

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S FAIR—NOW OPEN—CLOSES DEC. 1.

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

THURSDAY, MORNING, JULY 14, 1904.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

CARRIES \$400,000 TO BUY A BANK

Henry D. Sexton Closes Deal for Control of East St. Louis Trust and Savings.

PURCHASE PRICE IN GRIPS.

Southern Illinois National's President Completes Largest Financial Deal Ever Made in East St. Louis in Two Days.

More than \$400,000 was carried in suitcases by two messengers who accompanied Henry D. Sexton, president of the Southern Illinois National Bank, when he went to the offices of the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank yesterday afternoon and bought about 2,000 of its 2,500 shares, valued at \$62,500.

Par value, or \$25 a share, was paid for those already purchased, and the same amount will be paid for the remainder, which Mr. Sexton has arranged to acquire for the Southern Illinois National Bank by Saturday.

By a vote of the Board of Directors of the Southern Illinois National Bank yesterday afternoon, it was decided to take over the deposits of the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank.



HENRY D. SEXTON, who purchased the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank for \$62,500 yesterday, is seen in the photograph above. The deal is the largest ever manipulated in East St. Louis financial circles and was accomplished in less than two days.

The proposition made by Mr. Sexton to take all of the stock of the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank and pay for it at the rate of \$25 a share, or its original cost, three years ago, was a majority of the stock was delivered by Saturday, was acted upon early yesterday morning by H. M. Stephens, president of the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank, who called a meeting of the stockholders.

The proposition was favorably received and Mr. Sexton was notified that the majority of the stock, together with the

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MEAT DRIVERS MAY GO OUT; EFFORT AT ARBITRATION.

Nonunion Men Employed and Killing Is Resumed in Several Cities on Small Scale.

BEEF SHORTAGE IMMINENT.

Only Two Weeks' Supply Is on Hand and Famine Is Predicted Unless Operations Increase in Magnitude.

Chicago, July 12.—Arbitration of the grievances which precipitated the general strike in the meat-packing houses in various parts of the country appears to-night to be in sight, and a conference between employers and strikers will be held tomorrow morning.

The initial step toward a settlement of the controversy my mediation was taken late this evening by the State Board of Arbitration.

When the members of the board reached Chicago they at once went into conference with Michael J. Donnelly, the leader of the strike, and listened to the story of his side of the trouble. The members of the board then interviewed the representatives of the packers and their side of the difficulty was heard.

As a result of these two conferences, Mr. Donnelly sent a communication to the packers, in which it was stated that the unions were willing to accept a settlement through a board of arbitration. No reply is expected from the employers before tomorrow, but it is confidently expected that their reply will be conciliatory, because they offered to arbitrate the matter in dispute before the strike was called.

OPERATIONS RESUMED. To-day bore out predictions of the packing-house proprietors that the big strike would not cause a stoppage of operations. In the great abattoir district things moved slowly indeed to-day, but they moved.

The price of meat has advanced from 1 to 10 cents all over the country, and it promises to rise almost daily as the supply of fresh meat is exhausted. The principal cities of the country report from one to two weeks' supply on hand.

All the local packing-houses reported that they were slaughtering a little. Every department was said to be doing some work—not much, but some—and was expected to increase the activity tomorrow. Loading and shipping were in progress, though heavily curtailed, as was the buying of cattle. Some hundreds of new workmen were hired and put to work in the places which had been vacated by thousands.

On the other hand, the strike spread somewhat by the action of teamsters in considerable numbers, but ostensibly acting as individuals, refusing to handle products touched by newly hired nonunion workmen. This refusal was usually based on the time-honored plea that a different course, contracts notwithstanding, would put the teamster in peril of his life.

KILLING RESUMED. Telegrams from Kansas City state that three of the plants which shut down have resumed operations on a small scale, and others are expected to begin in the next day or so with new men. Several of the leading butchers will slaughter their own cattle until the strike is over, and a big rise in the price of beef is not looked for.

At Omaha, Swift, Armour and the Omaha Packing Company began killing to-day. Beef already has risen there, and it is expected to rise in proportion as the supply decreases. Two weeks' supply is on hand.

A slight altercation took place between a few nonunion men on their way to one of the packing-houses to apply for positions and a number of the strikers. One of the nonunion men, Louis Bodey, was struck several times and all were taken to a street car and returned to Omaha. A wagon load of cows, which was on route to one of the packing-houses, was turned back by the strikers.

Packing-House Teamsters of East St. Louis Ready to Quit in Sympathy.

