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SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904. No. 37

Circulation During July.

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 July, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Rows for days of the month from 1 to 31.

Total for the month, 3,564,851. Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed, 82,205.

Not number distributed, 3,482,646. Average daily distribution, 112,311. And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 8.28 per cent.

W. B. CARR, sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of August, 1904. J. F. FARISH, My term expires April 25, 1905.

KANSAS CITY'S ENTERPRISE.

Two mercantile associations of Kansas City purpose to make that municipality's interesting exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair a permanent institution.

The Manufacturers' Association and the Commercial Club intend to build in Swope Park, in Kansas City, an edifice exactly like the Kansas City Casino, in the Model Street, which is a section of the Department of Social Economy.

Committees have been appointed and there is hardly any doubt that the project will be realized.

The Casino, at the World's Fair, is an efficacious advertisement for Kansas City. In the municipal improvement section it is one of the most popular features.

It illustrates what has been done toward making this Missouri town more beautiful. It shows the celebrated park system of Kansas City and other public work.

The exhibition deserves to be converted into a permanent municipal museum at home.

ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Although the mighty force of what is called public opinion has for centuries been recognized there has been little public discussion of the scientific and systematic regulation of that force.

It is evident that public opinion, to deserve its name, must be simultaneously entertained by many individuals. They must agree and they must be aware of the agreement.

These conditions being satisfied, concert of action follows, with results differing often from the usual course of events sufficiently to appear unaccountable.

The greater the number of individuals agreeing, the greater the force generated. It may be said generally of the American public that the number of individuals who ultimately agree upon any assertion depends upon the correctness of the assertion.

If an assertion be false, everyone may assent to it for a time, but its practical application will surely cause suffering presently, when disagreement will quickly ensue, and the whole process of formation of public opinion will begin over again.

A thoughtful writer says that assertions ought to be tested in advance, as it were, in order to insure against the mistakes of public opinion. He points out that, even though assent be at first obtained, the assertion may nevertheless be false, and, therefore, if the assertion be not tested at all in advance, how little the probability of its truth! Even if tested, it may fail. Not tested at all, its fall is almost certain.

The idea seems to be that though American public opinion is ultimately right it is liable to many disastrous mistakes, and that it ought, if possible, to be spared the suffering of these mistakes.

The suggestion which he offers for "testing" propositions to be submitted to the public certainly deserves consideration because of its novelty, if for no other reason. Concerning the newspaper as the chief instrument for the formation of public opinion, he has this to say:

"The newspaper is a kind of meeting held daily by the readers of its columns. This is the explanation of that emphatic shock of social feeling which results from the sight of one's own name in the newspapers. It is almost the same thing as if a meeting of the readers of the paper were assembled and the name called out aloud so that all could hear. Thus the editorials are the daily harangues delivered in the forum. Every member of the forum thus hears the same harangue, and, to the extent of acquiescence, there is a formation of a certain quantum of public opinion. This analysis seems to show very clearly the cause of the great power of the press. The editor has the advantage daily to address a large crowd among whom a common sentiment tends to be developed, and, as that agreement extends, concert of action spontaneously comes into existence."

"There should be no cooperation or co-operation between several or all newspapers, and the opinions given to the public should be classified according to the number and the importance of the parties who had come to agree upon them. Thus there ought to be 'Opinions on which all American newspapers agree,' then, 'Opinions on which all Democratic papers agree,' 'Opinions on which all New York papers agree,' 'Opinions held by A. B. and C., but disputed by D. E. and F.'" It is hard to forecast the results to be expected from such an organization. It is to be observed that if two or three high-class papers would agree upon such a policy, it would have a tendency to attract all others into its influence. It would build a dam right across the tide of public opinion, which is exactly what is needed. The writers of public opinion, as things now stand, are divided up into myriad rivulets. The right kind of a dam would restrain all of these, concentrate them in one reservoir, whence they could be drawn off as directed or desired."

But, is it not the fact that most high-class papers do agree upon most things? And would not the catalogue of agreed propositions number the earth in its voluminousity and be utterly unwieldy because of its bulk? Would such an organization as the writer suggests render agreement more likely upon the daily news presentations of facts upon which the press and public opinion act? It does not seem so. The press expresses itself spontaneously, on the instant. Would the fact that a certain number of individual papers had agreed on all things heretofore guarantee agreement upon the situations which arise tomorrow? Granting that the differences of newspapers are honest, could they be amended? And would it be desirable to amend them? Is not the open and honest exploitation of the differences beneficial to the public and conducive to the best public opinion? Would the private adjustments of opinion, or private agreements, which might be had here or there, or the nation best? Can any agreement, however broad or general, guarantee the truth of a proposition upon which the public will have to act? Can anything but the actual test, the actual experience, determine what is best?

