

MISSOURI TO HAVE PLACE IN CABINET

Rumored That President Has Decided on Treasury Portfolio Instead of the Interior.

SUGGEST THOMPSON'S NAME.

Jobs Mentioned for Comptroller and Burton for Pension Commissioner—Secretary Shaw's Resignation Expected.

The Republic Bureau. Washington, Dec. 9.—That Missouri will have a place in the new Cabinet is accepted as a certainty in Washington.

As said in these dispatches, Secretary Hitchcock does not desire to remain in office for another full term, but wishes to complete it to the end of each year.

This portfolio, perhaps by coincidence, has seemed peculiarly Missouri's. Francis held it under Cleveland.

News of the first convictions in the land cases has come from Oregon, and it is believed that the one success is a precedent for further convictions.

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All but four of the entrances to the World's Fair will be closed after today, leaving to the day admissions.

Further discussion of Western men for office has put forward C. S. Jones of Kansas City, the man who ousted Wall Street to secure the issue of the Philippine bonds.

THREE PASSENGERS HURT IN COLLISION

Bellevue and Mail Cars Collide on Clark Avenue—Twenty Escape Injury.

A Bellevue car collided with a mail car at Fourteenth street and Clark avenue, shortly after last midnight, injuring several passengers on the Bellevue car.

Charles Cortenka, No. 3610 Roswell avenue; Albert Rudinger, No. 5200 Minnesota avenue; and Alvin J. Mote, No. 228 Missouri avenue, were bruised by being thrown from their seats.

TO OPEN BALLOT BOXES IN DENVER ELECTION CASES.

Colorado Supreme Court Issues Order After Hearing Testimony of Witnesses at Polls.

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SUMMARY OF THE St. Louis Republic.

Saturday, December 10, 1904.

THE WEATHER—Forecast for St. Louis and Vicinity—Threatening and colder with rain or snow, partly cloudy.

Grain closed: St. Louis, May wheat \$1.12 1/2 asked; May corn 43 1/2 asked.

Yesterday's bank clearings were \$10,255,462, balances \$66,582. Local discount rates were between 4 1/2 and 6 per cent.

Wheat closed lower at \$1.12 1/2 asked May, \$1.15 No. 2 red. Corn closed higher at 45 1/2 asked May, 4c No. 2 mixed. Oats closed at 30 bid May, 2 1/2 bid No. 2 mixed.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is passed by the House almost without change.

It is considered a certainty that Missouri will have a place in Roosevelt's Cabinet, and William H. Thompson of the National Bank of Commerce is mentioned for the Secretary of the Treasury.

The disabling of the Fort Arthur fleet, the object of the fierce assaults made by the Japanese armies, is regarded as complete.

Russian prisoners report that the food supply in Port Arthur is so far reduced that horse flesh is regarded as choice fare, even among the officers.

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After hearing testimony of the watchers and others in support of the charges, the court ordered that the ballot box be opened to-morrow and its contents submitted for examination to two experts in penmanship.

A warrant has been issued for James Riley, the third judge in this precinct, but he has not been found.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS. New York, Dec. 9.—Arrived: Astoria, Noville, Dec. 8.—Sailed: Sicilian.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.—Arrived: Baltic, Hamburg, Dec. 8.—Arrived: Pretoria, Quersaat, Dec. 8.—Arrived: Campania, Naples, Dec. 8.—Arrived: Algeria, Colombo.—Arrived: Fabosa.

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ALL QUIET IN THE HARBOR. Ships Deserted Before the Firing on Them, Commenced, Blue-Jackets Having Abandoned Them.

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There is now a strong probability that, while continuing the siege, they will avoid losses of the magnitude already attending their efforts, and, instead of assaulting, will rely on starving out the garrison until it is finally captured.

The latest observations of the Japanese commanders in front of Port Arthur show that there is no activity in the west harbor of the inviolable portions of the east harbor. The Russians, strangely, are not replying to the Japanese fire.

Considerable astonishment is expressed here over the fact that the Russians in fact have resisted the disabling of the Port Arthur fleet.

In certain quarters the opinion is entertained that the Russians opened the sea-cocks of the submerged vessels, to lessen their exposure to the Japanese fire.

The recent cessation of the clearing was intended to make a sortie.

RUSSIAN SHIPS APPARENTLY DESERTED. There was no sign of life on the Russian ships during the bombardment, and from this fact it is concluded that the blue-jackets took refuge on land or that they are engaged in the land defenses.