WILL TRY TO OPERATE PLANT.

Closing of Large Concerns Will Cause Shortage in Supply—Men Orderly—Employers Are Determined.

Unofficial statements were made last evening that an attempt would be made to-day to start the Swift & Co. plant at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis. It was stated that "export" cattle had been purchased yesterday, and that the stock would be butchered this morning. Some killing was done at the Nelson Morris plant yesterday under the supervision of rabbits for the orthodox members of the Jewish Church.

The drivers employed by the packing-houses will be called out on a sympathetic strike this afternoon, it was stated. If this is done, it will further complicate the situation.

Members of the commission firms and live stock dealers are personally attending to the cattle and live stock shipped into the yards. The men have thrown aside their collars and, with axes turned up, are doing the work of the stock yards laborers who went out on the strike with the packing-house employees.

About 18,000 head of live stock are yarded at present, and all of this stock has been weighed, fed and cared for and much of it unloaded by the men who are members of the firms who do business at the stock yards. Yesterday Charles T. Jones, general manager of the stock yards, acted as weighmaster, and Al Keechler, a prominent cattle buyer, supervised the feeding.

DRIVERS READY TO GO OUT. At an open meeting of the strikers in the auditorium of the East St. Louis City Hall yesterday afternoon, speeches were made upholding the cause of the strike and advising the strikers to be orderly and steadfast, and that they would surely win. Michael Dwyer, business agent for the drivers' union, said that his men were ready to go out on a sympathetic strike.

Perfect order has been maintained so far. Yesterday was pay day and about \$45,000 was paid out to all the employees who are now on strike. No disturbances were reported. One man, said to be a non-union cattle feeder, was beaten outside the stock yards, but his assailants were unknown to him.

Several wagon loads of cows have been received at the National Stock Yards, and this fact, together with the statement made by the packers that they will soon be doing business again, leads to the belief that efforts will be made to supplant the strikers and the strike-breakers will be housed at the stock yards.

Conflicting statements regarding the amount of meat in the coolers are made. It was stated yesterday that at the present rate of shipment the meat would not last much longer than the end of this week or the middle of next. The supply of cured meats is very large.

Thus far no advance in the price of meats to the retail trade has been made, and it was stated that none will be made. It was declared, however, that several butchers would possibly raise prices to-day and in several places yesterday the price of bacon and hams was raised from 3 to 4 cents a pound.

As a direct result of the strike of the meat cutters and helpers of the large packing-houses throughout the country there will be a great shortage of meat. Those conversant with the situation declare. While an official of one of the packing-houses in the city yesterday said that a general increase in the price of meats will not follow, possibly there will be an upward trend in quotations if the strike is prolonged.

LOVE CURES AFTER PHYSICIANS FAIL

Young Man, Adjudged Deranged, Improves as Sympathy of Feminine Friend Ripens.

IS HEIR TO SMALL FORTUNE.

Believes He Is Competent to Manage His Own Affairs—Petitions Probate Court to Declare Him Sane.

Where doctors failed love succeeded, and Henry C. Menke of Carsonville, St. Louis County, has so far recovered his reason that he has petitioned the Probate Court in Clayton yesterday to be adjudged sane.

Three years ago Menke was declared insane by a jury in the Probate Court, which he now petitions to restore to him his full rights. The application was made through his attorney, Claude Martin. The first signs of improvement in his mental condition were noticeable soon after he became enamored of a young woman neighbor about a year ago. Now he is sane and sound, his lawyer avers.

Menke is 24 years old and has lived since his parents' death with relatives. When he attained his majority three years ago he came into possession of an estate by inheritance. It is valued at \$3,000. Proceedings were instituted at that time in the Probate Court to have a guardian appointed, as it was alleged that the condition of his mind was such as to render dangerous the commitment of the property to his sole and exclusive care.

After hearing evidence, the jury upheld the contentions in the petition for an inquiry and Judge Wurdeman appointed Fred Bangert of Ferguson as his guardian. Menke has been under his care since.

Although declared of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own affairs, Menke was never regarded as dangerous and was not restrained of his liberty. For years his relatives had consulted physicians, who prescribed for him, but to no avail.

Almost a year ago Menke fell in love. The young woman whose name was carefully guarded yesterday by Attorney Martin, at first, as stated, sympathized with him in his affliction and then, as the cloud cleared from his brain, found that she was as fond of his company as he was of hers.

