

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

FULL OF PROMISE.

Mr. Isaac H. Lionberger's showing of the financial condition of Washington University reveals a prosperity which should be a cause of sincere gratification to every friend of education in the great Middle West, of which this university is a typical institution.

Washington University's total endowment, Mr. Lionberger points out, is now \$5,575,261. With the revenue from the Samuel Cupples and Robert Brookings gifts added, the university's total revenue will be nearly \$400,000, and expected soon to exceed that of Princeton.

Under its charter, Washington University is forever exempt from taxation, this exemption amounting to a saving of about \$10,000 annually. With this fine exhibit of Washington University's wealth must also be considered the further fact that the new university now coming into existence on the beautiful site facing the World's Fair grounds will be probably the staidest and most commodious house of scholarship in this country.

BILLY'S HIGH HORSE.

William of Germany's angry threat to "smash things to pieces" if certain commercial treaties between his Government and the United States are not negotiated indicates that the Kaiser is too much inclined to retain his "heavy royalty" manner in dealing with a people to whom common sense appeals more strongly than does kingly ranting.

Also, if the Emperor of Germany shall inaugurate a policy of "smashing things to pieces" he will discover that Americans are pretty good at the smash act themselves. Either in the field of actual warfare they have invariably been able to hold their own. They propose to do so in this instance and are not in the least frightened by William of Germany's assumption of the blatant role of Bombardeur Furioso.

GOOD ROADS.

As the demand for rural free delivery increases the necessity for good roads becomes more and more apparent. Neighborhoods with poor highways will not have daily deliveries. This is the ultimatum of the Government. The refusal of many applications for free delivery in the country districts shows that the rule was made for enforcement.

Mr. Martin Dodge, Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries in Washington, has an article in the current number of the Forum relative to the work that the Government is doing in the cause. There has been much State legislation during the past decade, including some haphazard recommendations and a few practical advances in the building of adequate highways.

In 1893 Congress appropriated \$8,000 to be expended under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in the dissemination of scientific information on the subject of road construction among States, communities and individuals. In 1900 the appropriation was raised to \$14,000, while during the present year the office has \$20,000 for expenses.

During the past few months objectionable roads have been produced in various parts of the country under the auspices of the Office of Public Road Inquiries. They have been each a mile or more in length and are located at Port Huron, Saginaw and Traverse City, Mich.; Springfield, Ill., and Topeka, Kan. Director Dodge has recommended to Congress that \$45,000 be set aside so that these objectionable roads may be constructed in every State and Territory.

have tests made showing the value for road-making purposes of any material in the vicinity. This work of the Government cannot do less than to encourage the building of better and more economical highways. Experience has taught the futility of poorly constructed roads. By disseminating information the Government will make the Office of Public Road Inquiries one of the most valuable adjuncts of the Agriculture Department.

PUT TO THE TEST.

Many prominent trust representatives, the news dispatches announce, are visiting Washington for the purpose of ascertaining President Roosevelt's views toward the trust question and the attitude which he is likely to take in his message to Congress.

In all probability there is much uncertainty felt by the syndicates with regard to President Roosevelt's policy on this issue. His Minneapolis speech, made when he had no reason to anticipate being called to the Presidency, was an emphatic utterance. The general understanding is that Mr. Roosevelt has made a careful study of the operation of these great combinations of capital and has reached the conclusion that they are a menace to the general welfare. With such a conclusion reached there is a belief that President Roosevelt will align himself on the side of the people against the trusts.

If these monopoly corporations could have controlled events Mr. Roosevelt would never have attained a prominent place in American public life. They have distrusted him from the beginning. The trusts have consistently feared him as a bold man likely to serve the people in preference to being the servant of the monopoly caste. Their representative in public life, Mark Hanna, has always been antagonistic to Roosevelt's advancement and prompt to belittle Roosevelt and to create the impression that he was an unsafe statesman.

