

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

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Circulation During November

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Rows for days 1 through 15, showing daily circulation figures.

Total for the month.....3,343,450 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....97,850

Net number distributed.....3,245,600 Average daily distribution.....108,151

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported uncollected during the month of November was 13.24 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of November. J. F. FARISH.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

UNITED ACTION FOR ST. LOUIS.

With the closing of the World's Fair every resident of St. Louis is meditating upon the future of the city. The common question is, "How may St. Louis make the best of its exceptional opportunities?"

There is but one answer: Everybody keep enthusiastic and everybody work. So much progress would not have been made in trade, in finances, in public improvements, with better standards, in inculcating the best practical ideals and in general betterment, if there had not been harmony among the influences in all divisions of activity and if the men of wealth had not been liberal toward all public enterprises.

The World's Fair has brought real advantages. As Mr. Festus J. Wade said this week at a banquet of the Business Men's League, commercial and financial operations are substantially twice the volume this year that they were in 1893, and, moreover, the increase is obviously a permanent gain.

The answer to the question, "What is best for St. Louis?" is that every business man, every taxpayer, every voter and every schoolboy should have the interests of St. Louis at heart. The business men should work together for St. Louis. The commercial organizations should work together. The clubs should work together. The civic associations should work together.

During the last three years the business men, the citizens and the various organizations have learned the importance of united action, and by acting in harmony have prepared for more effective work. Public spirit is the force which has brought St. Louis into prominence, and it is public spirit which must henceforward achieve greater results.

LOOKS BAD FOR MISSOURI.

Speaking of the senatorial scramble, a high Republican State officer says: "It will be a fight to a finish and to shool with the party!" The gentleman didn't wish to be understood as uttering any execrations upon the local infant and amateur g. o. p., but merely gave a colorful description of the contest.

That the sentiment is true, however, as a sentiment, of the candidates themselves is fairly deducible from their words and actions. Even at this early date the scramble has taken on large quantities of bitterness. Old factionalism seems to be as rife to-day as it was before the election, when pie was the sole consideration. Old animosities are refreshed and renewed with strife.

man upon whom devolves the high responsibility. The vacancy which Cockrell leaves will swallow the more fighting politician. How the office is filled is of more importance to the people than who gets it, and indeed very much more important than the fate of the Republican party in Missouri.

Missouri will not be unprepared for an unfortunate culmination to the very undignified scramble now presented—a scramble which prompts a prominent party man to describe it as "a fight to the finish and to shool with the party!"

No disappointments appeared on the last day of the Exposition. A sky meant for the occasion, great crowds that paid a keenly heartfelt tribute to the head of the Fair, impressive ceremonies ending only at midnight, filled the closing hours in a manner that will be long in slipping from the recollection.

And while the passing of the Fair was a thought for sadness for every mind, there was reason enough for satisfaction that the Exposition had come to its last day with an unbroken line of successes. And hardly second to this sentiment followed contemplation of the feeling of gratitude held by the whole people toward the man who, more than any other man, made the Exposition what it has been.

NO ADDIOKSIAM IN MISSOURI.

Folk sharply and convincingly utters the demands of Missouri's decent citizenship that there be no taint of Addioksiam in the selection of a United States Senator. Folk moreover announces the deliberate determination of a public servant irrevocably committed to the policy and practice of annihilating corruption.

It is fervently hoped that the rumors now current in relation to a possible use of money as a corrupting influence are without foundation. The business of choosing a successor to Senator Cockrell must be without suspicion absolutely, and the Governor who will make vigilance his business is one whose eye is trained to subtlety and slick methods.

Public opinion makes a strident demand for honesty in the selection of Missouri's Senator. Missouri cannot afford a scandal at this time and in such a momentous public matter. Missouri will not tolerate any but a man of the highest integrity in the shoes of Senator Cockrell, nor will it endure anything less than absolute cleanliness of method in choosing him.