CORTELYOU'S CALCULATIONS.

Mr. Cortelyou concedes nothing further to Democracy than the solid South with its 151 electoral votes. However he does place New York, New Jersey and West Virginia in the doubtful column of States. Obviously his estimate follows the line of the late Republican argument that the Republicans "can win without New York."

He claims 267 votes, 28 more than are necessary to a choice; and his claim includes the following States which have been by other authorities called doubtful:

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Rows for Nevada, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, Utah, Wisconsin.

Total 267. It is worth while to examine these claims in detail. Beginning at the top of the column with Nevada: This State went Democratic in the last State election by a plurality of 1,743. Both of its Senators and its Representative are Democrats. Mr. Cortelyou's claim must be based upon the fact that in 1892, when the Populists cast a considerable vote in that State, there were more Republican votes than Democratic; though the Republicans were beaten in the election. Since then the Democrats have won every victory. Nevada is conceded by many impartial authorities as safely Democratic this year.

California offers the better chance to the Republicans, but it is not a certainty. In the last State election the Republicans had but a 1,550 plurality. Colorado is about evenly balanced politically. It went Republican in the State election of 1902, but political conditions are thoroughly disturbed this year, and neither party can safely count on it.

Connecticut is thought likely to go as New York goes. The influences which sway New York are almost equally operative in its little neighbor on the right. It is not easy to understand why Mr. Cortelyou would concede New Jersey to be doubtful and at the same time claim Connecticut. This State gave Cleveland a generous plurality in 1892, and it is reasonable to think that Parker will bring out all the Cleveland vote.

Delaware is very far from hopelessly lost to the Democrats. It is a close State normally, and the Adelleks organization has weakened considerably within the past few months. Dispositionate estimates place it with Maryland and West Virginia, assuming that both of these will go Democratic.

In the last State election the Democrats carried Maryland by the wide plurality of 12,625. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity has declined somewhat with his own party in this State since then. The negro question is a live one there and many Republicans join with the Democrats in opposition to the President's attitude. "Claiming" Maryland appears to be a rather unreasonable in Mr. Cortelyou. His estimate is the first of the campaign which has made such a claim.

Montana and Utah are not half so securely Republican as Nevada, for instance, is Democratic. The Montana claim appears to be based solely on the figures of the last State election, whereas Democratic victories are the rule, and the normal Republican strength is in the minority. In Utah the Republican party is not popular. The notoriously peculiar and vacillating action on the Smoot case has caused set opposition which will probably be manifested at the polls against the party guilty thereof.

Is Mr. Cortelyou's claim of Wisconsin reasonable? With a split Republican party, two separate, distinct and bitterly inimical Republican State tickets in the field and each of the factions preferring a union with Democrats to defeat, Wisconsin may be called doubtful at least. Most Republicans admit it to be so, and all other estimates thus far have so included it. If anything, Democracy's chance is the better.

Of these doubtful States which Mr. Cortelyou claims, Democracy may concede, for the purpose of estimate, California, Colorado, Delaware, Montana and Utah, with a total of 24 electoral votes; and with equal reason Democracy may claim Nevada, Connecticut, Maryland and Wisconsin, with a total of 31 votes. Democracy has certainly as good a chance of carrying the latter four States as the Republican party has in the former group. If those propositions be true Mr. Cortelyou's case falls.

That Mr. Cortelyou places New York, New Jersey and West Virginia in the doubtful list is extremely significant. The purpose of his argument is to prove that the Republicans can win without them, and thus he virtually concedes them. As a matter of fact New York has, in the opinion of Republicans generally, rested securely in the Democratic column for some time. With it goes New Jersey; while West Virginia is regarded as equally secure.

Conceding New York, New Jersey and West Virginia, the Republican party cannot win without Nevada, Connecticut, Maryland and Wisconsin. The

following division of States, which, upon the basis of the above figures, refutes Mr. Cortelyou's implied contentions, will be found more nearly to accord with all the authorities—Republican, Democratic and Independent—which have thus far calculated the probabilities:

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Rows for Republican and Democratic columns.

Total 230. The glory of war is exemplified in the present siege of Port Arthur. The Japanese army captured two hills, where the red and white flag of the Mikado soared proudly with the breeze, while 17,000 Japanese soldiers, brave men all of them, lay dead or wounded on the field over which their brother-conquerors had just passed. The cost of martial victory is human sacrifice.

Captain Hobson predicts a greater future for St. Louis and is confident that, after the Isthmian Canal is constructed, ships will be loaded here with wheat for China. In that happy time the Mongolian will also keep close watch on the operations of the local brewery marine.

An Eastern correspondent asked an Eastern Governor, "Who is the real Governor of your State?" and the Governor became angry, arose and pointed to the open door. What a strange country is the East.