Now that the man so unfavorably regarded by the trusts and their agent is President of the United States a necessity for cajoling or coercing him into syndicate submission is suddenly created. Every influence possessed by the trusts will be brought to bear on President Roosevelt to this end. Whatever can be done to make him a trust instrument will assuredly be done. The situation thus created is an interesting one. President Roosevelt is now probably about to undergo the severest test yet applied to his integrity as an American and a friend of the people.

IS IT TOO MUCH?

During the life of the last Council Captain Hodges was foremost in calling for retrenchment measures in every city department. For his pains he received the abuse of the Ziegenbein machine. Elected as a Republican, he had the courage to work for reforms inside the party.

Since the election of Mayor Wells he has found himself in sympathy with a majority of the Council in efforts to curtail municipal expenses. He has cooperated with any official who desired to save the city money. Strangely enough, the point of his first complaint under a Democratic administration is the refusal of Health Commissioner Starkloff, a Republican, to cut down expenses in his department. According to Captain Hodges, the Health Commissioner has persistently fought any efforts to reduce pay rolls that are unnecessarily large. The result has been that when money is needed for absolute necessities the city has difficulty in supplying the demands. Appropriations are exceeded with apparent disregard of the city's financial condition.

No one wishes the Health Department to lack necessities. However, there is no reason why extravagance should be permitted in any branch of the service. Yet that is the direct charge of Captain Hodges.

ACTION WANTED.

Supervisor of Lighting O'Reilly shows himself in touch with public spirit when he suggests that no better time could be found for extending the conduit system. By proceeding with burying the wires St. Louis will suffer less inconvenience by delaying the work indefinitely.

Members of the City Council and the House of Delegates have expressed their advocacy of conduit extension. For some reason the Council has pigeonholed the bill prepared by the Board of Public Improvements to authorize action by city officials.

The Council owes the public and its own high character a duty of prompt action. Hitherto the upper body of the Municipal Assembly has been active in endorsing the Board of Public Improvements. Conduit extension is one of the necessities of the New St. Louis. This work should proceed with the reconstruction of streets and the laying of sewers.

sleeping apartment of the patient and, if requested to do so by the attending physician, will disinfect the living-rooms of the patient. After death, of course, the premises will be disinfected. While the adoption of such an ordinance by the city would be a great advance in the treatment of consumption there is nothing radical in the provisions of the bill. A consideration for the welfare of the public health makes some sort of improvement absolutely necessary. Sentimental views should be put in the background in such a vital issue.

TAYLOR CITY.

Everything in connection with the making of the World's Fair to this date has proceeded in a systematic manner that has resulted in no mistakes. No delay has been caused by hesitation on the part of the managers. The business of the Exposition has resulted in a widespread confidence that the gates will be opened as announced May 1, 1903.

Giving to the inevitable rush that will occur in the erection of buildings next year the army of laborers will reach in the thousands. Some estimates place the number at 25,000. The housing and feeding of this large body of men is no small problem.

Announcement is made that a city will be built for their accommodation. Appropriately enough the name will be Taylor City, after the Director of Works. Sanitary conditions will be observed, a school established, post office branch conducted, and all the accessories of a modern municipality placed at the disposal of the workmen.

This is merely a side issue of the Fair. The attention that will be paid to the workmen will gain the best results. An appreciation of the size of this city cannot but further convince the world of the energy that is assuring the opening of the date first set.

GOOD FOR THE SOUTH.

Additional proof of the interested attention being devoted to the Southern States by European capitalists is found in the news of the formation of an English syndicate headed by Sir Thomas Lipton for the purpose of supplying Europeans with the products of Georgia truck farms.

The story as now being developed is not difficult to believe. There is unquestionably a big market for these products if proper transportation is provided. The establishment of a line of ocean freight steamers is a feature of the deal now said to be under way. With a duly accredited representative of the Lipton syndicate already on the scene in Georgia the project seems to have been started in earnest.