St. Louis could be well satisfied with the sole honor of having built and maintained the greatest universal exposition in history. It can congratulate the rest of the country over fairness in acknowledging this distinction, convinced that impartiality of this kind is in itself honorable to the Commonwealth and chief cities of the United States. But the fame of St. Louis is not confined to the intrinsic merits of the Exposition; for, in many respects, the benefits of the Exposition are of infinitely greater importance.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair has realized permanent good for St. Louis. In three years the improvement in mercantile and financial conditions has been enormous. In fact, remarkable; and, what is more significant, the improvement is plainly substantial. St. Louis undoubtedly takes a higher rank among the great cities of the world. There is obviously a large increase in the population; and what is surprising in this connection is that the city has managed to relieve itself of the scum of mankind.

The whole United States have benefited. The exhibition made by the United States Government was alone an inspiration to patriotism. The influence of this display is so good that The Republic hopes that the Government will arrange for a permanent stationary exhibition in Washington and a permanent traveling exhibition to be transported from one large city to another. Each of the Commonwealths and Territories has derived advantages, especially those of the West and Southwest. That the Exposition has brought the people of all parts of the country into closer relation is seen in the purpose of the Commissioners and hostesses of the State buildings to maintain their organizations and to meet yearly.

In the Interparliamentary Peace Congress, the International Peace Congress, the Universal Congress of Arts and Sciences, the educational congresses and the numerous conventions, some 300, the world-wide influence of the Exposition was portrayed. The visit of President Roosevelt marked the final and official acknowledgment of the Exposition's good ends. So St. Louis is pleased at having the honor of having held the greatest universal exposition and the additional honor of having done invaluable service to the United States, to the South and Southwest, and to the world.

It would be impossible for a lawyer to make a reputation in his profession while continually thinking about medicine or engineering. He must think about law, and must study and become thoroughly imbued with its principles. It is unscientific to expect to attain excellence or ability enough to gain distinction in any particular line while holding the mind upon and continually contemplating something radically different.

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PROGRESS IN ST. LOUIS.

There are strong indications that every self-respecting citizen of St. Louis will have to make the issue with himself as to whether the standards of reform and advancement shall continue to prevail, or whether retrogression shall be established; whether improvement shall be stopped or carried on; whether practical ideals will be cherished or all prospects set aside for the furtherance of detestable gangism.

The question is strikingly important to decent Republicans, as their morning organ of the machine, the locustlike Globe-Democrat, persists in its endeavors to halt public work, to defeat far-reaching plans for betterment and to lower the municipality to the depths of maladministration and chaos and lack of system.

Twice within a week the Globe has assailed the reform in the city government, has criticized public work, has pleaded for a return to village conditions, has reindorsed the financial methods of the old gang and has demanded that plans for proceeding with the improvement of St. Louis shall be repudiated. It has endeavored to convey an impression that an increase in taxation was made with false pretenses. It has tried to make good government seem worse than Ziegenheilmism. It has denounced the most important plans which have been submitted for the general betterment of St. Louis.

For the present it is unnecessary to go into details to show the absurdity and the maliciousness of the Globe's allegations. Let it be sufficient to say that the Wells administration, in its first year, without increasing the rate of taxation for municipal purposes, not only wiped out a large deficit, which the Globe's gang had effected, but also created a very large balance. And only let it be said that, among collections which are not affected by taxation, the Wells fiscal officers have collected in three years \$1,107,000 more than the Ziegenheim "financiers" in a like period.

Instead of opposing advancement and instead of defending the gang, which antagonizes the best interests of the city, it is imperative that plans for progress should be advocated and that reform should be pushed. The Republic's advice is that both parties should adopt platforms of betterment, nominate their best men, and work, not for any gang, but for St. Louis.

The Patagonians, the largest men in the world, had to have a special guard at the close of the Exposition. Getting on friendly terms with some firewater, they began to long for trouble, and a blue-man carrying a gun paraded them into sulks. They thought, perhaps, that civilization is not what it's bottled up to be.