Attorney Martin related the story to C. C. Wolfe, Clerk of the Probate Court, yesterday when he made application for another inquiry. He deemed it improper at the time to give the name of the woman and would not say that an engagement already existed, although he intimated as much by saying that it would be impossible for Menke to enter into a valid contract until adjudged sane by judicial procedure.

WILLIAMS WILL ATTEND COMMITTEE CONFERENCE.

Mississippi Leader, Although Not on Committee, Will Go to Meeting at Parker's Request.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Jackson, Miss., July 12.—Although not a member of the National Committee, Congressman John Sharp Williams will be present at the conference of its members at Judge Parker's home in the near future.

Mr. Williams, it is stated, has received an intimation that Judge Parker would like to have him present at the meeting to discuss with him the general issues on which the Democratic party will make its fight.

Congressman Williams has placed himself at the disposal of the Campaign Committee, and will make many speeches, visiting the doubtful States. All the other members of the Mississippi delegation have expressed a willingness to participate in the campaign work.

LEADING TOPICS IN TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

GRAIN CLOSED—ST. LOUIS: JULY WHEAT 96 1/2; JULY CORN 49 1/2 BID.

CHICAGO—JULY WHEAT 96 1/2; JULY CORN 49 1/2 ASKED.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Forecast for St. Louis and vicinity—Increasing cloudiness, with showers and thunderstorms in the afternoon or night; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

For Missouri—Showers Thursday, cooler in west; fair in west, showers and cooler in east Friday.

For Illinois—Showers and thunderstorms Thursday and probably Friday; cooler Friday.

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2. Ex-Congressman Taylor Boomed for Governor.

3. Announces Contests in Twenty-One Wards.

4. The Republic's Daily Racing Form Chorus.

5. Race Results and Entries.

6. Baseball Scores.

7. Editorial.

8. Federal Offices by the Score.

9. Fire Damages Columbia School.

10. World's Fair News.

11. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

12. Birth, Marriage and Death Records.

13. New Corporations.

14. Rooms for Rent Ads.

15. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

16. River News.

17. Say Constitutional Revision Hinderers.

18. Postal Clerks Appointed.

JAPS REPORTED REPULSED IN BATTLE NEAR KAI-CHOW; RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ON RAID

General Engagement Between Kuropatkin's Forces and Generals Oku and Kuroki Now Said to Be in Progress—St. Petersburg Gets Report From Alexieff Confirming the Story of Japanese Losing 30,000 Men at Port Arthur.

LONDON HEARS RUMOR THAT PORT ARTHUR HAS FALLEN.

London, July 14.—The Yiu-Kow correspondent of the Daily Chronicle asserts that a battle occurred north of Kai-Chow July 12, when the Japanese were repulsed with great loss.

Private advices just received from Niu-chang indicate that the long expected battle between Kai-Chow and Ta-Tehe-Kiao is now in progress.

There is published this morning a rumor that Port Arthur has fallen, but it is discredited and lacks confirmation of any sort.

The special dispatches from correspondents at the seat of war published in this morning's London newspapers do not give any confirmation of the sensational reports of Japanese losses at Port Arthur.

Tokio, July 14.—Two warships and four torpedo boats belonging to the Russian Vladivostok squadron were seen off the island of Hokkaido Wednesday morning.

ST. PETERSBURG HEARS JAPS LOST HEAVILY. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD. St. Petersburg, July 13.—Copyright, 1904. All Rights Reserved.—It was reported in the city early this morning that the Japanese had suffered severe losses in their last attempt against Port Arthur, and the good news was later announced by the General Staff. The enemy is supposed to have lost 30,000 men.

What is more, this was not through any attack upon the main fortress, but was caused by the Russians retaking the western portion, which the Japanese had occupied, but which is now again in Russian hands.

The report is said to come from Japanese sources.

Unless the plans are altered at the last minute, the Russians will make a strong resistance at Ta-Tehe-Kiao, where for the first time the large cavalry forces with Kuropatkin will have the chance of showing what they can do. Matschenko, Rennenkampf and Keller will co-operate in this engagement.

There was great interest throughout St. Petersburg all this evening for further details of the disaster. It has developed that the official report, which was at first supposed to emanate directly from Vice-Admiral Alexieff, was not specifically fathered by him, but was given out as a report reaching his headquarters from "Japanese sources." What these sources are has not yet been explained. Possibly the report was intercepted by wireless telegraph, but it is more likely that it came from the Russian Consul at Chefoo or the Russian Consul at Tientsin.

A full report on the subject is awaited from Lieutenant General Stoesel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur.