The people living in the several counties of Georgia most directly interested in this movement are said to be acting in hearty co-operation with the English syndicate. The opportunity seems to call for such a line of action. There is little reason to doubt, also, that other foreign capital will be speedily attracted to investment in similar enterprises in the South should the Lipton experiment develop into a success.

Business men of St. Louis have been foremost in urging economy in municipal affairs. The contemplated formation of a stock company to prevent exorbitant prices for street work shows that they are in earnest.

Councilman Hodges, Republican though he is, can claim the courage of his convictions even though his duty compels him to select the Health Department for reproof.

Sanitary measures to prevent the spread of consumption properly come under the care of the Health Department. Tuberculosis is too dangerous a disease for trifling. Trust solicitude regarding President Roosevelt's message to Congress is based on the fear that the President may do his plain duty as a servant of the people.

POINTS ABOUT PLAYS HERE AND IN PROSPECT.

There is interest in "Captain Jinks," the play to be at the Olympic next week, on account of its record as running longer than any other in New York last season, but a writer lot lot in the principal player, Ethel Barrymore. It will be Miss Barrymore's first appearance in St. Louis as a star. That a girl just out of her teens should be regarded as one of the country's leading actresses, a position that Miss Barrymore has attained since she was last here, scarcely more than a year ago, is somewhat remarkable, but it is not beyond the realization of those who saw the young actress in "His Excellency," the Governor.

Had part in that play, that of an adventure, was entirely at odds with her personality, but she triumphed by her ability and by her beauty and grace. She promptly demonstrated that she was capable of more than her reputation for her part in that play. Her part in "His Excellency" was a play that would fit her as well as her art. In Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks" Miss Barrymore discovered that she had a way, the royal road to fame. She rose at one bound from the ranks to the dignity, delights and dollars that are publicly indicated by her name in large type on the program.

Miss Barrymore can afford to be frank about her age for some years to come. She was born in 1884 at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. J. D. Drew, in Philadelphia. The mention of Mrs. Drew recalls Miss Barrymore's inherited right to a prominent position on the stage. All her people, as far back as she can remember and beyond, have been players. Her maternal and paternal grandmothers were on the stage. Mrs. John Drew is remembered for her sterling qualities as an actress and her goodness as a woman. Miss Barrymore's father, Maurice Barrymore, was long an actor of prominence. The death of her mother, George Drew Barrymore, a few years ago, left her an orphan. She has three brilliant daughters, and her uncle, John Drew, is now held as one of America's representative actors of the first class. Surely the law of heredity is not a fiction in Miss Barrymore. And the law of evolution, too, for neither her mother nor her grandmother attained distinction until long later in life than had she.

"Captain Jinks" is described by its author as a fantastic comedy. You may understand by that that it is a sort of high-class farce. It tells a story of American metropolitan life in connection with a love interest that is not without its serious moments. A new leading man, George Howard, has come up with the play to some extent. It is a comedy of the first class in the cast, including George Barnum, Fanny Addison Pitt and Estelle Mortimer, who used to be with Nat Goodwin. There are also some dogs from the Canine Dramatic School.

Nelly McHenry appears at Havlin's as Miss next week. Her plays are so well suited to her, and the production will be in the nature of a revival. "The Eleventh Hour," the current offering, will continue throughout the week.

Grand Opera-house patrons will see "Quo Vadis." The first performance will be that of the Sunday matinee. This version is the one authorized by the author of the novel and is under Manager Whitney's direction. "The Village Postmaster" is pleasing this week's audiences.

The Imperial will have "When London Sleeps." It is a stirring drama of English life and is to be given with all of its former color and brilliancy. Paris is now on view, is a new drama of uncommonly thrilling situations.

Miss Carrie V. Ashcraft read Stephen Phillips' tragedy, "Herod," at the meeting of the Tuesday Club held Tuesday in the Odeon. She impersonated the principal characters extremely well. The arrangement of the lines gave the entire story.

