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CIRCULATION DURING AUGUST.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Rows show daily circulation from 1st to 31st of August, with a total of 3,600,399 for the month.

Net number distributed.....3,530,187 Average daily distribution.....118,577 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 6.6 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August, 1902. J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1906.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

A NEW KIND OF INSURANCE.

Austria has gone the United States one better by offering an insurance which cannot be duplicated on this side of the water. The Vienna Manufacturers' Strike Association is the name of the organization and it proposes to safeguard employers against employees who try to destroy the trade of any man failing to acknowledge their demands.

That the insurance is risky cannot be denied, yet the mutual feature saves it from criticism. Of course, statistics were used in computing the premiums which must be charged. Owing to the failure to keep reliable figures for any great length of time, some difficulty was experienced in deciding on the charges which should be made.

However, it was found that in Austria from 1891 to 1897 there was an annual average of 30,000 strikers wasting 400,000 days in strike idleness. With other data concerning the number of employees under those who will go into the association, the promoters have figured that the annual premium should be four mills on every dollar of the yearly pay roll.

This provisional estimate may be remarkable, but hardly more so than the statistics gathered by the great life insurance companies regarding the number of those who commit suicide, are drowned, are killed in battle or die of tuberculosis. The strangeness of the new association is chiefly in the newness of the system.

Necessarily the association is forced to have stringent rules regarding the disbursement of benefits. The Executive Committee decides whether benefits shall be paid. If this committee, or a subcommittee appointed by it, investigates and finds that the employer has furnished good cause for a strike, then his insurance will profit him nothing.

In all cases the decision of the Executive Committee is final. If it finds that the strike was caused by demands for the engagement or discharge of a workman, or by demands "which the state of the business does not justify," or by demands "which threaten the authority of the management," the Executive Committee will decide that the employer is entitled to insurance.

In all cases the amount of insurance is "equal to one-half of the registered wages of the strikers." Benefits cease after three months in the case of any one strike. If there is more than one strike, benefits cannot extend over six months. This, the association expects, will induce employers to be reasonable and make for industrial peace. As the enterprise has only been started, practical results cannot be judged.

"PEACE WITH DISHONOR."

What excuse has the so-called reform element in the local Republican party to give for its weak-kneed policy of accepting "practical" politicians who a week ago were declared to be unworthy of companionship?

In the report of the Executive Committee which was adopted by the Republican State Committee certain members of the City Committee were declared to "have betrayed the trust reposed in them as such committeemen and are guilty of an abuse of their power and of the usurpation of authority that belongs to the electors alone. We find that said members of the City Central Committee so charged, by their acts, have abandoned the party organization," etc.

In another paragraph of this interesting document these committeemen were said to "have undertaken to commit and surrender the integrity of the Republican party to a combination and alliance with an opposition political organization, thereby endangering and jeopardizing the very existence and standing of the Republican party as a political organization."

If these things were declared true by the State Committee and overwhelmingly indorsed by the party at the primary election, why are they not true now? Through what process of regeneration has any committeeman passed that he is a better Republican now than then?

Let four of these committeemen who "have aban-

doned the party organization" be accepted as members of the new City Central Committee. They are C. H. Witthoef of the Second Ward, John B. Owen of the Sixth, Louis Alt of the Twelfth and F. H. Kreismann of the Twenty-seventh. Owen and Alt helped to engineer the deal with Merwether and Butler.

Where is party integrity at this stage of the game? What honor can attach to an organization which makes peace with dishonor? Republicans have further work to do before they can present clean hands.

MUST TALK ABOUT TARIFF REVISION.

When Speaker Henderson, to the dismay of Republican campaign managers, declined the nomination for Congress from the Iowa district which he has represented for twenty years, giving as his reason the fact that his high-tariff views were contrary to those in favor of tariff revision entertained by his constituents, he made imperative a discussion of the tariff as the dominant issue of the campaign.

Republican protectionists who had hoped to avoid this discussion, fearing to face the truth as to the Dingley tariff's operation in maintaining the monopolies enjoyed by the trusts, now have no choice in the matter. The withdrawal from public life of the Speaker of the National House of Representatives because, as a high-tariffite, he feared personal defeat where he had repeatedly been victorious at the polls, proves the strength of the popular demand for tariff revision. Republican campaign orators and newspaper organs must make reply to this demand.

