

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr. George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK. By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$6.00 Six months.....3.50 Three months.....1.50 Any three days except Sunday—one year.....2.50 Sunday, with Magazine.....1.75 Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....2.50 Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS. Per week, daily only.....6 cents Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE. Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$1.00 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo. Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents Thirty pages.....5 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bill, Kinloch. Counting-Room.....Main 2018 A 575 Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156 A 574

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902. Vol. 95.....No. 3

CIRCULATION DURING JUNE.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for Sunday and Monday through Saturday.

Total for the month.....3,491,370 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....84,318 Net number distributed.....3,407,052 Average daily distribution.....113,568

And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of June was 10.25 per cent.

CHARLES W. KNAPP, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1905.

The St. Louis carrier force of the Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SEPTEMBER VISIT. In arranging the plans for the reception and entertainment of President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to St. Louis in September, the Convention and Entertainment Committee of the Business Men's League will doubtless bear in mind the truth that Mr. Roosevelt is especially friendly toward this city as the great Middle West metropolis.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Republican League Clubs the President exerted his personal influence to induce a choice of St. Louis as the place for the holding of the annual convention of that organization in October, and his action will probably have the desired effect.

He has in other ways manifested his regard for St. Louis. He may well be received here as a guest of exceptional distinction, irrespective of that conferred by his high office.

Regardless of party feeling, St. Louis should appropriately represent the West in the entertainment of a President who, born an Easterner, is nevertheless so typically Western in temperament and aspiration.

This sort of reception of Mr. Roosevelt by a Democratic city in a Democratic State would testify most creditably to the ability of the people of St. Louis and Missouri to rise above party in doing high honor to a deserving American.

UNKEPT PLEDGES. Republican orators will have a difficult time in trying to convince the voters that the record made by the party in the recent session of Congress is worthy of indorsement.

In the Republican platform adopted at the Missouri convention is the statement that "the principles of the Republican party presented in its national platform of 1900 have been steadfastly adhered to and the promises therein made have all been fulfilled."

There is no need to quibble over fine points. That this plank is untrue may be judged from the exact promises made by the party assembled in the Philadelphia convention.

"We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity," reads this platform, "and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest, we favor such monetary legislation," etc. Congress has not produced the promised monetary legislation.

Regarding trusts, the Republican platform reads as follows: "We favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices." The subject has not been mentioned by those in charge of legislation.

To secure favor in the great Southwest, the platform announced that "we favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma." Republican Senators, fearing a reduction in their majority, have buried the bill which would have redeemed this promise.

"In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a Department of Commerce and Industries in charge of a Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet." There has been nothing done in this direction except the forecast of the appointment of Secretary Cortelyou to the position if such a bill were passed.

All of these distinct promises have been disregarded. Aside from these platform pledges, the party has turned its back upon the recommendations made by President McKinley and President Roosevelt in

their messages to Congress whereby they hoped to secure reciprocity for Cuba. The moral obligation has been repudiated by the selfish interests opposed to the renomination of Roosevelt.

The record is an unpleasant one. When a party is voted into power, it assumes charge of the administration with the understanding that the pledges made in the platform shall be kept. The Republican majority in Congress has signally failed. The platform was written for campaign purposes only.

PANIC OF FAITHLESS SERVANTS.

Not without good cause was it, as the news reports from Washington announce, that gloom and apprehension on the part of the Republican majority marked the final scenes of Congress last Tuesday, this termination of the session being the closing of a record upon which the people have yet to pass judgment.

The Republican majority knows well that it has failed utterly in the performance of its duty to the country. There has been a complete and willing performance of duty to the trusts, but, unhappily, this obedience to trust dictation invariably necessitated action hostile to the people. The Republican majority seemed to be controlled by a feverish eagerness to befriend the trusts. Apparently it had forgotten absolutely that Congress is required to be representative of the American people, and that it must answer to the people for its acts.

At the close of the session, however, a realization of this truth comes suddenly to Republicans and fills them with dismay. They can make no satisfactory explanation of their neglect of duty. The ominous truth is that this neglect of duty arose from subservience to the trusts stands out in all its significant clearness before the view of the country. Straight from a session of unvarying betrayal of the people's cause, the Republican party must now go before the people at the polls and ask for a verdict upon such a record.

The consequent panic in Republican ranks is amply justified. It is the panic that always seizes the faithless servant when comes the time for an accounting with the master.