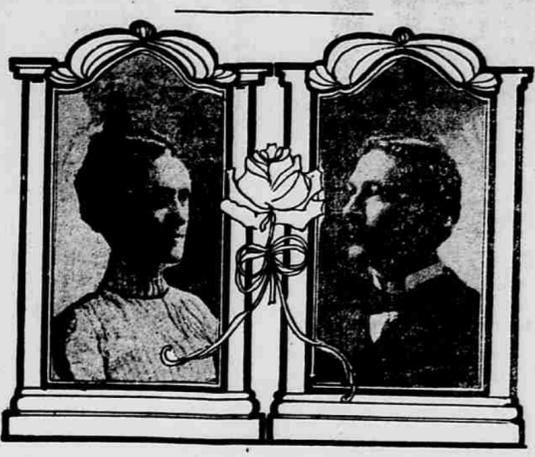
Primrose and Docket's minstrel will succeed Virginia Harned at the Century. They will introduce new acts, new songs and new monologues. "The Sunny, Sunny South" is announced as one of the best skits of the programme.

"The Golden Spider" was presented at the Germania last evening by the Heinemann and Wanda stock companies. Paris is now on view, is a new drama of uncommonly thrilling situations.

Sheridan's "City Sports" will be seen at the Standard next week. They will include acts by Sheridan and Lee, the "Trotting and Running" act, the "Wrestling, Craig and Ardell and the Keely brothers. W. D. E. Watson and his burlesquers are giving this week's show.

Town Nawn's new sketch, "Pat and the Gen'l." is the most original bit of work at the Columbia this week. Jones, Grant and John Smith, who have been in the show apart, do a capital cotillion act, with plenty of singing and dancing. Truly Shattuck has new selections and some stunning comedians. Mr. Kenell, the Gray and Stephens Company, Mr. Lasher, Stella Tracy, the Raymond Trio, Morrissey and Rich and Edith and Eddie Flowers may be numbered among the other club entertainers. Coming to the Columbia next Monday: Emily Linton and company, Kara the Great, Mm. Emmy and her little pets, Lew Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Deaves and their merry mannikins, Weston and Yost, Benny Yanger, the "Trotting Slasher," Willis and Barron, Spence and Bartlett, Haader and La Velle, Flora Adler and Clark and Willis.

WEDDING OF PROHIBITIONISTS.



Miss Clara Montgomery Parrish, National Secretary Y. W. C. T. U. The Reverend N. J. Wright, State Organizer Prohibition Party.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 30.—A wedding of international interest, in W. C. T. U. circles at least, was that of the Reverend N. J. Wright of Chicago, State organizer for the Prohibition party, and Miss Clara Montgomery Parrish of this city, national secretary of the Y. W. C. T. U., which was solemnized at the Christian Church of this city this evening in the presence of 700 invited guests.

The bride was attended by Miss Swankie Cameron of London, daughter of Robert Cameron, M. P., assistant international secretary of the White Ribboners, and Miss Tam Imai, general secretary of the Y. W. C. T. U. of Japan. The Misses Bess and Marie Parrish of this city and Miss Parrish of Philadelphia, a namesake of the bride, acted as flower girls. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Ellis Wright of Mendota, Wis. The officiating clergyman was Oliver W. Stewart, national chairman of the Prohibition party, assisted by the Reverend Clarence Reed, pastor of the local M. E. Church. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the church, under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U.

Temperance workers of prominence from all parts of the country were in attendance and hundreds of congratulatory telegrams were received, including a number from China, Japan, India and other countries visited by the bride in the course of a four years' world's missionary tour in the interest of the W. C. T. U. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will make their home in this city following an extended wedding tour through Texas and parts of the South. Mr. Wright's field of labor for the ensuing year being the Eighteenth and Twenty-third congressional districts.

Sanders-Donaldson. Paris, Ill., Oct. 30.—Charles Sanders and Miss Ida Donaldson, prominent young people of Rosemond, were married this evening by the Reverend J. J. Hill.