Happily for the ultimate triumph of the right, the more radical party organs are already placing themselves on record in commenting upon Speaker Henderson's action. They notify Republicans that the Dingley tariff must be held inviolate. They proceed to read out of the party all Republicans who dare to favor tariff revision. They announce that protection is the birthmark of the Republican party and that those who question it or qualify it are not Republicans. They treat with insolent contempt the arguments of tariff-revision Republicans who contend that tariff "protection" extended to gigantic monopolies which undersell European competitors in European markets is in effect but a peculiarly malign system of taxation of the American people.

This, however, is consistent action on the part of the radical tariffites and should serve to hasten the day of victory for the tariff-revision forces. The more stubbornly the Republican party aligns itself in defense of the Dingley tariff and the trusts, the better it is for the people and the Democratic party. There should be heavy Democratic gains in the Congressional elections of 1902, and there should be a Democratic triumph in the presidential election of 1904 which will insure a revision of the tariff to a point eliminating the evil that lies in the trust system.

A LECTURE AND A LAUGH.

With a gravity that does not entirely conceal the amused relish of the situation which prompts its comment the Baltimore Sun in a recent issue rebukes Northern people for a prejudice against the negro which amounts to proscriptive drawing of the color line.

The Baltimore newspaper is impelled to this action by several recent instances of Northern unwillingness to associate with those who have even the slightest taint of African blood. In Boston, it says, the doors of a trades union have just been closed to all black-faced workmen. At the Northwestern University in Chicago a young colored woman who had entered the school was turned out into the street. When it was definitely ascertained that she had negro blood she was expelled. At Evansville, Ind., all the children of a certain public school left the room when a very dark-complexioned girl came in as a pupil. They returned, content, when it was satisfactorily proved that she was of French descent and free of any taint of negro blood.

"It is really painful," says the Sun, "to note the existence of such prejudices in the minds of our Northern brethren. It will be well for brunette girls, when they enter the public schools in the North, to use some kind of complexion powder." And so, in this vein, the Maryland newspaper proceeds to get its fun out of the incidents mentioned. It must be confessed that the provocation for joking is somewhat exceptional. The South has been compelled to listen to so much lecturing of the same sort from the North that a turning of the tables is refreshing indeed.

TULIZE THE RIFLE RANGE.

No effort should be spared by the officers of the First Regiment to stimulate the enlisted men to that command to a keen interest in the marksmanship practice and competitive sharpshooting tournaments which will hereafter be a prominent feature of regimental training.

The rifle range opposite St. Charles on the banks of the Missouri River, donated to the First Regiment by the St. Louis, St. Charles and Western Railroad, affords an opportunity for steady rifle practice such as the regiment has never before enjoyed to so satisfactory an extent. It may well be assumed that both officers and men will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered.

The rifle tournament for which the officers are now formulating the rules should excite the most eager competition by representatives of every company in the First Regiment. Public interest in the contest will doubtless be active. In the earlier days of the regiment the "crack companies" were those which could put up the fanciest drills, which are very well in their way, but not anything like so important as the knack of shooting straight. The best training for the men of the First Regiment will hereafter be obtained on the new rifle range.

AFTER THE PATRONAGE.

That the present campaign in Missouri on the part of the Republicans is nothing less than a fight for Federal offices cannot be doubted by those who are familiar with the situation. Here in St. Louis the two factions fought to the death over a proposition which involved an indorsement of Roosevelt by the St. Louis delegation in 1904 and the minority nomination for United States Senator, an honor which is supposed to carry with it much weight in recommending post office appointments.

A ward contest in Kansas City forced the rival factional leaders to send telegrams to Messrs. Kerens and Akins asking for their immediate presence. In St. Joseph a fusion was effected whereby Kerens could secure control of the legislative nominees.

Talk of a united party under such circumstances is buncombe. Republicans have begun to learn that Colonel Kerens is not dead until he is buried. Despite his defeat in St. Louis—a defeat which a liberal use of money may turn into a victory—he is showing his faith in himself by perambulating over the State trying to line up recalcitrant Postmasters and carriers.

The surest way for Mr. Kerens to bring defeat on the Republican party in Missouri is for him to continue his personal campaign through the counties. The people are against him and his aspirations. With such political "salts" as "Fire-Alarm" Finnigan and Bill Phelps arranging slates in Republican and doubtful counties, the hopes of the National committeeman cannot be hidden.

Kerens will never represent Missouri in the United States Senate. He will use his best endeavors to re-

tain control of patronage through a minority nomination for that honor. His cry of "harmony" will be raised every time that a Republican attempts to balk his ambition. But as long as Federal offices remain to be filled, there can be no harmony.

AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH WEEK.

News from the anthracite fields is not of the sort to arouse any particular enthusiasm on the part of the public. Though it is said that this week's developments should determine whether the strike will continue or be settled by the defeat of the miners, indications are that the price of hard coal will be even higher than at present.

Both the miners and operators seem determined to maintain their positions. The Republican administration of Pennsylvania, though admittedly having power to adjust the situation, has shown that weakness which necessarily follows machine corruption of the Quay variety. The National Government has gone no further than to investigate.

Meanwhile anthracite is becoming more of a luxury. Here in St. Louis it may be purchased by a favored few who are able to accept prices which may be made in the future at the dealer's option. The public is the real sufferer, a condition which always follows when any great strike is on.

With all our boasts of advanced civilization, the fact remains that until some solution of the labor problem is found that will apply equitably to the employer and employe true progress cannot be recorded. The coal strike is fast becoming extraordinary because of the position which has been assumed by both sides to the controversy. The curtailment of a winter's necessity because of a failure to appreciate the growing sentiment toward the amicable settlement of a labor dispute can do little less than hasten an improvement in the manner of treatment accorded to the parties interested in the controversy.

NO NEW ROLE FOR MR. KERENS.

It was particularly fitting that Republican National Committeeman Kerens should choose to be the guest of honor at a picnic given under the auspices of the Cameron Rural Route Association. The surprising fact is that he has not appeared in this role often.

Throughout the interior counties of Missouri Colonel Kerens has used the rural free delivery system as an advertising medium for his own pet political schemes. Congressman De Armond spared no words in his speech before Congress describing the work of the National Committeeman in organizing the carriers into a machine for his own aggrandizement.

Only recently has there been a semblance of non-partisanship in making the appointments for this service. Hitherto Kerens alone has determined who should and who should not distribute the mail to the farmers living on the rural routes. Kerens would not be the honored guest of any association unless he were the motive power. His love for rural free delivery is confined solely to the use which he can make of the carriers. Beyond that the needs of the farmers of Missouri have little interest for this United States Senatorial aspirant.

Republican organs which fought the direct primary did so on the theory that the judges and clerks would be of one persuasion, thus preventing a free expression of the people. The vociferous acquiescence which these same organs have given to the results of the primary conducted under this sort of a dispensation are as inconsistent as they are humorous. Republican newspapers have a way of jumping with the cat that has become characteristic.

Missouri's record-breaking crops and steadily increasing prosperity are attracting favorable attention from the entire Union. The facts in the case constitute so powerful an argument for settlement and investment in Missouri that they may well be dwelt upon for the benefit of the outside world.

An early settlement of the anthracite coal strike is insisted upon in the interest of the public. American consumers of coal are the greatest sufferers from the strike, and under the conditions now existing they have rights that rise superior to other considerations affecting the matter at issue.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Value of Friendship.

In one terse sentence Emerson thus epitomizes the value of friendship: "A friend makes one outdo himself." Outside one's own power to make life a victory or a defeat, nothing else helps so much toward its success as a strong, true friendship.

The friend whose thought runs parallel with mine, who sympathizes with my aspirations, recognizes my strength as well as my weakness, and calls out my better qualities and discourages my meaner tendencies, more than doubles my possibilities. The magnetism of his thought flows around me; his strength is added to mine, and makes a weighty irresistible achievement force.

The faculty of attracting others, of forming enduring friendships in whatever environment one may be placed, as one whose worth in the struggle for existence can hardly be overestimated. Apart from its spiritual significance and the added joy and happiness with which it illumines life, friendship has a business value, so to speak, which cannot be overlooked.

Short Stories Are in Demand.

Literary Life. The short story is very popular in this country, and has attained a perfection reached nowhere else in the world. The rules of success in this department are briefly these: First, to be strikingly original; second, to write simply and naturally; and, third, to condense into the smallest compass. Be brief. This is the age of electricity. Many a story of 10,000 words has been rejected when it had contained half that number. It would have been accepted. Publishers pay liberal rates for short, good stories. The New York Herald recently paid Mollie E. Sewell \$3,000 for a short story. Within a very short time a magazine has offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best short story; another has made the same offer, and a third one of \$500.

An Ancient Banking House.

