo., and Galena, Kas.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair Tuesday, with somewhat colder in extreme eastern portions; northwest to west winds. Wednesday fair and warmer.

For Illinois—Fair Tuesday; colder in southeast portion; northwesterly winds, brisk on the lake. Wednesday fair.

For Arkansas—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday; winds generally southwesterly. Wednesday fair.

1. Twenty-five Killed in Birmingham Tornado.
   Geo. H. Phillips Again King of Corn Pit.
   Rodenberg Goes on Civil Service Board.
2. Treaty Considered Dangerously Vague.
   Decision Important to Illinois Towns.
   Police to Practice for Pistol Contest.
3. Public Parks as World's Fair Sites.
   Beer Inspection Promises Fight.
   American May Become Black Pope.
   H. Clay Pierce's Steam Yacht.
4. General Sporting News.
   Champion Billiard Match by Telegraph.
   Heidrick and Wallace Did Right.
5. Wells Leads in Poll of the City.
   Chris Schawacker in New Pastures.
   Union Men in Defense of Wells.
   Filley Defends Nesbit Law.
6. Trial May Last for Six Months.
   Freezing Weather Now Predicted.
   Keller Was Not Shot From Ambush.
7. Horse and Mule Receipts Heavy.
   Charter Amendment Bill in Danger.
   Had Garfield for Her Pupil.
8. Editorial.
   The Stage.
   Maryland's New Election Law.
   Yates Friendly to World's Fair.
9. Urges England to Protect Russia.
   Mrs. Nation Makes St. Louis a Visit.
   Inquests on Two Street-Car Victims.
10. Republic Want Ads.
    Birth, Marriages and Deaths.
11. Republic Want Ads.
    Railway News.
12. Grain and Produce Markets.
    Spot Cotton Market.
    May Be Opened in September.
13. Financial News.
    River News.
    Poultry Demand Better.
14. Majors Indicted on Six Counts.
    Thief Imperiled a Hundred Lives.
    Labor Unions Oppose the Gift.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS IS AGAIN THE KING OF THE CORN PIT.

Prices Bound Skyward Under the Dictation of the Man Who Engineered the November Deal.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., March 25.—George H. Phillips is once more king of the corn pit and his reign promises to be a hard one for the shorts. Under the dictation of the young speculator, who made a name for himself by engineering a successful deal in November corn last year, the price of the cereal bounded skyward Monday, the May delivery selling at 42⅜ cents to 42½ cents, a gain of ¾ of a cent over the close of the season previous, and the highest price touched this season.

The cereal apparently was wanted in every quarter of the pit, particularly by those who have sold it short, thinking to buy it back at a lower figure.

Shorts Died Hard.

Shorts fought hard to keep the price down all through the forenoon, but young Phillips was covering the market, and they finally ceased their struggle and joined in a general rush to cover.

The demand was sufficient to carry the market up in the face of heavy realizing sales by longs. A feature of the present bull campaign in corn is that the country is heavily represented on the long side of the market and will profit by the advance. The holdings of May in the offices of George Phillips alone are estimated to be in the millions. Scores of speculators throughout the country, it is said, flocked to the Phillips standard several months ago, and when the young Corn King said buy they unhesitatingly followed his advice.

Bull Move Popular.

Other leaders have joined in with the bull movement, and commission-houses generally have advised their customers to buy corn as an investment.

The argument which the bulls have been using all along is that stocks of corn throughout the country are small, and that there is likely to be a scarcity of the cereal before another crop is harvested.

Of late, wet weather has helped bullish sentiment, as the country roads have become so bad that receipts of the grain are light all through the West.

RODENBERG GOES ON CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Is Appointed and at Once Takes the Oath of Office—May Be Its President.

FAIR COMMISSION FORECAST.

It Is Practically Certain That Northrop Will Be One of the National Commissioners.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, March 25.—The President Monday appointed former Representative W. A. Rodenberg of East St. Louis to succeed the late M. S. Brewer of Michigan as a member of the Civil Service Commission. This ends the long contest between Rodenberg and Northrop for membership of the World's Fair Commission and ought to expedite the final appointment of the nine Commissioners. No action was taken in the matter Monday, however, and it may be several days before the appointments are made.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RODENBERG.