Rebuke and punishment await the Republican party in the near future. The settlement with the people will be a settlement exceedingly costly to the political organization which has surrendered the people to the oppression of the trusts. This truth of treachery is so well known to voters that there is no way by which Republican speakers or machine organs can longer distort its meaning. The majority party in the Congress now just ended has, indeed, the best of reasons for alarm. That party has wrought its own undoing in so blindly obeying the evil commands of the trusts.

FOR PATRONAGE ONLY.

A Republican organ of St. Louis chides some of the party newspapers in the interior of the State over their comments regarding the State Convention. One country paper is accused of disloyalty because it has truthfully remarked that the Republicans will never win "until they fight the enemy as hard as they fight each other."

The St. Louis organ says that the members of the party are not interested in the distribution of Federal patronage. Any delegate to the convention which was held in Jefferson City last week will give different information. Every Republican who attended that gathering understood that the sole purpose of the gathering was to determine who should pass out the Federal pie for the next two years.

There was not a sincere note which spoke of possible success at the polls next fall. National Committeeman Kerens fought an indorsement of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock in the interest of his own patronage counter. He succeeded in carrying out the lobby "agreement" made in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and will secure the minority nomination for United States Senator, an honor which carries with it a voice in the distribution of post offices.

Federal officeholders controlled the convention. Realizing that their jobs depended upon their efforts to serve either Akins or Kerens, they swung the delegates into line on any proposition in which they were interested.

The day after the convention adjourned, State Chairman Akins left Missouri for Washington, where he is solving patronage questions. The Secretary of the State Committee has been safely ensconced in a Federal office. One of the chief lieutenants of the State Chairman has been given a position with a comfortable salary as a first result of the chairman's visit to Washington. Mr. Akins is expected to secure during the next ten days other nice plums for the men who helped swell the majority in the Jefferson City Convention.

Colonel Kerens, the leader of the other faction, also left for the East after the convention. He will seek to offset some of the efforts of the State Chairman to secure offices. No tomyrat about the indifference of the Republicans "to Federal patronage and to would-be leaders who chiefly devote their attention to it" can offset the practical exhibitions showing the contrary to be true. The bosses made an "agreement" under the direction of the lobby a month before the State Convention met. That "agreement" was kept by the convention in all essential points. Having shown their absolute control over the influential politicians in the State, the bosses are now quarrelling about appointments. It is a characteristic sequence of a Republican convention. The party has not climbed out of the rut, but will sink deeper and deeper in the mire as the voters of Missouri voice their condemnation at the fall elections.

MEETING A DEMAND.

Changes in location of three of the prominent financial institutions of St. Louis are a cause for congratulation. As an evidence of prosperity and assured permanency the removals to more commodious quarters are in keeping with the industrial growth of this city.

The Bank of Commerce has a new building which is considered one of the best structures of its kind west of New York City, if not the best. It is an example of modern architecture which is both beautiful and convenient.

The Germania Trust Company, one of the new concerns, has changed to quarters formerly occupied by the Continental Bank, which was merged with the Bank of Commerce. The Commonwealth Trust Company is preparing for its new home in the old Bank of Commerce Building and expects to be installed in about three months.

No one will dare prophesy that these changes are the last which will be made for some time. The growth of the banks and trust companies demands the increased facilities. As the city's resources broaden, there will be additional improvements. Already new structures are being erected to meet this demand. It is a feature of the New St. Louis of which every one should be proud.

NOTHING LEFT TO ARGUMENT.

Mr. Tatum of St. Louis is one of the Republican leaders who are alarmed lest the blundering of the machine make their party unpopular in the State at large just as similar stupidity made the party tickets unpopular in St. Louis.

"Expert" Parkes charged that an amount of \$1,018,000 in Missouri Pacific bonds was paid twice. The party organs took his figures and went to the extreme of asserting that State officials had stolen the money

and covered up the theft by crediting a second time the bonds as paid.

Auditor Allen explained that the "expert," through ignorance and neglect of facts, simply confused one series of bonds with another.

Instead of admitting the force of Allen's plain presentation of the facts, the organs pretended that they did not believe what he said.

Mr. Tatum yesterday gave an exhaustive statement, supported with full citations from the records, showing that Auditor Allen was entirely accurate.

There is no excuse whatever for Parkes's mistake or for the persistence of the organs in reiterating the slander against the credit of the State. There was but one series of 7 per cent Pacific Railroad bonds. If Parkes had been both candid and well-posted he would never have professed to believe that the 6 per cent bonds paid later were identical with the 7 per cent Southwest branch bonds mentioned in the ordinance of 1875.

As Mr. Tatum says, if Parkes were to apply his nonsensical system to the bond record in St. Louis, he would have to charge that bonds of certain numbers had been paid three or four times.