The Brown Book. Doctor A. T. Clay, formerly a pupil and now assistant of Professor Herman V. Hilprecht, the world's leading authority on Babylonian antiquities, has been at work several months deciphering and arranging the records of the banking firm of Murnabu Sons, which was the leading banking-house of the city of Nippur, in Babylonia several hundred years before Christ. Mortgage, worded in a form very similar to that in use in the present day; wills, deed of sale or rent, merchants, guarantees of goods sold in the markets, and other business dealings of almost every conceivable kind are found among them.

Her Way.

October Hayer's Bazar. "I've been two weeks trying to coax my husband to give me \$50 to buy a new dress," complained Mrs. Gazzam to Mrs. Wiffles. "I never do that." "What do you do?" "I have my new dress charged, and leave my husband to fight it out with the collector."

The Reason.

Philadelphia Record. "Children, why does that flag hang there?" oratorically asked a schoolroom patriot, pointing to a flag draped behind him. "Please, sir," piped up a voice from the rear. "It is to hide a dirty spot on the wall."

Setting Her Right.

Mrs. Hiram Offen: "What made you leave your last place?" Applicant: "Shure, ma'am, you don't know who yer talkin' to. Nothin' hev makes me leave. Or go when Oi please."

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES



As Captain Molly in the play of that name, now being given at the Manhattan Stock. New York. Miss Tyree was formerly a member of Daniel Frohman's stock company. This is her debut as a star.

ELIZABETH TYREE.

THREE GOVERNORS TO ATTEND.

Mrs. Lincoln's Monument to Be Dedicated With Ceremony. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Evansville, Ind., Sept. 19.—Governor Beckham of Kentucky and Governor Durbin of Indiana will meet at Lincoln City, Ind., in October at the dedication of the monument over the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. It will be their first meeting since Governor Durbin refused to honor the requisition for the return of Taylor and Finley Kentucky.

Governor Yates of Illinois and United States Senator Cullom of that State, will also be present at the dedication. It is expected United States Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks will make addresses, as well as the Indiana members of Congress. An invitation has also been extended to Governor Nash of Ohio, and he has telegraphed the committee at Lincoln City that he will attend if possible. The event promises to be one of the biggest in this end of the State in many years, and all cities in Southern Indiana are arranging to send delegations. It is expected that fully 10,000 persons will be on the grounds.

Robert Todd Lincoln, the only son of the great war President, has notified the committee that he may attend the dedication exercises. It will be his first visit to the grave of his grandmother. Governor Durbin will preside. After the ceremonies he and his staff, in company with Governors Beckham and Yates will come to this city, where a banquet will be served.

The monument over the grave of Mrs. Lincoln was built from stones taken from the old monument over the grave of President Lincoln at Springfield, Ill.

MISS SQUIRES ELECTED QUEEN. She Will Open the Elks' Corn Carnival at Dixon, Ill. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Dixon, Ill., Sept. 19.—Miss Christine Demest of Squires won in the contest for queen of the Elks' corn carnival that is to be held here next week. Miss Squires is of the brunette type of beauty. She is the daughter of Mrs. and Mr. George H. Squires. She recently returned from an extended trip abroad. She will be crowned Queen Monday evening and will receive the keys of the city from Mayor F. A. Truman. The local leg of Elks will present to her a diamond ring. Miss Squires won over thirty contestants, having 6,500 votes.

Salem Will Have New Mill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Salem, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Salem Business Men's Association closed a contract with Mr. W. A. Gaddis of Mount Sterling for the erection of a large flouring mill at this place. The site selected across First Creek on Main street, leading to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. The citizens gave the site. The construction of the mill will be begun at once.

J. H. Denny Elected Treasurer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Fayette, Mo., Sept. 19.—J. Humphrey Denny, former Prosecuting Attorney of Howard County, has been elected a trustee and treasurer of Pritchett College at Glasgow, Mo. As treasurer of the college Mr. Denny will have to look after the investment of \$20,000, the endowment funds of the college.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CORN, MOTHER.

BY MISS EDWARDS.