McMullen-Maddox. O'Fallon, Ill., Oct. 30.—Cornelius M. McMullen of Chicago and Miss Hattie M. Maddox of this city were married to-night at the residence of the Reverend O. Meier.

Yonke-Green. Butler, Mo., Oct. 30.—John E. York and Miss Della Green were married here today.

McGrath-Meyer. O'Fallon, Ill., Oct. 30.—Philip McGrath and Miss Della Meyer, prominent residents of this place, were married at St. Clara's Catholic Church to-day by the pastor, the Reverend Father Drube.

Kelling-Burtz. O'Fallon, Ill., Oct. 30.—Frank A. Kelling of this city and Miss Helena Burtz of St. Louis were united in marriage. They will reside in Cairo.

Tomlinson-Cannon. Carlyle, Ill., Oct. 30.—Walter Tomlinson of Trenton and Miss Helene Cannon of Hornsby, Ill., were united in marriage in the office of the County Clerk this morning.

Weddings at Centralia, Mo. Centralia, Mo., Oct. 30.—Miss Clara Hubbard of this city was married at her father's home, Wednesday afternoon to James A. Trold, a merchant of Lewisport, Mo. The Reverend F. C. Ward officiating. Miss Nellie Trold, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Doctor Allen of Middle Grove, Mo., Wednesday evening. Elder E. M. Smith, officiating.

NOT READY TO BUILD NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Republic. The city of St. Louis, Oct. 29.—An editorial in a recent issue of your valuable paper contained an over-optimistic remark in regard to the erection of new High Schools. You say: "There seems to be no doubt that within a few months North and South St. Louis will be equipped with new High School buildings."

I wish what you say were strictly and literally true, but candor compels a modification of the statement. Much as the Board of Education wishes to build and equip new High Schools, no member would dare to promise them "within a few months."

Your editorial closes as follows: "The city cannot be selected and the contracts let too soon. There is an imperative demand for the additional buildings." With this position the writer heartily agrees, and he is more than pleased with your unqualified and emphatic declaration. Nevertheless, both The Republic and the patrons of the public schools must be patient as well as steadfast. Beyond question the Board of Education wishes to build at the earliest possible moment, but their financial ability is limited and it will take time. Let us review the situation:

The city's regular annual budget a year ago the need of new High Schools was clearly set forth. I quote: "The city needs four High Schools (three new ones), two literary schools and a general school building." The High School attendance in St. Louis was shown to be abnormally small, and the report discussed at length the steps for authority to levy to bring St. Louis High School attendance up to the normal standard.

The most important step, without which all other conditions are vain, was to secure an increased revenue for school purposes. It was shown that the present income of the board under the best management was barely sufficient to maintain existing schools and to pay the interest on school buildings as they are needed; much as additional High Schools were wanted, there was no reasonable prospect of having the money to spare for them without more income.

Under such circumstances the board last winter decided to appeal to the taxpayers of the city for an increase in the tax rate instead of four for general school purposes. This was the only legal course open to the board for increasing its income, and as it had been considered and the board decided by all other cities in the State, the board was hopeful of a favorable result in St. Louis. So an election day was set in February.

In the meantime a municipal election was approaching; the vast demands of the Louisiana Purchase Fair were being set forth; the Public Welfare Commission was preparing an appeal to the Legislature to be submitted later, and the Legislature was proposing to submit to the people of the State a constitutional amendment for the purpose of extending the limit of taxation for school purposes.

In view of these important developments it was decided that it was unwise to import the success of their own proposition and at the same time to create a risk of injuring the prospects of other interests by holding an election just prior to the city election, so the special election was reluctantly abandoned, and the board decided to await the State's action upon the constitutional amendment in November, 1902. Such is the situation to-day.

If the constitutional amendment should carry (and it is a reasonable assumption) the board can at once count upon an increased income in 1903, and relying upon that income, the board after November, 1902, may be able to create the conditions for the erection of High School buildings, anticipating the income of 1903.