Mr. Tatum leaves nothing to argument. His facts exhaust the subject. No honest man can hereafter pretend to believe that the \$1,018,000 of bonds or any part of them were paid twice.

What is true of this case is true of the whole tissue of charges made by five experts. Their ridiculous disavowments would discredit their statements; but in addition to that, any of their figures taken separately are no better than Parkes's Pacific bond mare's nest.

POOR MAN'S YEAR.

A country correspondent calls attention to the fact that this is pre-eminently a "poor man's year." He says that more material prosperity is being meted out to the farmer with poor land than to any other portion of the agricultural community.

Considering the facts which he presents, he is undoubtedly correct. Reports from every section of the Middle West do, indeed, tell of the overflowing rivers deluging the river farms. Sheafs of wheat are floating past St. Louis, being carried on the current from the rich alluvial farms lying alongside the small streams.

The man with the upland farm is the farmer who profits by the heavy rains. The first and second bottom farms have been soaked until much damage has been done. Generally speaking, it can be asserted that the rich farmer owns the rich land. It is the young man, the agriculturist who has been unlucky or the one who has been unable to start farming with a bottom section, who owns the upland.

He has the most to fear from a drought—the bottom farm fares far better in such a year. In a time of flood conditions are reversed. The present year seems to be made for the man who usually anticipates with longing the time when he will be able to buy the land which is now being flooded by the continual rains.

Let us celebrate the Fourth of July in a confident spirit that a return to true Americanism is soon to be made. Then let us hasten that return by organizing to remove from power in our Government the political party which has surrendered its Americanism under the temptation of empire and the domination of the imperial trusts.

Quite a high tribute is paid The Republic in the abuse of this paper coming from the mouths of discredited office-seekers, spoliemen and professional lobbyists. An honest and unflinching stand for the right necessarily arouses the wrath of those whose ambitions are frustrated by the newspaper which maintains such a stand.

Every Republican understands that National Committeeman Kerens expects the senatorial nomination from the Republican legislators next January. He prevented the State Convention from taking action. The only "harmony" in the convention was secured by his opponents agreeing to this compromise.

Republican gloom attendant upon the closing day of Congress was amply warranted by the facts of the record established during the past session. The party which exercised the majority vote in Congress has much to answer for to the people and the people are clamoring for a settlement.

RECENT COMMENT.

Meaning of Congressional Elections. H. E. Wood, of the Forum.

Opinion in Washington is divided as to the effect which the result of the congressional elections will have upon the presidential contest two years hence. There are Democrats who doubt the political advantage of the election of a Democratic House; there are Republicans who look forward with equanimity to a Republican defeat. The Democrats who are not anxious for Democratic victory argue that nothing will be accomplished when both the Senate and the President stand between the House and the enactment of reform legislation; while the Republicans who would not be downcast over defeat would welcome a condition of compulsory inaction relieving them from the danger of party friction and division over troublesome legislative problems.

On the whole, however, it may be set down as a fact that these indifferent parties are in the minority. The managers on both sides will struggle as usual for success. If the Democrats win, it will be claimed that the political pendulum has begun to swing toward a Democratic President in 1904; while the Republicans will very properly regard the return of a Republican majority in the House as an indorsement of their policies. There is every indication of an earnest, even bitter, contest, campaign; and the announcement that the President, after consultation with his party leaders, will make several political speeches during the approaching fall may be taken as an indication that the Republicans propose to use their heaviest artillery against the opposition.

One Result of Female Independence. Vernon Lee in North American Review.

One word more. There is a notion, founded in the main on the facts of a period of struggle, segregation of interests and general uncomfortable transition, that if women attain legal and economic independence, if they get to live, bodily and intellectually and socially, a life more similar, I might say more symmetrical, to that of men, they will necessarily become—let us put it that way, if they have changed, they will no longer realize the ideal of gracefulness, beauty and loveliness of the particular men who like them just as they are; but then those particular men will themselves probably no longer exist. Moreover, there is an undoubted, certain correlation between the qualities of the two sexes, due to the fact, which we are all of us (not only Mr. Durkheim with his "division of labor") inclined to forget, namely, that the woman is, after all, not merely the wife (since that noble word must be put to rest; mean use) of the man, but also his daughter, his sister, and his companion; and that, as such, he requires her to be not unlike, but like himself.

Reforms and Human Nature. Political Science Quarterly.