The safest way to prevent the appointment of any followers of the old misgovernment gang is to defeat candidates who are friendly to the capitalists of the gang. Both parties are advised to nominate thoroughly clean tickets in the spring. St. Louis is tired of the gang and the gang's friends.

Christmas shoppers who tried to get out of the World's Fair with bundles ascertained that there was no escape without tickets of leave. Those who destroyed or lost their cards learned how it feels to be under seeming suspicion. Doubtless it was an interesting experience.

The difference between an appointment and a disappointment is determined by the Governor.

RECENT COMMENT.

Fulfillment.

(To David Rowland Francis.) Fleeing for their bulwarks, armies for their stay, Guarding their rival realms with dread and hate, Reign the anointed Kings; the feudal great, Holding, by fear or force, their unloved sway. Here, in the New World's heart, there stands to-day A man; begotten of no royal line, Yet one whose lofty works accomplished, shine As beacons, whereby Kings might light their way. Together, from all nations here he brought The thoughts, the arts, the fabrics they have wrought, Giving to all, respect for each in turn; To each, new wisdom, from which all may learn. He led no host to battle the earth in blood, But helped mankind toward peace and brotherhood. JOSEPH MILLS HANSON.

The Hull Inquiry.

London Black and White. Another step in the elucidation of the circumstances surrounding the North Sea outrage has been taken by the opening on Tuesday at Hull of the official inquiry by the Board of Trade. The Commissioners, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. Appinall, K. C., are taking and will thoroughly sift all the evidence which has been tendered at the Coroner's inquisition, their combination of expert naval and legal qualifications peculiarly fitting them for their task. Their task is a peculiarly responsible one, for on the result of their investigations will be founded the case to be submitted by the British Government to the International Court of Inquiry, on which, by the way, Admiral Dewey of the United States Navy has consented to act. It is not for us, of course, to dictate to Russia the steps which she shall take for establishing the defense of her own fleet, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that the detention of four subordinate officers as witnesses on her behalf is in marked contrast with the exhaustive and painstaking efforts of the British Government to sift the evidence and to present a coherent and well-established case to the International Court.

Uncle Sam's Paradise.

The Independent. Voyagers traveling around the world via New Zealand and Australia tell us how it thrills their hearts to wake in this beautiful harbor of Pago-Pago on a fair, sunny morning to be greeted by the dear Stars and Stripes of home—some thousands of miles away. For we are fast becoming a world-wide Power with dependencies all around the globe. It is not my place even to attempt to judge whether this is right or best for our country or not; but rather how much this other country—American Samoa—has profited or lost by yielding her allegiance to Uncle Sam and his flag.

Surely nowhere else in all his smiling lands does that relative of ours present a more beautiful spot than this much-traveled Englishman, paying his first visit here recently, said to me: "I awoke in this harbor early yesterday morning, and when I looked from my port I soliloquized: 'Well, I have always hoped to go to heaven when I died. Now I have undoubtedly died, and find myself there.'"

Think Straight.

Success. It would be impossible for a lawyer to make a reputation in his profession while continually thinking about medicine or engineering. He must think about law, and must study and become thoroughly imbued with its principles. It is unscientific to expect to attain excellence or ability enough to gain distinction in any particular line while holding the mind upon and continually contemplating something radically different.

And She Believed It.

Chicago Tribune. "Henry," said his wife, "what do you need to take so many bottles along for, when you're only going fishing?" "So we can have something to cork up messages in and throw overboard," he replied, "if anything should happen to the boat." "Oh, I see. Well, do be careful, Henry. I shall be awfully uneasy."

"The Simple Life," AURA BURT CHOSEN LEADING WOMAN OF ODEON STOCK COMPANY

By Pastor Charles Wagner.

Simple Thought (Continued).

In speaking of the simple duty I cannot refrain from thinking of military life, and of the examples that are set to the combatants of that great struggle which is life. He who, once his army is beaten, abstains from brushing his garments, polishing his gun, and observing his discipline understands but imperfectly his duty as a soldier.