Mr. Rodenberg took the oath of office at once. He will not, however, be ready to enter upon the duties of his new position for some days, as he desires to return to St. Louis for the purpose of winding up his private business.

Mr. Rodenberg's appointment is a desirable one and is for an indefinite period. He goes upon the Commission as the personal choice of President McKinley and probably will be made president of the board in place of Mr. Proctor. There probably will be an early reorganization to effect this. Mr. Rodenberg gets the place formerly filled by Roosevelt, and in which he made a wide reputation as a "reformer."

Declined Another Place.

This appointment gives St. Louis and East St. Louis two members of the Civil Service Commission, former Postmaster Harlow being the representative of the former city.

Mr. Rodenberg was tendered, also, the office of attorney for the Spanish Claims Commission. He declined this, preferring the appointment to the Civil Service Board because of its longer tenure and the liberal allowances for traveling and contingent expenses.

Mr. Rodenberg is popular in Congress, and his appointment was made partially for the purpose of popularizing the commission with the members of that body.

Mr. Rodenberg said Monday evening to The Republic correspondent:

"I am not prepared to make any extended statement. I am pleased with the honor of my appointment and shall do my utmost to perform the duties of the office creditably and satisfactorily. I told the President I should need to go home at once to arrange for my return and indefinite stay in Washington, and this has been assented to. I shall reach East St. Louis Wednesday and come back to Washington in about ten days."

Fair Commission Forecast.

The President would have been glad to appoint Mr. Rodenberg to the World's Fair Commission, but was committed to another candidate. The consolation place given the East St. Louisan is generally regarded as more desirable, because of its longer tenure and the chance to make an individual record.

There is no reason for varying the forecast of the World's Fair Commission as frequently given in these dispatches. The prospect is that in due time Carter, Thurston, Lindsay, McBride, Allen, Glynn, Betts, Miller and Northrop will be appointed.

Mr. Rodenberg was born near Chester, Randolph County, Ill., October 30, 1865; was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., in the spring of 1884; engaged in the profession of teaching for seven years; attended the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to the bar; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896 at St. Louis; was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 20,461 votes to 19,956 for Frederick J. Kern (Dem.), 466 for William F. Quellmalz (Pop.), 433 for John T. Nixon (Pro.), and 340 for Gustav Burber (S. L.).

CHARTER AMENDMENT BILL IN DANGER.

Municipal Assembly Adjourns Monday and Measure Is Still Before Committee.

NOT MUCH TIME TO ACT.

Only Four Days After Wednesday for Consideration by House—Opposition May Be Developed.

As the Municipal Assembly will adjourn next Monday, April 1, the day immediately preceding election day, it probably will be necessary for both houses to hold special sessions this week. Many important bills are lying in the boxes of different committees, and it will be impossible, even with daily meetings, to dispose of all the accumulated matter which has not been accorded attention.

The measure of most importance is the Public Welfare Commission Charter amendment bill. This proposed ordinance was referred last Friday to the Committee on Legislation of the House of Delegates. It is customary with committees of the City Council to announce at once the date of public hearings, if any are projected, but Chairman J. K. Murrell failed until Monday morning to call a public hearing on this bill.

Mr. Murrell visited the chamber of the House Monday and instructed the clerk to post a notice for a public hearing for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Had he acted Saturday, the hearing could have been on Monday or Tuesday morning. In explanation of his course, he said he was anxious that the hearing should be advertised.

The danger confronting this important bill lies in the fact that only four days will remain after Wednesday for consideration and action by the House. Besides, it is not definitely known how the members are disposed toward the bill. It is really believed that some opposition may be demonstrated after the committee returns the bill, and, considering the proximity of the day of adjournment, protracted debates and sundry obstacles could be interposed to prevent final action.