There are sufficient heart romances at the World's Fair to justify the establishment of a matrimonial bureau, under the auspices of the Department of Exploitation.

Up to this time there is no record that anybody has referred to the musical entertainments as "sympathy concerts." And many other things can be forgiven.

Several wives report their husbands as missing. Perhaps the belated husbands are trying to balance their salary accounts with themselves before returning.

New York has spent more than \$25,000,000 in constructing the rapid-transit subway. This accounts for the expression, "Dear New York."

Wheat's market antics may lead to an actual demonstration of the rise and fall of the \$.

RECENT COMMENT.

FOLK'S CANDIDACY. Folk is on Record. Chattanooga Times.

Inspiring pledges have been made in other State platforms only to mind the virtues and state greatness of the people of this Republic; the evidence of the reserve force that has never yet failed to serve the country and save it from disaster in the times of need. It heartens the people to persevere in their struggle against machine domination and boss rule, and encourages the confidence we have that right and justice and good government and honesty in the public service will ultimately prevail. It reminds us of the promise that the emergency of this Republic always develops the man and that loyalty and patriotism, devotion to duty and fidelity to the people are not by any means lost virtues. Missouri has had her bad days. She is now setting the pace which all the balance in like situation in any degree must surely follow.

"Here in your presence, and in the presence of this great multitude, I will declare to you that I have assigned to me, and with your help and as long as God gives me life and strength to do it, I will combat the things that dishonor and oppress."

There is that in this manly declaration of Mr. Folk that calls to mind the virtues and state greatness of the people of this Republic; the evidence of the reserve force that has never yet failed to serve the country and save it from disaster in the times of need. It heartens the people to persevere in their struggle against machine domination and boss rule, and encourages the confidence we have that right and justice and good government and honesty in the public service will ultimately prevail. It reminds us of the promise that the emergency of this Republic always develops the man and that loyalty and patriotism, devotion to duty and fidelity to the people are not by any means lost virtues. Missouri has had her bad days. She is now setting the pace which all the balance in like situation in any degree must surely follow.

A Good Fight in Missouri. "Graft" has no partisan prejudices. It is Democratic where the Democrats are in power, Republican where the Republicans have the control of public franchises or other favors.

Honest men of both parties have followed with admiration the successful campaign waged against bribe-givers and bribe-takers in St. Louis by the vigorous young Circuit Attorney, Joseph W. Folk.

His nomination for Governor of Missouri is highly creditable to the Democrats of the State. Good citizens everywhere and irrespective of their political opinions will rejoice to see the honest voters of Missouri record their abhorrence of corruption in the public service by electing its fearless foe to a position in which he can still more effectively conduct the warfare.

Why Folk is Famous. It is easy to find plenty of men willing to face the perilous quest of a bloody battle, or to undertake the perilous adventures of a Pustion or a Hobson; but it is rarely that an official can be found who has the heroism to attack, single-handed, a citadel of corrupt power, entrenched by beneficiaries of misgovernment in both parties. It is because of the rarity and nobility of such a folk that Folk of Missouri has a national reputation to-day, and is popularly recognized as an invincible and incorruptible statesman, whose supreme aim is to serve a misused and plundered public.

Trust the People. This irresistible popular uprising in favor of a man who has no claim to support except that he sent corrupt public servants of both parties to jail is a most inspiring spectacle. It is not new in American public life. That is the way Mr. Tilden and Mr. Cleveland both got their start. The people repeat the performance every time a man appears capable of inspiring the feeling that swept Cleveland into the presidency and is sweeping Folk in that direction.

Contrasts! Raleigh, N. C., News. The Folk victory in Missouri is the most notable event of the year. It means that Missouri Democratic stand for clean government without graft. Contrast that record with Roosevelt's recognition of Adelleks and making places for his henchmen in the judicial department of government!

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PANORAMA.

The peculiar and special interest of St. Louis and St. Louisans in Winston Churchill's novels makes likewise interesting criticisms thereof. Of the many such which have appeared of "The Crossings" in the current number, The Literary Digest, in the current number, The Illustrative and discriminating quality of this review justifies its setting forth for the Republic readers. "This is a trite," says the Digest. "The first novel is the passage of North Carolina colonists to Kentucky, under the lead of Colonel George Rogers Clark, the second deals with the troubled after-year of that occupation of the dark and bloody ground, introducing General James Wilkinson in sort of first cousin, the story of Aaron Burr, and his dalliance with Louisiana, to which region the hero-romance of the tale, James Riddle, is wafted from St. Louis. The third has a theme of love in New Orleans, prior to the Louisiana Purchase. In the first we find a tale of adventure and splendid endurance, in the reading of which one is slightly wearied by strenuous reiteration of hardships, and reduced to an occasional gasp by the too massive excellence and versatility of the boy chronicler, Larry Riddle, who so artlessly 'blows his own horn.' In the second we find a tale of politics and early Colonial trials, including the pitiful wailing of the brilliant Clark, who is Mr. Churchill's hero-child. In the third we find love-making and romance in the course of which the steadily progressive Riddle wins a fair Viscountess, a royalist flower transplanted to these shores from the court of Louis XVI and the horrors of the French Revolution.