Meanwhile, it has seemed to be good business management to secure suitable sites before they should pass beyond our control. Good school sites are increasingly scarce and more costly every year. Hence, last spring the board instructed the Committee on School Sites to examine and recommend sites for both North and South St. Louis. Action upon the report of that committee is the occasion of the present discussion. I would not care to state that the board decided to await the State's action upon the constitutional amendment in November, 1902, but nothing can be gained by wild speculation. The board will not be led into action upon an intelligent and loyal public to carry the constitutional amendment next fall. As I said above, we must all be patient and steadfast. The board will not be led into action to prevent serious misunderstandings. It is only just to the board that the public should understand the probabilities of the situation, and not be led into disappointment by optimistic declarations which a fact of no warrant.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. DEBUTANTES TO ASSIST IN A SERIES OF DANCES. Cards will be sent out next Monday for a series of three dances to be given by Young Ladies of the Young Men's League, assisted by debutantes of this season. The first dance will take place on Thanksgiving night at Mabel's; the second, in the course of the next week, and the third, just preceding Lent. Chaperons for the series are Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, Mrs. Jacob Van Barcom, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Arthur B. Blair, Mrs. J. B. Bissell Ware, Mrs. Walker Evans, Jr.; Mrs. Walter Douglas, Mrs. Guy R. Billon and Mrs. Edward I. Adron.

The officers of Jefferson Barracks will give a dance this evening—All Hallows'—to which many troops have been invited. The dancing will be in the school street, corner Broadway, at 8 o'clock p. m., and returning will leave the Barracks at 2 a. m. Mrs. Jacob Van Barcom will receive this afternoon from 3 to 5 at her residence, No. 1 Westmoreland place. Mrs. William Southwood Bell has issued cards for an afternoon reception on Thursday, November 7, from 3 to 6, at her residence, No. 2412 Broadway. Mrs. Wallace A. Bell will assist. St. Louis friends have received invitations from Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell of Alton, I. T., announcing the marriage of their daughter, Roberta E., to Mr. Eugene B. Lawson, on Thursday, October 31. Miss Nellie Griswold departed yesterday for New York where she will spend the coming winter in the study of music. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Whitaker and Miss Emma Whitaker have returned from a lengthy European visit. Mrs. George Fabian of Chicago, who frequently visits in St. Louis, is a guest at the residence of David H. Conover, 403 West Hiram Boardman more and Mrs. Wallace A. Bell will assist. The Rubinstein Club held its first meeting of the season at the residence of Mrs. Nellie Brooks Johnson, No. 462 West Belle place. Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Wash are at the Southern Hotel, where they will remain until their winter quarters are completed. Mrs. Charles Palms, their daughter from Detroit, is visiting them at present. Miss Jessie Tinsley of Louisiana, Mo., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Bright of Park avenue, riding Horse Show week. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Luytens are entertaining the Misses Scrym of Lafayette, Ind., during the week. "A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE." Very Fashionable Audience Witness the First Presentation. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 30.—The most fashionable audience which has ever gathered at a theatrical performance in Ottawa assembled in the Russell Theater to-night to witness the first presentation of "A Gentleman of France," Harriet Ford's dramatization. In the audience were the Governor General and the Countess of Minto, with their suite; Lady Ruby Elliott, Lady Ellen Elliott and Lady Florence Layton, as well as several Cabinet Ministers. Kyrie Bellew and Eleanor Robson were the stars. The play was presented by a well-balanced company numbering over seventy artists. Kyrie Bellew's conception of the part of the young business man and society leader, the bride is one of the prettiest girls of the city, and a general favorite. The marriage unite two of the most prominent and wealthy families of the city and the honeymoon will be spent in wedding were perfect. The beautiful home of the parents of the bride was filled with guests. Lavish floral decorations added to the brilliancy of the scene. The bridegroom is a wealthy young business man and society leader. The bride is one of the prettiest girls of the city, and a general favorite. The marriage unite two of the most prominent and wealthy families of the city and the honeymoon will be spent in the East.