Mr. Murrell says he is not aware of the attitude of any of the members toward the bill, and he cannot state whether there will be any antagonism. The committee, he says, will hold the hearing and afterwards will report the measure. Everything will thereafter depend upon the House. The new Municipal Assembly will hold its first meeting on April 16, the third Tuesday in the month, the day specified in the City Charter.

PUBLIC PARKS AS WORLD'S FAIR SITES.

Arguments For and Against Proposition Made Before Council Committee.

MR. HITCHCOCK'S OBJECTIONS.

Says Charter Offers Serious Obstacles to Such Use of Parks—Judge Rassieur Takes Opposite View.

The hearing granted by the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the City Council on the Wiggins bill to authorize the selection of a World's Fair site in Forest Park, O'Fallon Park or Carondelet Park was attended Monday afternoon by about fifty prominent attorneys and real estate men, all of whom signified their approval of the measure by frequent applause.

No opposition was anticipated, but it nevertheless came. Henry Hitchcock objected to the use of Forest Park for the World's Fair. He advanced an argument based upon article 8, section 4, of the City Charter, and maintained that the Municipal Assembly is not invested with the authority to divert the purpose of any public park, but particularly Forest Park, for the Exposition. This section specifies that the Municipal Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Board of Public Improvements, is empowered to lease or sell any public park, but only after the Municipal Assembly shall have submitted the proposition to popular vote at a general election, and it has received a majority ratification. Mr. Hitchcock insisted that the location of the World's Fair in any public park would be equivalent to confiscation and would wreak irremediable damage.

Judge Rassieur replied to Mr. Hitchcock's declaration with a counter argument from the City Charter. Judge Rassieur offered to the committee section 26 of article 3, which states that the Municipal Assembly and the Mayor have the power "to inclose, improve, regulate or sell all parks and public grounds belonging to the city." He asserted, however, that Mr. Hitchcock had presented an indefensible proposition, inasmuch as the proposed ordinance does not contain any term or phrase that could bring it within the scope of either section.

The bill, he said, contemplates neither a lease, sale nor rental. On the other hand, it expressly defines that all work and plans, as well as the site itself, shall be arranged, approved and executed under the supervision and with the sanction of the regular city officials. Judge Rassieur illustrated that the park, or portion of the park, to be utilized as the Exposition site would continue under the control and direction of the city during the life of the Fair and the preliminary work.