The second hand were indeed necessary to reduce this enormous mass of facts to unity. It is something Mr. Churchill has not fully done, but it is achievement enough, despite the heterogeneity of the three divisions, that he retains the reader's interest, with the occasional lapses already noted throughout. The love story of the first is especially rich, and Mme. la Comtesse Fitz-Our is one of the most lovable of women.

"Mr. Churchill's pen, when it strikes a descriptive passage, is not swept away by the current of his own rhetoric. There is no attempt at all writing, and the result when the author is a little exalted, though his admiration of some of his characters, glanced at but escaped. His admiration for Colonel Clark is intense, and the reader must be strong indeed who is not affected by it.

"One notable thing in this book is the lack of humor in the portrayal of character and in comment. The absence of this source of pleasure makes the more creditable to the author that attention to the tale should so seldom lag.

"It is a pleasant way of learning history. In the last part, one is convinced that the charm of portraying the love story directed by Mr. Churchill somewhat from the historical quarry. For the Louisiana Purchase is brought in with the very last chapter, and really only as a lengthy foot note. One of the most interesting things, 'The Crossings' does is to impress the reader with the land-acquirement, exploring character of the early colonists. While the thirteenth colonies were freeing themselves from the Mother Country, energetic pioneers were striking out for new fields, with thoughts of will further independence. Witness this flight beyond the Blue Wall of the mountains, settling the western borders of Virginia and North Carolina, still more virgin soil, the State of Franklin, and the final acquisition of Louisiana."

"The number of railway accidents that have recently followed one another in quick succession has aroused the press of the country to demand that 'something be done.' Just what that something shall be few seem able to say. Probably the fullest and most intelligent setting forth of the man-killings situation has been made by Francis Lynde in The Reader Magazine. His indictment has been vigorous, yet well tempered and sane. The concluding instalments in which the public is charged with its share of the responsibility and suggestions are made for the safeguarding of the reckless, speed-demanding traveler, should prove particularly interesting and timely.

Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis's new novel, upon which the author has been asked since the publication of his successful story, "The Boss," will be called "The President." While the new novel is understood to be first of all a story which gives full scope for the author's humor and imagination, he has nevertheless drawn upon his nearly complete knowledge of the inner side of national politics. In the course of the story of presidential making, several striking figures and scenes are introduced, which some readers may try to identify. It is understood that "The President" will be published in the early autumn.

The summer girl is so much of an institution now that it will be of interest to know that the first verses that were ever written by her were written some fifteen years ago by Tom Mason, who has included them in his characteristic collection of verse, "In Merry Measure," just published by the Life Publishing Company. "I wrote the verses one February," said Mr. Mason, "during a blinding snowstorm, and the only thing I could think of was 'The Summer Girl.' The poem was widely copied, and the phrase thereafter became a part of current speech."

Books Received. "The World Destroyer," by Horace Mann. Published by the Lucas-Lincoln Company, No. 713 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"The Successful American." For the year 1903. Published by the Writers' Press Association.

Grocer's Clerk Wounded. Edward Morris, 20 years old, of No. 125 Riddle street, employed as a grocer's clerk at Thirteenth and Morgan streets, is at the City Hospital with a 7-inch knife slash across his head from his temple to his ear. Morris sustained the cut in a fight with some young men just outside his store early yesterday morning.

AMERICAN ARTISTS FORGET THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Where is the American girl in the United States section of the art galleries? You find some of them, but they are in hand, studiously "done in pictures." But among the 2,500 paintings and drawings which are upon the walls you must look long and patiently to find anything which is an adequate painting, expressive of the character and type of the young woman of the United States.

Europeans come among us, and what do they look for? The individuality of the American girl. They return home to tell of her, and use her name in their art. But for the most part they are considerably prettier. There are a few who are really good, but most of them are considerably prettier. There are a few who are really good, but most of them are considerably prettier.

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NOTES AND GOSPEL.

A second edition of a magazine in mid-summer is one of the unheard-of things in magazine-making. But the publishers of "Everybody's Magazine" have broken all records in many notable instances, and as the August edition of 29,000 copies has proved to be insufficient, they announced a second edition.

The Lawson story of Amalgamated Copper, advertised largely in this and other leading papers of the country, is the immediate cause of the "immense increase in circulation" which has come to "Everybody's Magazine" the last few months. Written in a fluent and master