With the Russian second Pacific squadron approaching, those in Tokio cannot comprehend the failure of the Russians to die hard and to inflict all possible damage to the Japanese fleet, even at the cost of weakening the effective garrison.

Now that the Port Arthur fleet has been disabled, it is deemed impossible for the Russians to overcome the inferiority of the second Pacific squadron to Togo's fleet, unless, at present unforeseen, the Black Sea fleet should pass the Dardanelles.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS FEAR THEIR TROOPS WILL DESERT. Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army, before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 9.—The Japanese regard the refusal of the Russians to accept an armistice which had been asked for and granted for the purpose of gathering the killed and wounded on Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill as the overruling of the humane desire of General Stoessel by the officers commanding the forts.

It was feared by the officers, the Japanese think, that their men would desert and give the Japanese the advantage of information regarding the forts.

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FIGHTING BEFORE CAPTURE OF 203-METER HILL MOST SANGUINARY SINCE BEGINNING OF EASTERN WAR

Bayonets and Dynamite Grenades Used as Clubs in Combat Within the Forts.

JAPS INSIDE THE PARAPET.

Strongholds at Rihlung and Kekwan Mountains Prizes for Which Thousands of Lives Were Wasted.

DEAD BODIES FILL TRENCHES.

Opposing Forces Attack Each Other for Eighteen Hours Without Ceasing—Soldiers Trampling on Corpses of Their Fallen Comrades.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army, before Port Arthur, Nov. 23, via Tien-Tsin, Dec. 9.—The general assault on Port Arthur which began at noon November 23 is still in progress. In the first series of assaults an attempt was made to capture the forts at Rihlung and Kekwan mountains by penetrating the principal line of fortifications surrounding them, and to envelop the city from the east.

At the same time a strong force pushed up the gorge of Shishi Valley between the two fortified ridges, and attacked the supporting fort in the rear of West Rihlung Mountain, officially called Bungshu Mountain, with the intention of enveloping the city from the west.

The attempt failed, after the most furious fighting that has been witnessed since Port Arthur was invested. The fighting lasted from noon of November 23 until after dawn of the following day without cessation.

GREAT BOMBARDMENT IN THE EARLY MORNING. The assault began in the early morning with a tremendous bombardment of the forts on the western half of the eastern fortified ridge by a battery which had been placed in position on the crest of a ridge to the rear. For hours the whole western half of the fortified ridge was deluged with heavy shells.

At noon the principal line of fortifications was a perfect hell of bursting shrapnel, and the spectacle was more wonderful than anything previously seen.

The front lines of infantry, having been strongly re-enforced, began an attack simultaneously along the entire line from East Kekwan Mountain to West Rihlung Mountain.

Through the haze caused by the smoke of the bursting shells the assaulters could be seen emerging from the cover of the parallels, as well as swarming up the fortified ridge at half a dozen different points.

Rifles, rapid-fire guns and machine guns blazed from the Russian positions, where advances were made in the open. The men went down by hundreds. The forts were belching smoke and burst shells, and the rampart walls were black with assaulters, who, on reaching the crests, met with an awful fire from within the forts, which swept down line after line of Japanese.

JAPANESE EAGER TO FILL PLACES MADE VACANT. As fast as the assaulters were repulsed more Japanese swarmed up, only to be mowed down in turn.

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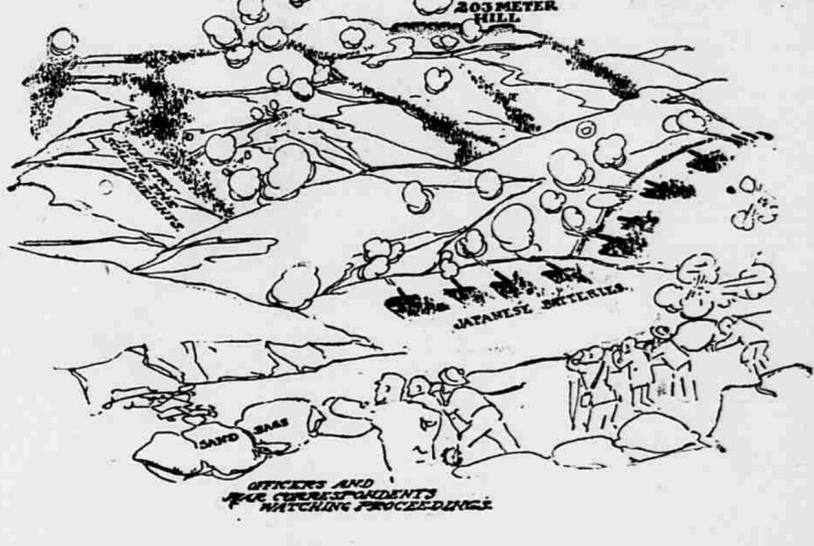
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OPERATIONS PRECEDING CAPTURE OF 203-METER HILL. Japanese batteries, from the positions gained in the fierce fighting of November 23 and 29, when they established themselves within the parapets of the two Rihlung and the north Kekwan Mountain forts, were enabled to pour the most deadly fire upon the coveted eminence. The occupation of 203-Meter Hill, followed by the disabling of the Port Arthur fleet are the two most important points of the Port Arthur siege.