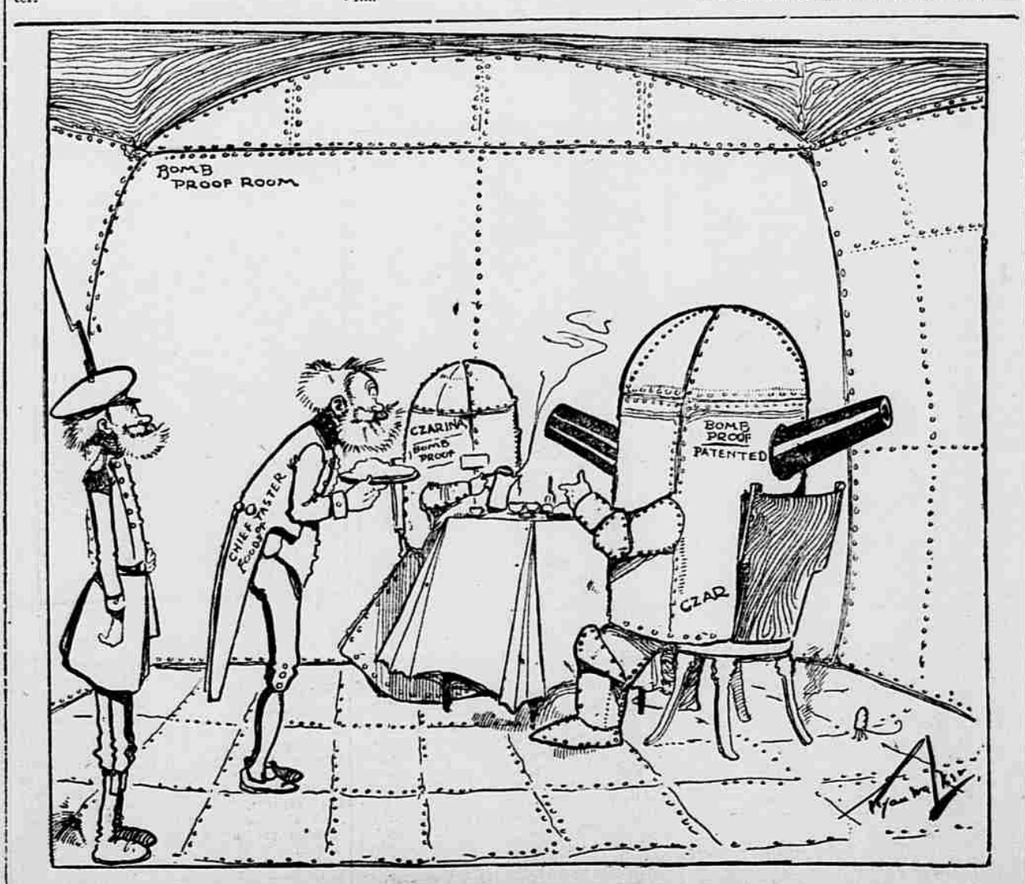
This reasoning seemed to meet the favor of the committee. Councilman Carroll, after a conference with Chairman Richards, had Judge Rassieur repeat the differentiation, and Mr. Carroll answered that the ordinance evidently does not come within the "purview of the section of the City Charter quoted by Mr. Hitchcock." The committee took the matter under advisement and the bill will probably be reported to the City Council Tuesday afternoon.

Judge Rassieur informed the committee that the twenty international expositions held between 1851 and 1900 were located in public parks, and he said it would be a great thing for the people of St. Louis to have an abundance of shade around the edifices, with ample recreation space. In conclusion he said the association would embellish the particular park immeasurably, expending money for improvements that necessarily would be permanent. He also referred to the fact that the act of Congress gives the association the right of eminent domain, thus authorizing condemnation proceedings.

Judge Terry praised the promoters of the World's Fair and declared that no obstacles should be thrust in the path of the management, least of all by St. Louisans. Citing the success real estate men are having in renting all kinds of dwellings, he sought to demonstrate the many and great advantages that will accrue from the Exposition. James Kinealy, Colonel Sam Simmons, Joseph L. Hornsby and others addressed the committee and urged the recommendation and passage of the bill.

Judge Terry emphasized two important practical questions that will have to be solved by the World's Fair Commission, impressing upon the committee the duty of assisting in the success of the Exposition in every possible manner. One point was that the association cannot afford to purchase 660 acres of ground; the second was that landowners will be disposed to raise the price of their land should they discover that the association desired it. The committee, he stated, should recommend the bill, in order to give the association an alternative with which to combat any difficulty that may arise.

Among those present, were James M. Carpenter, Joseph T. Donovan, Frank M. Sterrett, J. V. S. Barrett, Hamilton Daughaday, William T. Anderson, James L. Carlisle, Charles Vogel, Given Campbell, Richard Perry, Benjamin Kimball, Frank Sessions, C. P. Gerhart and Julian Laughlin.



A SUGGESTION FOR THE CZAR.

