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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902. Vol. 35, No. 113

CIRCULATION DURING SEPTEMBER.

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 September, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for days 1 through 30, showing daily circulation and a total for the month of 3,490,640.

Net number distributed 3,420,861 Average daily distribution 114,022

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of September was 654 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1902.

J. F. FARISEL, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

DISTRESS SIGNAL. The Globe wishes that people brush it aside and content themselves with saying to it, "You lie!"

Within the circle of intelligence, which is sufficiently wide to include the vast majority of Missourians arrived at voting age, it is nothing wonderful that garish and grotesque campaign calumnies receive no more serious attention than brushing aside.

Neither contentions nor distortions appeal to intelligent people. Neither contentions nor distortions interest intelligent people. What is to be expected but that a brushing aside and a whole-souled, ringing "You lie!"

Certainly palpable slanders against the State, which the lobster's own brother organs repudiate, are not to be accorded the dignity of argument.

The public nowadays is too well educated in the matter of campaign falsehoods to be gulled by anything so flagrant as the Globe's grotesqueries.

What of a confusion of terms, a juggling with definitions? What of hired "expert" defamations that could not agree to defame? What of billingsgate emptied upon the dead? Of such is the Globe's campaign material, so palpably manufactured as to deceive nobody.

There is nothing to argue. People can only observe the lie and call it a lie.

TARIFF AND TRUSTS. Such great dissension has been created in Republican ranks by the growing popularity of the Democratic tariff reform and anti-trust principles that Republican organs and political leaders are attempting, as the election draws near, to put these issues in the background for the present and finish the Congressional campaign on local issues only.

Republican leaders know that their party is not united on the tariff and trust issues and that they themselves hold opinions entirely different from those held by the people.

The tariff reform wave is still spreading, despite attempts to keep it in check. That Republican politicians consider it a vital issue, while declaring that it is not, is made clear by their actions in carefully straddling the question on all sides so as to satisfy the sentiments and ideas of all voters, if possible.

Some prominent Republicans say there is no demand for tariff reform, others say that the high-protective tariff is not beneficial to trusts, others say that tariff revision is a necessity in some form, others declare in favor of reciprocity, others say tariff changes may ultimately be required, others say that certain modifications are advisable but that only the Republican party is qualified to make them, and others favor President Roosevelt's suggestion for a tariff-revision commission.

Tariff reform is more of an issue, it is evident, than Republican leaders are ready to concede directly. They are desirous to avoid debate on the subject, as

much as possible, until after the November election, because the tariff reform idea is working against Republican interests very strongly and extensively in doubtful States. Opposition to trusts on the part of voters is very pronounced and there is a general tendency toward Democratic principles.

Prospects for Democratic success in the Congressional elections next month are very encouraging, and they are becoming more encouraging as election day draws nearer. Favorable reports come from nearly all doubtful States and there are positive indications that there will be important Democratic gains.

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Not only is each man on the Democratic ticket proper better qualified to assist good citizenship than his opponent on the Republican ticket, but the Republican ticket as a whole was nominated by gang influence and with a paramount purpose of thwarting Mayor Wells and Circuit Attorney Folk.

Good citizens should be preparing to vote the straight Democratic ticket—always remembering that the city ticket does not include Cronin and Carroll, for whom nobody should vote, or Jim Butler against whom everybody should get out, even from a sick bed, to vote.

The Circuit Attorney has wrought such damage and created such panic among the gangsters as they never, in the days of their success, ever feared as the remotest of possibilities. The gangs are after him. They see penitentiary stripes in his sleep.

To elect officials who would embarrass and discredit Wells and Folk would be a new lease of life for the corrupt elements whose occupation has been gone for some time past.

An appeal to good citizens in behalf of the Democratic ticket is not partisanship. The city has had since 1897 a sharp contrast between the worst government it ever knew and the best. Now the schemers who produced the worst government are fighting to destroy the standing of the honest officials who have put into practice the best government.

If the people of St. Louis desire to be known before the world as worthy of good government and capable of appreciating it, they will, perceiving the realities of the situation, rally to the support of the Mayor and the Circuit Attorney who are famed across the continent as model officials.