ST. LOUIS WOMAN'S RELATIVES KILLED

Mrs. Esther Bishop Receives Information of a Tragedy in Russia.

NO DETAILS ARE SUPPLIED.

Victims of the Crime Were Peaceable Citizens and Kinsmen Here Suspect That Robbers Killed Them.

Mrs. Esther Bishop of No. 901 Franklin avenue has received information that her brother, William Betuchuck, his wife, son, Raphael, and daughter-in-law, Annie, were murdered recently at their home near Station Bear, in Southern Russia.

The details of the crime are not known to Mrs. Bishop, but she has arranged to get them at once. A telegram from her brother's grandson, Samuel Rize, who lives at No. 24 Madison street, New York, told Mrs. Bishop of the crime.

Mrs. Bishop is the mother of Joseph, Martin and David Bishop, who conduct clothing stores at No. 1216 Franklin avenue and No. 708 North Sixth street. Her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Sigaloff, lives with her at No. 901 Franklin avenue, as do her sons, Joseph and David. Martin Bishop lives at No. 1011 Elliot avenue.

Mrs. Bishop's brother, who was murdered, was a wealthy farmer. He owned a large tract of land near the Austrian border. Mrs. Bishop had received letters from him at intervals.

The grandson, Samuel Rize, in New York, however, kept up a regular correspondence with the family in Russia. He has been in this country only a short time. It is believed that he received his information in a letter, and that he will supply the details of the crime as received by him by mail within a few days.

"I have no idea why they were killed," said Joseph Bishop, last night. "They were peaceable citizens, and not connected with any of the troubles of state. I am under the impression that robbers committed the crime."

The Bishops are well known in St. Louis, having lived here for many years. They are well-to-do and have many friends, who have not yet been informed of the murder.

ST. LOUIS MEN BUY GRANITE CITY BANK

Officials of the Bank of Commerce Purchase Control of First National.

Officials of the National Bank of Commerce have bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Granite City, Ill.

Among those interested in the purchase are: J. C. Van Blarcom, J. A. Lewis and E. P. Edwards. It is stated that the Granite City bank will be conducted as usual, and while it has been purchased by officials of the Bank of Commerce, the bank has no part in the transaction.

The Granite City bank has a capital stock of \$60,000, of which the local bank officials purchased \$30 shares from Doctor E. N. Fegenbaum of Edwardsville, who is president of the bank. The book value of the stock is \$15 and the purchasers paid \$10 a share.

The bank has surplus and undivided profits exceeding \$12,000 and deposits in excess of \$300,000.

ROBBERS TOOK ONE CENT. Penny and Two Books the Proceeds of Hold Up.

One cent and two books were the proceeds of a robbery of which Charles A. Schubeck of No. 7 South Fourth street was the victim last night.

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT AFFECTS CANDIDATES.

Senatorial Aspirants Are Anxious to Delay Selection of House Officer.

OPEN CAUCUS IS PREFERRED.

Kerens's Plan Has Always Been a Secret One—Representative Burkhardt Would Cut Down Clerks.

Republican politicians interested in the senatorship are playing on the quiet for position in the legislative caucus. The Speaker of the new House will have wide influence on members. He will be stronger than any other one man among the Republican Representatives through his control of the committee appointments, recognition privileges and calendar dates.

Therefore, the senatorial candidates opposed to Mr. Kerens will more than likely unite in a proposition to hold the senatorial caucus before that on the House organization. Realizing that Kerens is their common enemy, and that no power must be given to him that cannot be exercised by other candidates, they wish to prevent a possibility of his stealing a march on them by keeping the organization free from being influenced by the caucus on the speakership.