GENERAL STAFF CANNOT EXPLAIN. The officers of the General Staff do not offer explanations of what Admiral Alexieff means by "Japanese sources," but they declare that the Vice-roy would not have officially reported such important news unless it had reached him from sources entirely worthy of credence.

At the same time they say the report should be accepted with reserve, pending the receipt of more definite advices. In support of the report, however, they point out that the date coincides with the second attempt of Admiral Togo's torpedo-boat destroyers to creep into the harbor. It is true that Togo does not mention a land attack, but this is not in his province.

The loss of 20,000 of the besiegers in an attack against fortifications with guns in position and the approaches sown with mines is considered quite within the range of possibility if the Japanese, as on other occasions, stormed the fortifications with their accustomed recklessness, and especially if the mines were exploded under masses of men. The General Staff already had information that the besiegers had occupied Taku-Shan Hill, three miles northeast of the harbor, but added that the Japanese were unable to hold the position.

JAPS MOWN DOWN BY RUSSIAN FIRE. A special dispatch from Ta-Tehe-Kiao says the Japanese lost heavily while crossing the river at Kai-Chow. The Ta-Tehe-Kiao, July 12.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, in the field, describing the fighting which preceded the capture of Kai-Chow, says that the Japanese did not display their customary prudence. They advanced in open formation with cries of "Hurray," meeting the hail of artillery and rifle fire from Major General Kondratyev's men, and being literally mowed down. The dead and wounded were so thick that the Red Cross and coolie burial parties worked the whole night.

During the night, the correspondent says, the Russians took prisoner a Japanese arrayed in Chinese dress, who was on a hill on the Russian flank heliographing all the Russian movements.

It is the belief of the correspondent that the Japanese are doing their best to conceal their main objective, withdrawing, advancing and shifting positions in the most puzzling fashion until it is impossible to tell where they will strike a blow.

The few days' rain and the subsequent heat have fouled the available water, but the soldiers, after a hot day's march, cannot be restrained from drinking it. The troops often sleep on marshy ground, breathing the unwholesome atmosphere.

The correspondent reports that the Japanese are suffering from cholera and dysentery.

The Japanese attacked Ta-Tehe-Kiao June 20, but the attack was not seriously pressed, the Japanese retiring eventually toward Kai-Chow.



GENERAL NOGORI, Who is commanding at Port Arthur.

NEGRO ROBBER SHOOTS TWO MEN

Fires at East St. Louis Saloon-keeper and Customer After Holding Them Up.

GETS \$12 FROM REGISTER.

Paul Kidd and Frank Riley May Die as Result of Encounter With Bold Thief Who Escapes.

After holding up three men in a saloon at No. 100 North street, East St. Louis, last night, taking \$12 from the cash drawer and going through the pockets of a customer in the saloon, an unidentified negro shot and probably fatally wounded Paul Kidd, proprietor of the saloon, and Thomas Mack, a stock yards employe.

The negro entered the saloon about 11 o'clock and called for a drink of beer. At the time there were but two men in the saloon besides the proprietor. They were Thomas Mack and Frank Riley, and were in the rear of the room playing cards.

Kidd poured out a drink for the negro, who he drank slowly with his left hand. When he had finished he set the glass on the counter and at the same time covered Kidd with a revolver. Kidd held up his hands at the negro's command, while the latter went behind the counter and took \$12 from the cash drawer.

In the meantime the men who were playing cards got up and started toward the bar. The negro saw them and ordered them to hold up their hands.

The negro then came from behind the counter and started to go through Thomas Mack's pockets. Thomas made a motion as if to assault him when the negro took his watch.

"You are one of them smart guys, I guess," the negro said, and shot Thomas in the abdomen.

At this time Kidd picked up a chair and started to the relief of Thomas. But the negro was too quick for him. He turned as Thomas fell to the floor and fired two shots at Kidd, one of them striking him in the left wrist and the other in the abdomen.

He then ran from the saloon, dropping his pistol, a 32-caliber, of a cheap pattern, and a hat and cap, which he wore.

Frank Riley, who saw the shooting, called for police aid. The wounded men were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where their wounds were pronounced serious and probably fatal.

The negro escaped.

THUNDERSTORMS EXPECTED. Showers Probably Will Follow Brief Period of Fair Weather.

Thunderstorms again appear on the St. Louis weather horizon and the brief respite that has been enjoyed for two days, the Weather Bureau expects, will be dispelled this afternoon or evening.