Occasionally events crystallize so that the reformer can come into power through an extraordinary revulsion of the people against their masters. But this revulsion has to be produced by events rather than words. A few men of the dominant party sent to prison will do more to cause a revulsion of feeling than all the platitudes, less attractive in the world. The reformer may then get his things, and if he makes some effort to understand the human nature that pervades the greatest part of the city population, he may remain for longer than a brief season. But the odds are against it for a long time still to come. For the reformer, as yet constitutionally unable to follow up the detail necessary for political popularity and success. He relies on ideas, not on facts. He does not realize that the majority of citizens still live in a world of personalities, not of principles.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS.

BY TENNYSON. This song is from "In Memoriam," a very long poem which Tennyson wrote in loving memory of his dear college friend, Arthur Henry Hallam (son of the historian), who died in 1832. Hallam was also the affianced husband of the poet's sister.

The following song, without title, is the one hundred and sixth section of the poem. "In Memoriam" was published seventeen years after Hallam's death, in the year Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as laureate.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, The flying cloud, the frosty light: The year is dying in the night; Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring, happy bells, across the snow: The year is going, let him go; Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind For those that here we see no more; Ring out the feud of rich and poor, Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause And ancient forms of party strife; Ring in the nobler modes of life, With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin, The faithless coldness of the times; Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes, But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood, The civic slander and the spite; Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease; Ring out the narrowing lust of gold; Ring out the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free, The larger heart, the kinder hand; Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be.

PARTIES PLANNED FOR FOURTH IN CLUBS AND COUNTRY PLACES.

Almost every one who owns a country place will have a house party over the Fourth. The three days' holiday gives ample time for putting in the suburban region, and should the weather chance to be fine golf, tennis and the usual outdoor sports will have full sway at the week end, with possibly a bit of coaching for those who are so fortunate as to own a drag or other big and roomy vehicle.

Nelsons, the spacious and beautiful Normandy home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Nelson, will have a house full of guests, most of them from out of the city. They are expected to arrive to-morrow afternoon and remain over Sunday. Mrs. Nelson has made extensive plans for the day, and in the afternoon there will be a card party on the piazza. Robert McLaran, Charles McLaran, Phil Chew, Dickson Walsh, Lon Hunter and several others will enjoy the hospitality of this hospitable and comfortable country residence. Mrs. Lucas will be in evidence, but has not made arrangements to entertain more than one or two ladies.

At the Von Schrader country place near Bridgeton there will be guests driving out all day and evening. Mrs. Clymer is with Mr. and Mrs. von Schrader, and is a magnet of sufficient force to fill the house and grounds to overflowing. No set arrangements have been made, and the entertainment will be largely informal and mainly of a family nature. Mr. and Mrs. Otto von Schrader, Mr. and Mrs. George von Schrader, with their children, will all participate. Mrs. McLaren and Mrs. Theodore De Forest will have a strictly family party at the McLaren place on the Suburban. The James K. Kavanaugh place, Kennett Castle, down the Mississippi, will see guests, and the Boland place, near the Country Club, will also have its share of holiday festivity. Miss Loras Donovan, who usually entertains a large party on the Fourth at the Donovan farm, will not go down this year, remaining in town at her father's residence in West Pine boulevard.

All the country clubs, the Clayton, the Field, Glen Echo, the Flossmont Valley and the Log Cabin, will make extra effort in honor of the day and will be full of members and friends, especially if the weather proves very warm, as there seems to be every likelihood it will. The Country Club, Field and Glen Echo will serve table d'hote dinners at night, and at each place there will be fireworks and festivity.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brannell celebrated their first wedding anniversary Tuesday evening. The house and lawn were very prettily decorated for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Brannell received some very handsome presents. Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Poehl, R. M. Beall, W. H. Brannell, William Holland, C. F. Wassell and E. E. Brannell; Misses Annie Cornick, Nell Ennis, Dot Ennis, Maybell Parker, Mayme Parker; Messrs. Pierce Buffington, W. H. Reynolds, A. Poehl, William Poehl, F. D. Brannell, George Brannell, E. B. Appleton; Mesdames Buffington, C. Holland.

PERSONAL MENTION. Mr. and Mrs. David R. Francis, Jr., have gone East for the summer. Mrs. Francis will visit relatives in Massachusetts for several weeks and later join Mr. Francis at the Jamestown cottage.

Mr. P. J. Cavanaugh of No. 1427 North Grand avenue has returned after a New York visit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Averill and their family went to South Haven a few days ago for the summer.

Mrs. Prentice Dana Cheney has gone to New Territory for a visit with her son, Captain Charles Bridges, who has recently returned from Philippine service. Later she will go to Maine for a lengthy stay.