"To what use?" you may say. To what use? Are there not many ways of being brave? Would it be an matter of indifference to add discouragement, disorder, a general breaking up to the misery of defeat? No. We must never forget that the least act of energy in these terrible moments is like a light in the darkness. It is a sign of life and hope. Each one understands at once that all is not lost.

During the disastrous retreat of 1812-1814 in the middle of winter, while it must have been almost impossible to maintain any sort of appearance, I do not know what General It was presented himself one morning to Napoleon I. in fine condition and freshly shaved. Seeing him thus, in the midst of the general breaking up, as carefully dressed as if on review, the Emperor said: "General, you are a brave man!"

The simple duty is the nearest one. A very common weakness hinders many a person from finding that which is nearest to him. The distant, the distant, on the contrary, attracts and enchants them. This is uselessly spent a fabulous sum of good will. They are impassioned for humanity, for the public good, for distant miseries, walking across life with eyes fixed on the marvelous objects which captivate far better than the commonest of things, while they walk on the passers' feet or elbow them without noticing them.

It is a singular infirmity which hinders you from seeing those who are there beside you. Many have read much, made long voyages, but they do not know their neighbors, great or small. They live, thanks to the competition of a quantity of better men, who do not interfere with them. Neither those who teach them, instruct them, govern them, nor those who serve them, furnish them, feed them, have ever won their attention. That there is any ingratitude or impudence in not knowing one's work people, one's domestics, the few friends, in fact, who have indispensable social relations with us, never enters the mind of the man who is so busy. For some women their husbands are unknown, and this is reciprocal. There are parents who do not know their own children. Their development, their thoughts, the dangers they may run, the hopes they may nourish are for them a closed book. Many children do not know their parents and have never suspected their existence. They struggle, nor penetrated the intentions. And, I do not speak of the disinherited families, those sad homes where all relations are falsified, but of honest families composed of good people. These persons only are greatly absorbed. Each one has his interest elsewhere which takes all his time.

My duty, strongly attractive, I do not deny, claims my attention, and they are unconscious of the nearer duty. I fear that they lose their souls. The base of operations of each is the field of his immediate duty. Neglect that base and all the distant things you undertake will be jeopardized. Before, therefore, first to your own country, your own city, your own church, your workshop, and if you can, to the world. That is the simple and natural step to take. A man must furnish himself at great cost with very bad reasons to have come to follow the inverse walk. In any case, the result of so strange a confusion of duties is that many are mingled with a quantity of things save those that one has the right to expect of them. Each couple himself with other things that those which belong to him, and absent from his post, he does not know his trade. It would be, though, so very simple if everyone attended to his own business only.

Another form of simple duty. When an injury has been caused, who should repair it? The one who has caused it is just, but it is only a theory. And the consequence of that theory would be that we must allow the evil to exist until the malefactor have been found and made to repair the injury. But if we do not find them? Or, if they cannot or will not repair the injury? It runs on your head through a broken tile, or the wind penetrates your dwelling through a broken pane. Will you wait to seek the roofer and the glazier until you have had the breaker of the tile or window arrested? You would find that absurd, would you not? It is, however, a very ordinary practice. Children indignantly cry, "I didn't throw that object down, and I shall not pick it up." And the greater number of men reason in the same way. That is logical. But that is not the sort of logic that turns the world. The logic of the simple duty is that the damage caused is some is repaired by the one who has caused it, or some one else; clean; some stir up strife, others appease it—so some cause tears to flow and others console; some live in iniquity, while others die for justice. And it is in the accomplishment of this duty that the greatest good is done. The conclusion is that the one who has caused the damage should repair it, or some one else; clean; some stir up strife, others appease it—so some cause tears to flow and others console; some live in iniquity, while others die for justice. And it is in the accomplishment of this duty that the greatest good is done. The conclusion is that the one who has caused the damage should repair it, or some one else; clean; some stir up strife, others appease it—so some cause tears to flow and others console; some live in iniquity, while others die for justice. And it is in the accomplishment of this duty that the greatest good is done. 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