I have three grains of corn, mother,— Only three grains of corn; It will keep the little life I have Till the coming of the morn. I am dying of hunger and cold, mother,— Dying of hunger and cold; And half the agony of such a death My lips have never told. It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart, mother,— A wolf that is fiercer for blood; All the livelong day, and the night beside, Gnawing for lack of food. I dreamed of bread in my sleep, mother, And the sight was heaven to see; I awoke with an eager, famishing lip, But you had no bread for me. How could I look to you, mother,— How could I look to you For bread to give to your starving boy, When you are starving, too? For I read the famine in your cheek, And in your eyes so wild, And I felt it in your bony hand, As you laid it on your child. The Queen has lands and gold, mother,— The Queen has lands and gold, While you are forced to your empty breast A skeleton babe to hold.— A babe that is dying of want, mother,— As I am dying now, With a ghastly look in its sunken eye, And famine upon its brow. What has poor Ireland done, mother,— What has poor Ireland done, That the world looks on, and sees us starve, Ferishing one by one? Do the men of England care not, mother,— The great men and the high,— For the suffering sons of Erin's Isle, Whether they live or die? There is many a brave heart here, mother, Dying of want and cold, While only across the Channel, mother, Are many that roll in gold: There are rich and proud men there, mother, With wondrous wealth to view, And the bread that they fling to their dogs to-night Would give life to me and you. Come nearer to my side, mother, Come nearer to my side, And hold me fondly, as you held My father when he died; Quick, for I cannot see you, mother, My breath is almost gone; Mother, dear mother, ere I die, Give me three grains of corn.

Amelia B. Edwards

BAKER'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Sketch of Democratic Candidate for Clerk of Appellate Court.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.—John H. Baker of Sullivan, Ill., Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Appellate Court, Third District, is a native of Moultrie County, and a product of the farm. The first twenty years of his life were spent on the farm with his father. He completed a law education at Ann Arbor, was admitted to practice immediately, and was with the strong firm of Hamilton & Rice in Springfield for some time. Afterwards Mr. Baker returned to his old home in Moultrie County, and formed a law



JOHN H. BAKER.

partnership with Judge Meeker, which continued until Mr. Baker was elected to the Legislature in 1892. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1894 and again in 1896, being honored for three consecutive terms by his party.

Mr. Baker was an active and useful member of the General Assembly, and little Moultrie County was "on the map" at every session. He paid particular attention to measures affecting agriculture and the laboring man. For ten years Mr. Baker was an active and influential member of the Democratic State Committee and helped his party in some of the hardest campaigns it has had in Illinois.

Mr. Baker is a good "mixer" and a tireless worker. His district comprises thirty-five counties in the center of the State, extending from Adams to Vermilion, and is regarded as very close, politically, but the energy and popularity of Mr. Baker and the enthusiasm of his friends promise to land him an easy victory. Mr. Baker is one of the readiest and best campaign speakers in the State and never has refused a call to help his party. He is largely interested in farming and manufacturing interests.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.



Sun-plaited gown of Welles of Paris. This beautiful costume is of sun-plaited chiffon mignon, a rich, soft silk fabric. The upper cape is of warp-printed velvet corded silk. The beauty of outline, the softness of the sleeve and the artistic effect of this gown in color are noteworthy.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 162-164 Chestnut avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, September 11, 1877. The death of United States Senator Lewis Vital Boggs occurred at his home, No. 1528 Wash street. He was born in St. Charles, Mo., in 1812, and when he went to school in the East he left a note, written in 1832, telling his mother that when he returned to Missouri and entered the legal profession he proposed to work with the aim of representing his native State in the Senate. Within thirty odd years he realized his ambition. Senator Boggs's first political office was that of City Councilman during the administration of former Mayor Brown. He served in the Black Hawk War. At his death he left a wife and two children, Joseph Boggs and Mrs. Thomas S. Noonan. The death of Louis D. Peugnet, in Switzerland, was announced. He was a brother-in-law of Senator Boggs and had served as an officer in the French Army under the great Napoleon. His wife was a daughter of Bernard Pratte of St. Louis and sister of former Mayor Pratte. Colonel D. P. Dyer appeared before the Board of Health to protest against its action in declaring the rendering boat on the river a nuisance. Doctor Spiegelhalter of the Health Board had a dental clinic established in the old building of the City Hospital. Captain Louis J. Allen assumed command of the steamer Mollie Moore. Captain Carter's steamer, the John A. Scudder, took the place of the Grand Republic, which burned at Carondelet, in the New Orleans trade. The Knights of Pythias Band succeeded The Republic office. Leopold Arndt's residence, at No. 267 North Twelfth street, was burned. In a trotting race at the Fair Grounds the following gentlemen entered horses: General Wilson, J. Coffey, W. Z. Kirk and W. T. Dickson. The Judges were E. Van Buren, Joseph Ricey and W. H. Stark. In a mule race the entries were by Henry Cunningham, G. Kossales and John C. Kane.