Doctor and Mrs. William McCandless departed on Monday for the Maine coast, where they have taken a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Knight and their family will summer on the Massachusetts coast at Gloucester, going East the last of this week.

Mrs. Creta Benton is visiting relatives in Columbus, O. Her brother, Mr. Will Fisher, has a fine new country place in the suburbs of Columbus, and is entertaining a large house party.

NEWS OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

Brank Presbyterian Sunday-School Picnic to Take Place Saturday. The Brank Memorial Presbyterian Church and Sunday school postponed its annual picnic last Saturday on account of rain, but have arranged to hold it next Saturday at a ground a mile south of Clayton on the Suburban car line. The car will leave Averb avenue at 9 a. m. and all friends of the church are invited.

The Sixth District of the Missouri Christian Endeavor Union has just closed its eighth annual convention at Salem, Mo. The following St. Louis talent was prominent on the programme: The Reverend Harry Bunnell, the Reverend C. E. Bates, Misses B. Long, R. Parker, D. Clemens, I. Kinsey, Mrs. George W. Lohke, Mrs. Messrs. J. I. McClelland, C. A. Furse and W. R. Gentry. Miss C. K. Cameron also brought greetings from three other district conventions.

WANTS DAUGHTER RELEASED.

James Holman Asks Court to Take Child From Convent. James H. Holman applied to the Circuit Court yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus to have his daughter, Christel, released from the Convent of the Good Shepherd. He states that his daughter is 13 years old, and was placed in the convent at the age of 10. He claims that she is being kept there against his will, and that she is being educated in a manner which is not in accordance with his wishes. He asks the court to order her release and to award him the costs of the proceedings.

PRINCETON STUDENTS BARRED.

Committee Detects Dishonesty in Examinations. Princeton, N. J., July 2.—The most flagrant case of cribbing ever detected by the Princeton Committee on Examinations was disclosed to-day by the registrar, who made the statement that twenty-two students of the Princeton Academy, who were at Princeton, Mass., were debarred from admission on account of gross dishonesty in the examinations. While the committee and registrar declined to give out names, it is understood that several prominent athletes are among the number.

MAIDS OF HONOR APPOINTED.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Salem, Ill., July 2.—Miss Lillie Wells, who was recently selected as queen of the Merchants' Ball, has been appointed as one of the maids of honor. The queen and the maids will be crowned at the ball on July 4. The queen will be crowned at 12 o'clock at night, and the maids will be crowned at 12 o'clock at night. The coronation will be held at the Merchants' Ball, and the queen and maids will be crowned by the mayor of Salem.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic of July 3, 1877. A suit was tried in the Federal courts in which it was alleged that Louis Kammerer, cashier of the Franklin Avenue German Savings Institution, paid out two \$1000 bills, instead of two \$200 bills. The payment was alleged to have been made to Ferdinand Koehler.

The question of dramsops closing at 12 o'clock at night was being agitated at Ninth street and Washington avenue the Temperance School met nightly.

On the steamer Red Wing, at the foot of Locust street, the bursting of a steampipe killed two men and injured three of the steamer's crew.

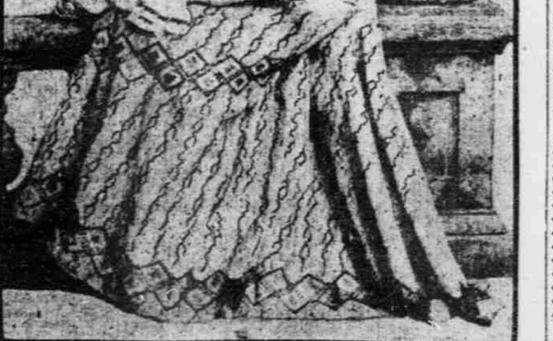
The St. Louis Browns were defeated by the Chicago White Stockings. Among the players on the Browns' base-ball nine were Nicholas Pitcher; Dorgan, Craft, McGeezy and Dehman.

St. Louis suburbs were much excited over the proposed "stock law"—a measure requiring all owners of stock to keep the animals penned up instead of permitting them to range at large.

The weather was stormy, and considerable damage to property was reported.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

An \$18.50 organdy costume. This is a simple, medallion-trimmed gown and is dainty and becoming. The new face miter, ribbon sash and matching parasol showing that beauty and effect are not always a matter of price.



An \$18.50 organdy costume. This is a simple, medallion-trimmed gown and is dainty and becoming. The new face miter, ribbon sash and matching parasol showing that beauty and effect are not always a matter of price.