The storm that was central yesterday over Buffalo has continued in its northward movement and was central yesterday over the lower St. Lawrence Valley.

Rains prevailed in Western Iowa, North and South Dakota and Texas, Fort Worth having had a rainfall of 1.04 inches.

High temperature continues in the South and warmer weather prevails in the States between the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the Rocky Mountain D' de.

PICNIC TRAIN STRIKES FREIGHT; TWENTY KILLED

Collision With a Passenger Train Loaded With Women and Little Children.

OPEN SWITCH THE CAUSE.

Many of the Wounded Caught Beneath the Wreck and Held Prisoners for Hours.

PANIC FOLLOWS CRASH.

Scene of Wreck Two Miles From Glenwood, Ill., and at a Point Where Help Could Not Be Obtained for Several Hours.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.—An excursion train of twelve coaches of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, loaded with picnicers, which left here this morning for Mokena, Ill., was wrecked to-night near Chicago Heights and twenty are reported dead and nearly as many more injured. The train was running at full speed, when a freight train backed down upon it. In an instant the coaches were crushed like paper boxes and the passengers were killed outright or pinned under the broken timbers and wheels.

PASSENGERS BURNED AMONG WRECKAGE. The force of the collision was fearful. The first coach and the baggage car telescoped, the latter piling on top of the coach and crashing down upon the unfortunate occupants, whose agonized screams were heard above the hiss of escaping steam and cracking of timbers and iron. The other coaches were smashed and splintered and the passengers thrown down among the debris or out through the windows.

The lights in the train all went out, and even those persons who were unajured were thrown into a panic.

As soon as the men recovered possession of their minds they sought to relieve the suffering or to take out the dead. This was no easy task, for the bodies of dead and living were in most cases pinned between the two wrecked cars.

The news of the accident soon reached Chicago Heights and a special car with physicians appeared in a short time and the work of attending to the suffering began. By this time the bodies of the dead had been secured and some of the living were taken out and laid on the grass.

The excursion was the annual picnic of Doremus Chapel, Thirty-first and Butler streets, and it always takes place at Mokena. The train left the Thirty-first street station this morning and it carried several hundred persons, most of them women and children. When it started to return from Mokena it was the second section of the regular passenger train.

It reached Chicago Heights and was switched to the east track, the regular southbound track, and was given clear board to Glenwood. Two miles north of Chicago Heights a freight train behind a cut-off backing from the southbound to the northbound track.

The engineer of the excursion train got no warning of this till it was too late. The crash was something frightful, and every passenger on the excursion train was thrown out of his seat. All the windows were broken and the danger of fire caused a panic in each coach. The engine was demolished and several freight cars smashed.

EIGHTEEN DEAD BODIES LEFT AT GLENWOOD. Eighteen dead bodies were left at Glenwood to be cared for in the morgue there. Sixteen injured were brought to the city and taken to hospitals. Fully as many more preferred to go to their homes to be treated. Some of the injured are not expected to recover.

At Glenwood it was said that two more bodies are still underneath the wreck and at this hour it was impossible to get them out, as the wrecking car had not arrived.

The engine of the excursion train was hurled from the track by the force of the concussion and thrown upon its side. The body of the wreck was two miles from anywhere, and much delay ensued before some of the injured, who were held down by heavy timbers, could be extricated. Nothing could be done for them until lifting machinery came from Chicago Heights. Men were sent running along the tracks to both Chicago Heights and Glenwood, asking for aid, and in a short time trains bearing physicians and supplies for the wounded were on their way from both stations. The first train to arrive on the scene from Chicago Heights carried six physicians.

A short time afterwards a second train arrived from Glenwood, bringing additional physicians and a number of nurses. Darkness had fallen when the second train arrived and the work of rescue and relief went on by the light of large bonfires that were built along the side of the track with wreckage taken from the smashed cars. A regular relief train was made up at Glenwood as soon after the physicians had been taken to the wreck as was possible, and every preparation made to bring the dead and wounded to the city.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the last of the wounded had been taken from the wreckage, and half an hour later when that time when the temporary dressing had been applied to the last wound and the train carrying its fearful burden started for the city.

The freight train, which caused the wreck was in charge of Engineer James Hoxie. In explanation of the accident the engineer and crew of the freight train say that their train, which was northbound, parted at Chicago Heights, and was backing from the southbound track and was switching his train near Glenwood. The engineer knew that the excursion train was coming, but believed that it was on the northbound track and was switching his train northbound to the southbound in the effort to keep out of its way.

The freight train was backing and smashed into his train.