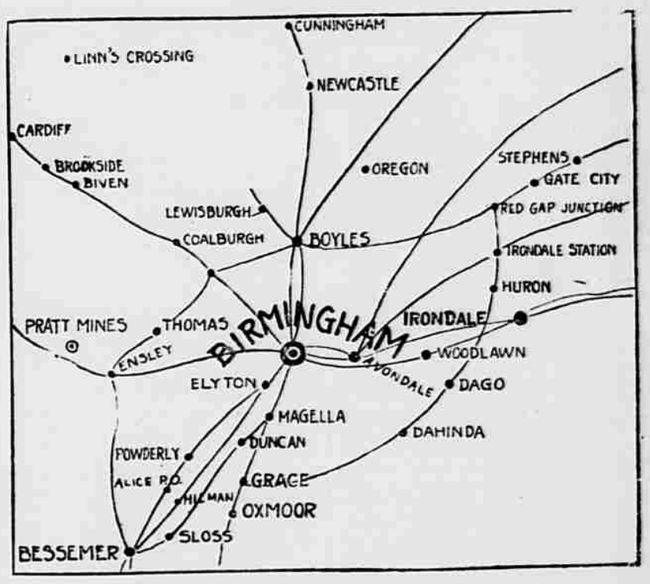
TWENTY-FIVE KILLED AND SCORES INJURED IN BIRMINGHAM TORNADO.

Eighteen Bodies Had Been Recovered Monday Night and List Is Still Incomplete.

VICTIMS NEARLY ALL NEGROES

Of Those Known to Be Dead Only Five Are White—Storm Swept Right Through City.

PROPERTY LOSS $200,000.



MAP SHOWING BIRMINGHAM AND SUBURBS.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—Shortly before 10 o'clock Monday morning a fearful tornado swept over the southern part of this city. The number of killed is estimated at twenty-five, of whom five are white. The destruction of property is placed at a quarter of a million dollars.

Eighteen bodies had been recovered up to 7 p. m., and scores of injured have been removed to the hospitals.

Among the dead are Doctor G. C. Chapman of the firm of Tally & Chapman, who conduct a private infirmary in this city, and the wife and infant child of Robert J. Lowe, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Following is a partial list of the dead:

Doctor G. C. Chapman.
Mrs. Robert J. Lowe.
Infant child of Mrs. Lowe.
J. Alexander.
Little daughter of B. B. Hudson.
F. Myro, a negro, collector Union Mutual Association of Mobile.
Five other negroes.
Unknown carpenter, struck by flying lumber.

Among the fatally injured are:

Mrs. R. H. Thomas.
Mrs. W. H. Thomas.
Mrs. F. D. McLaughlin.
Mrs. J. Ferguson
Mrs. Mylum.

Seriously injured:

John Dillon.
Hambright Detho
Child of Mrs. McLaughlin.
Mrs. Stevens.
L. L. Holtan.
Mrs. Lynch and daughter.
Frank Krimsey.
Lougin Martin.
Mrs. F. G. Schaefer and baby.
Mrs. Kates and daughter.
Mr. and Mrs. Doerr.
W. W. Doerr.
W. P. Dickerson.
Mrs. Joel E. Giaccopazzi.
Mrs. Jane Lane.
Lee Richardson.

Storm's Path 150 Feet Wide.

The storm struck the city in the extreme southwestern corner and plowed its way eastward, leaving a path 150 feet wide through the entire southern section, extending from Green Springs on the west to Avondale on the east, and continued its course until its fury was spent in the mountains beyond Irondale, a small town six miles east of the city.

The morning dawned cloudy and sultry and grew more threatening as the day advanced. Clouds began to gather, and shortly after 9 o'clock lightning flashed from the southwest. The air became heavy and stifling.

The velocity of the wind suddenly began to increase, and out of the overcast sky the dreaded funnel-shaped cloud made its appearance. Hugging close to the earth, it came down upon the city.

The altitude of the tornado was not more than seventy-five feet. The negro shanties and cottages in the lowlands were the principal sufferers. The larger residences on the higher grounds suffered slightly.

The large trees on the hillside of the St. Vincent's Hospital were torn up by the roots and large masses of stone were twisted out of the ground and broken and scattered over the driveways leading to the institution.

Tornado Jumped Two Blocks.

From Eighth to Tenth streets, the tornado bounded like a rubber ball, and when it again descended it struck a two-story house occupied by Joseph Busenhellner, and almost razed it to the ground. The 11-year-old daughter of John Krunsey was caught under the debris and severely injured. A house occupied by Taylor Hanson near by was unroofed and three small negro houses near there were demolished.