When the Republican organization shall have beaten its own gangs into subordination it can make a good citizenship fight in municipal politics. Until that time the party must accept municipally the repute of the Ziegenhein and Schwawacker machine. That machine is still dominant in the city nominations of its party.

On their personal merits all the Democratic nominees are better than their Republican opponents. On the vital issue of approving and sustaining brave and upright officials who do their full duty, the course of good citizens admits no two views. The Wells and Folk ticket should be elected.

Good citizenship should vote for the Democratic ticket, for the Republican opponents of Cronin and Carroll and for the Republican, George D. Reynolds, against Jim Butler for Congress. And if they include the Republican, George R. Wagoner, against Butler for the short term in Congress they would not make a mistake.

It is a time when good citizenship should vote for good citizenship in the city of St. Louis. Party regularity can take care of itself after the city is established on a solid good citizenship basis.

FIRE WATER OBTAINABLE. Disagreement in the Board of Public Improvements upon plans for installation of one complete municipal filter is much to be regretted. The real necessity for a clearer, purer public water supply is becoming more urgent from week to week, and the people of St. Louis rightfully look forward to an early improvement.

There are many reasons why the officials in the board should endeavor to reach a unanimous conclusion as soon as possible and begin preparations for providing both clear and pure water.

Principal among the important reasons are the necessity for an improvement and the fact that filtration is the only process fixed upon by science. The experiences of other cities have all led to filtration as the ultimate method for clarification and purification, even of impounded water, and the successful results obtained by filtration have put this system of purification beyond the experimental stage.

Unfortunately, deliberations were complicated in the beginning by proposals, of speculative nature, for changing the source of supply. These proposals have, after all, proved beneficial in so far as investigations which they invited convinced the board that the source should not be changed and that the best and most economical plan is to clarify and purify the Mississippi River water.

The two members of the board who are not yet ready to agree with their fellow-commissioners for installation of a complete municipal filter plant may take enlightenment from the inevitable tendency, everywhere, toward filtration of public water supplies. Furthermore, the thorough investigations given other propositions point to filtration as the solution of the local condition. In view of these facts, and others, the board should act promptly, wisely and on a large, adequate scale. Filtration is inevitable.

ASSESSMENTS IN MISSOURI. Unfair political organs are twisting the assessment of real estate in St. Louis into a charge that the State Board of Equalization causes excessive taxes on land as compared with that on corporations.

First, the assessment of St. Louis real estate is made by local assessors. It is high because the necessities of the city and insufficient revenue have forced the policy. Republican officials have not varied from the custom.

Second, the State Board of Equalization has raised the assessment of street railway and steam railway companies largely.

So the charge has no foundation in the facts of the case.

Laws requiring assessment of all property at full market value never are—whether or not they ought to be—obeyed implicitly. No State makes the attempt. Probably it is an impossibility to enforce such laws absolutely, since no two men would ever agree upon the exact market value of all kinds of property in a county or city.

If the rule were made as invariable as the agreement of assessors could make it, still the difficulty would arise that some counties would be enormously overtaxed. Every State in the Union adjusts assessments and tax rates to suit its ideas of the needs of government.

If a comparison is to be made for political purposes, the only truthful method would be to place Democratic and Republican States side by side. Public service corporations are assessed and taxed more highly in Democratic Missouri than in the adjoining Republican States of Illinois and Kansas. Another

fair comparison would be that of real estate assessments in St. Louis, which has been under Republican administration most of the time for a decade, with those of strong Democratic counties.

If assessments of land in St. Louis are too high, who kept them too high but Republican officials? Economical Democratic administration in the State has kept assessments and taxes low in the counties. Do the people desire to triple their assessments just to give an opening to extravagance?

Building Law Changes. The necessity of revising or amending the municipal building laws may be emphasized by the interest that insurance men and owners of property on the south side of Forest Park are taking in pending questions. Steps are being taken by owners of property on and adjacent to Oakland avenue to prevent construction of temporary hotels, or at least to hold such building operations in check. Insurance men desire a strict rule to prevent structures built of combustible material from reaching the height of buildings of the first class.