The storm cloud then swooped down upon a negro settlement, and the cabins were crushed, not one being left in its pathway. Many negroes were injured.

Second Presbyterian Church Wrecked.

Eastward the storm swept, cutting its way through another strip of woods, striking the Second Presbyterian Church at Avenue H and Fifteenth street, demolishing the structure. The pews were piled on top of the debris, a small oak table, which was used in the rostrum, being deposited on the topmost point of the wreckage.

Almost a clean sweep was made of the district lying between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets and Avenues H and I—two blocks. Here the scene is one of complete demolition. The frame cottages were reduced to flattened piles of debris; every tree, large or small, was either crushed down or uprooted.

A row of small cottages fronting east from Nineteenth street, between Avenues H and I, were flattened out. The occupants had no warning, and were unable to escape from their houses, and were rescued by workers after the storm.

Destruction at Irondale.

Continuing in an eastward direction, the storm swept everything in its path of seventy-five yards' width until it passed beyond the city limits and struck the Lakeview Hill, about Thirty-fourth street. There were no houses in its path after it had passed the city, and, consequently, there was no damage until it reached Avondale.

On Faggott's Hill, just south of Avondale, a number of persons were seriously injured and many houses badly damaged. The residence of Miller Harbin was blown down and Mr. Harbin, his wife, child and father-in-law were severely injured. Jennie Shelton and Mrs. J. J. Henden were also hurt and a number of other persons suffered slight bruises. Twelve houses were demolished and trees, outhouses and fences were leveled.

At Irondale the tornado again repeated its work of destruction. Houses and fences were leveled to the ground, and several bodies have been recovered. A number of injured persons and a big property loss are reported.

Bessemer, Pratt City, Ensley, North Birmingham and other suburban towns were visited by the storm and in each much destruction was wrought, but no loss of life is reported.

Monday night a mass meeting of citizens was held, at which a relief fund was started, and a temporary committee organized to take charge until Saturday noon, when the Mayor will meet the citizens to take up the work at the head of a new committee.

Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and the necessary money to relieve the situation will be raised immediately.

STORM AT ROME, GA.

Rome, Ga., March 25.—A rain and hail storm here Monday morning blew in the fronts of several business houses and ruined their stocks. No fatalities have been report-

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MURDER AT CAIRO VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Woman Shot Down in House Boat by Man Supposed to Be Her Husband.

QUARREL PRECEDED TRAGEDY.

Victim Had Joined Boat Party at Paducah and Refused to Return Home With Her Murderer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cairo, Ill., March 25.—A tragedy occurred here Monday evening which resulted in the shooting to death of a woman.

About a week ago there arrived here from the Upper Ohio River a shantyboat which was owned by its occupants, a man and his wife and a woman about 38 years old whose name was Missouri Eddington, or Hennington, who was taken aboard at Paducah, where the owner of the shantyboat engaged her to do the cooking.

On arriving here the boat went to the bank below the Halliday House. The owner and his wife made a business of making plaster of paris images which they peddled in town. This afternoon a small, wiry, quiet-looking man, carrying a Winchester rifle, came in on the steamer Dick Fowler, and, on coming ashore, he met Marshal Mahoney and requested him to send an officer to accompany him to the shantyboat to see the woman whom he claimed as his wife. When asked why he carried his Winchester he replied that it was for self-defense, as he feared violence.

Officer Allen was detailed to accompany him, but before starting he took the gun and extracted the shells and left it in safe keeping at Meyer Bros.' saloon.

Arriving at the shanty boat the man met the woman and it is reported that he tried to induce her to return home with him, which she refused to do, telling him he had treated her so badly that she was determined never again to submit to his treatment.

Failing in his mission, he returned to town and got possession of his Winchester and returned to the vicinity of the boat, when the owner and his wife, fearing a tragedy, proceeded to police headquarters.

Two officers left for the scene of the anticipated trouble, and when they reached the top of the bank, about 400 yards distant, they heard the reports of a gun.

The slayer, by the time the officers arrived at the boat, was nearly at the Kentucky shore in a skiff. The woman was standing in the door of the boat when her alleged husband approached and took deliberate aim at his victim and fired several shots, two of which took effect in her body. She retreated and fell dead.

The shooting was witnessed by several persons, who were too far distant to prevent the tragedy.

The murderer, having made the Kentucky shore, is yet at large, but it is likely that he will be apprehended. The officers of all the neighboring towns have been notified.

It is said the couple were married twenty-three years, and have grown children.

COLLECTIONS ARE LIVELY.

Small Stockholders Rushing In Their Assessments.

The collections on account of the first 10 per cent assessment on World's Fair subscriptions came in at a lively rate Monday. From the commencement of banking hours until noon, the National Bank of Commerce was crowded with stockholders.

More than 250 receipts were issued, but most of the amounts paid in were 10 per cent on subscriptions of $100 and under. The largest check received was for $2,000 from the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company.

YOUNG'S FRIENDS ARE CONFIDENT.

Vote on Waterworks Proposition Believed to Foreshadow His Election as Mayor.

FAVORS CONSERVATIVE ACTION.

His Policy on Public Measures Generally Commended by Citizens—Marshalship Contest Spirited.

In view of the defeat Monday of the proposed amendment providing for the construction of a waterworks in Webster Groves by the Missouri Water, Light and Traction Company, which offered to furnish water from the Missouri River at a pressure of not less than forty pounds and at the rate of $1 per thousand gallons, the supporters of Thomas C. Young, nominee of the Webster Groves Citizens' Association's Convention last Thursday for Mayor, are confident that their candidate will receive also the indorsement of the mass meeting called for Tuesday evening in Bristol Hall. The action of the convention ticket in announcing its opposition to any change in the saloon law has also strengthened its chances of victory. The vote Monday on the waterworks proposition stood 290 nays to 228 yeas. A two-thirds majority was necessary to carry. The vote by wards was: First Ward, 92 yeas, 47 nays; Second Ward, 90 yeas, 97 nays; Third Ward, 29 yeas, 76 nays; Fourth Ward, 17 yeas, 79 nays.

Mr. Young was opposed to the waterworks amendment in its present form. As one of the Board of Aldermen, he had adopted a conservative policy, trying to get a clause inserted providing that the waterworks would have to be laid within a specific time after letting the contract, and requiring that the pressure at flow be sufficient for a fire department in the highest localities within the city limits.

This would apply particularly to Old Orchard. The scheme submitted to the people was not, he claimed, sufficiently explicit. His position on the question of street improvements has been conservative also. He urged that a survey of the whole town be made, as the first step, and that improvements thereafter could be made in accordance with this general plan, as the town's finances would permit.

On the eve of the spring election in Webster Groves, when a Mayor, Collector, City Marshal, Police Justice, and eight Aldermen were to be chosen, there were two factions. Both favored improvements, but in different degrees and by different methods. The real opposition was at first between the old town and the new section to the east, which had been voted in against the wishes of the majority of the landholders.

Mayor Fleming represented the old town. The residents of the newer section, notably those in Old Orchard and Tuxedo, saw that a candidate from their own number would have little show. They therefore hit upon Mr. Young as a compromise, he being a resident of Selma in the new section, but strongly in favor of the annexation of all that territory to the original town of Webster Groves. It is on this compromise that his friends rely for success. At the mass meeting in Bristol Hall last Thursday the vote for Mayor was 314 for Young and 228 for Fleming.

The other office in which citizens of the Greater Webster Groves are most interested is that of City Marshal. The present incumbent, Marshal Nace, has rid the town of all the worst elements which formerly infested it, and he has the support of many in both parties. At the nominating convention last week he was defeated by John Fieldson, after many of the voters of his party had left the hall without voting. It is known that Nace has the support of Mayor Fleming and is not opposed by Mr. Young.

Mr. Young said yesterday he had no doubt that if Nace ran as an independent he would be elected by a large majority.

Whether or not the town shall build a new high school does not figure in the present campaign.