Now that interest has been awakened in these matters some efforts should be made to study the building laws and ascertain what changes are necessary. The impression prevails that the law should allow buildings of the second class to be built higher. However, they should not reach the height of buildings of the first class. The subject is open for discussion and settlement. Get the law right and then enforce it strictly.

Certain changes in the building laws are necessary. The laws are not up to date. Besides, they are not complete and do not apply to all conditions. Building Commissioner Longfellow should make use of the few months remaining in his term for investigating the laws and offering suggestions to Mayor Wells and the Municipal Assembly.

Unless the Globe engage a few more "experts" the close of the campaign will be yet further. The reports of the great and only Five have been littered and the Republicans are without an issue. The Globe owes to its cohorts another story about "discrepancies." However, the next "experts" must not stop at an alleged shortage in the State Treasury of only sixty million dollars. Make the shortage at least a hundred million this time.

There need be no surprise over the lukewarmness shown about the reports of the five "experts." The people of Missouri observed that the books of the State balanced, while the "experts" accounts did not balance or agree. Missourians were not slow to see that the real discrepancies were in the reports of the "experts." That is why the Republicans are left without an issue.

To listen to the ravings of the Republican gang you'd think the followers of the lobster-organs have had no experience in stuffing ballot boxes and making padded returns. The Republicans demonstrated their superior efficiency as accountants in their primaries and the people are quite able to see through the false modesty of the Republican liars.

Evidently the traders of the State are not only anxious to have the School and Seminary Funds abolished, but also to have the schools and seminary get along without revenue. This is the sort of financial scheme that could only be conceived by Anti-Missouri Republicans. It is beyond any one else.

Two inventors have entered into competition with Santos-Dumont as airship builders and are experimenting with their machines, one in New York and the other in Paris. The prize offered by the World's Fair seems to be alluring.

The Globe could enlighten its readers by displaying in a conspicuous place Father Coffey's opinion of its favorite, Judge Siderser.

RECENT COMMENT.

Training Kansas City Horses. The Kansas City automobile school for horses was inaugurated last week on Gladstone boulevard and Waldron avenue, and brought out twenty-five horses in harness and under saddle. Some of them were very fractious, but after an hour's training they were nearly all entirely cured of their dislike for the machines. Three automobiles, in charge of expert operators, did the instructing. Later, when several very unruly horses appeared, they were taken to Waldron avenue for special instruction. Here the operators handled their machines so as to make them as noisy as possible. The gasoline vehicles puffed as loudly as they could be made to, while the steam machines threw out great clouds of vapor. Bells were rung, and the automobiles were run ahead at speed, stopped, and reversed. The operators approached a horse from behind, ran alongside, sounded their horns, and turned around almost directly in front of the animal. Every contingency which might arise in ordinary traffic, was illustrated in a practical way, and the horses were taught how to act under all circumstances.

That the animals did not take to this treatment kindly at first was only natural. Two of the most spirited ones reared, and puffed the air with their fore feet. They turned quickly around, and jumped to get out of the way. Both were hitched to cars in charge of expert drivers. With half an hour's instruction these same horses stood perfectly still while an automobile with gong ringing, and a long trail of steam behind it, puffing as much as the mechanism permitted, rushed straight at them, or passed across the road not four feet away. They even came up to the puffing machines and put their noses almost on the engine. An operator could catch a horse by the bridle, cut off the noise of his machine, and then suddenly start the engine to puffing without annoying the animal. A big team of blacks, which had run away twice in the last ten days, were thoroughly broken. Three machines approached them at one time from different directions, but they stood their ground.

After the training on Waldron avenue had been completed, horses and autos formed a procession and drove from the Concord avenue, Gladstone to Independence boulevard. The horses which had been most fractious were placed directly behind the autos. The parade traveled over the four blocks in perfect order.

The Bible in Public Schools. The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that the reading of the Bible and the singing of religious hymns in the public schools is forbidden by the Constitution of that State. We are not surprised; we are not grieved. The decision pleases us and we believe it to be good law and in the interest of both justice and religion. Our readers know perfectly well that we hold that in public schools supported by Christians, Jews and infidels, men of all faiths and no faith, and attended by their children, it is unfair and unwise to have any sort of religion selected and inculcated. We believe that it is the business of the church and not of the State to teach religion; and for the church to confess its incompetency and to ask the State, through such miscellaneous teachers as we have, to supplement its lack of service, is humiliating and shameful. We will trust and ask no tax-paid haphazard teachers to do the work of parents and the church.

Law of Breeding Animals. Mendell's law is an illustration of the strange neglect of a discovery by the official scientists when it is made by a layman and not published in the regular way. In this instance the "layman" was a priest—a German monk—who published his excellent scientific thesis in an obscure German village in 1865. Within the last two years the law has been rediscovered, practically independently and simultaneously, by four biologic investigators, one of whom, Correns of Germany, discovered Mendell's thesis. Briefly stated, the law is that a first cross will result in offspring resembling one or the other parent, but possessing in an undeveloped form, termed by German scientists "recessive," the attributes of the other. The second cross will result in fixed types possessing, respectively, the characteristics of one parent, of both parents, and of both parents in varying degree. If true, the law, it will be seen, will have a tremendous effect upon the hybridization of plants and the breeding of animals.

MULLEN-COCKE WEDDING—SOCIETY AT THE THEATER.



MISS CAYLOMA EVANS, Daughter of Mrs. C. W. Evans, No. 326 Lafayette avenue, whose engagement to Mr. George Mullen has just been made known. The wedding will take place late in November.

Miss Elizabeth Coker, until recently of Petersburg, Va., and a sister of William H. Coker, will be married on Wednesday afternoon to Mr. Joseph Mullen, lately of Baltimore. The bride will be attended by Miss Sarah Coker and the bridesmaid by the Reverend Henry Teller Coker of New Orleans as best man.

An enjoyable surprise party was given to Miss Alice Rosenberg at her home, No. 219 Newstead avenue, on Saturday evening. After a pleasant evening spent in recreation, singing, dancing and other merriments, the guests partook of an elaborate supper. Music was furnished by the "Orpheus Quart," comprising Messrs. S. L. Shous, A. J. Bader, L. G. Hodgins and Jean Buchholz.

A jolly crowd of young folks journeyed to Afton Sunday afternoon. During the afternoon various games were played, after which a luncheon was served. Among those present were: Misses Emeretta Heman, Jennie Wade, Fannie Wade, Leona Hiram, John Gansaway, Lou C. Heman, Vest Gansaway.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fugger have returned from a fortnight's visit to Fort Smith, Ark., and in Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. George Hignbotham of Toronto, Canada, who was Miss Irwin Hayward's attendant at the election of officers and the changing of the club's name from C. F. C. to Minnesota, it was also decided to continue to meet on the second Saturday of each month. Eachre was then played from 4 to 5 o'clock, when the first prize was given to Miss Lilla Roche and second to Miss Celia Clark, after which luncheon was served. The club will have its next meeting with Miss Roche of Page boulevard.

Mrs. Selby Barnes and Mrs. Marian Lambert are in Richmond, Va., for the annual horse show at this fashionable Southern city.

St. Louis friends have received cards announcing the marriage of George S. Wilkins and Miss Adele von Groyos, in Vienna, Austria, on Saturday, August 2.

Mrs. Mary S. Woodward is in the city and is stopping with her brothers, A. M. Woodward and W. Woodward.

Miss Roselle D. Hughes entertained the C. T. C. Euchre Club on Saturday at her home, No. 405 Greer avenue. This was in the nature of a business meeting, consisting of the election of officers and the changing of the club's name from C. F. C. to Minnesota. It was also decided to continue to meet on the second Saturday of each month. Eachre was then played from 4 to 5 o'clock, when the first prize was given to Miss Lilla Roche and second to Miss Celia Clark, after which luncheon was served. The club will have its next meeting with Miss Roche of Page boulevard.

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Stewart, James C. Stewart and John D. Stewart, at Hotel Bismarck, for 10 days.

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