"I will show you how this works," said one politician yesterday. "There is Pettijohn of Linn, who is a candidate. Close friends of Kerens say without hesitation that he is for Kerens, owing to the fact that he has a son working on Kerens's Utah railroad. Then, again, there is Hill of Butler, who is against Kerens. Still again, there is Beckley of St. Louis, who is popularly supposed to be with Niedringhaus."

"Do you suppose that any advantage is to be given to these people by letting them use their power in making and unmaking members of the House for the assistance or detriment of any senatorial candidate? Not much. We want to get over this senatorship first, and then let the candidates for Speaker fight it out. That is the reason so few members-elect are pledging themselves on the speakership."

FOR AN OPEN CAUCUS. Not so far removed from this feature is the fight that is being made for an open caucus. Kerens, as in the past, wants a secret ballot behind closed doors. He won that way two years ago and knows how effective it is in protecting members who switch mysteriously from one candidate to another.

Republican legislators, as the willing tools of the lobby, have delighted in taking opposite action. The present members locked their doors, took several ballots for the prologue and then Kerens captured the necessary missing vote. It is not improbable that a line-up of the members may be obtained on this one proposition.

Representative Burkhardt of Montevau County, who was re-elected this fall, was in the city yesterday and at the State headquarters. He has not pledged himself on the senatorship, though he is popularly supposed to be friendly to L. F. Parker. He is interested in keeping down the clerical force of the House.

"We Republicans will be held responsible for the conduct of the House," he said. "That being the case, it is up to us to keep down the clerical force to a reasonable limit."

"I am not in a position to say just what number should be employed. There are eighty-two members in the House. I do not believe that every member should have a clerk for I am certain that the business of the House can be transacted with a fraction of that number. The Democrats had more than 120 and we want to beat that way yonder."

If the Republicans do cut down the clerical force they will have worked a reform. It was suggested yesterday that possibly the members from the congressional districts would caucus on the clerkship, thus preventing a plethora of wage-earners around the House.

PRESIDENT WILL STAND BY MESSAGE

Takes Decisive Position in Favor of Extending Interstate Commerce Commission.

ATTITUDE IS MADE CLEAR.

Congressmen Come Away From Conference Convinced That His Words Were Not Sounding Brass.

The Republic Bureau. Wyatt Building, 1415 S. P. Street. Washington, Dec. 9.—Congressmen, after conferring with the President this morning, came away convinced that his position favoring extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission is decisive.

The fact and the hostility of Republican leaders in the House and Senate to the legislation promises that a direct issue will be raised on the question within Republican ranks.

The first skirmish in the fight as between the shippers and the railroads developed today in a meeting of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The committee was urged to immediately report the Cooper-Quarles bill, which embodies the President's idea, but it did not do so. Chairman Hepburn of Iowa, a State responsible for the agitation of the question, by his questions to representatives of the shippers who were present made clear his enmity to the proposition.

The situation promises a test of strength, an out-and-out contest between the railroad influences in the Congress, between the hitherto conspicuous bosses of both houses and the President. The chief executive, say the Congressmen who have discussed the matter with him, is ready to fight for the legislation recommended in his message. Should this be proved true, it is believed he will get what he wants, for his power is greater in the new Congress than in a meeting of the representatives of the majority at the polls, regarded, as in large part personal, has silenced opposition in the existing body.

Western Congressmen, with few exceptions, have urged the President to stand by his message. They have felt the politics of the rate question. Many of them are not going around boasting of what they want to "do to the railroads," but when it comes to confidential advice to the President, they say that something has "got to be done."

This morning's was the first session of the House Commerce Committee. E. P. Bacon, chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed at the recent convention of shippers at the World's Fair, and Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, author of the House bill, were present. Mr. Bacon is a grain shipper of Milwaukee and a former railroad man. He represents 400 organizations of shippers distributed in forty-four States of the Union. Mr. Bacon argued that the questions involved in the bill had been considered in an exhaustive series of hearings extending from April until June at the last session.

He thought that nothing in the way of evidence could be added and that the bill should receive consideration.

Chairman Hepburn asked if the shippers' organizations had not tried to create public sentiment in favor of the pending measure and if they had not gone to the length of denouncing members of Congress who were opposed to it. Mr. Bacon answered in the negative.

Mr. Hepburn then inquired whether the Interstate Commerce Commission itself had not added in distributing literature on the subject, implying that the Commission members were interested in extending their own powers. Mr. Bacon again replied in the negative.

The chairman's further queries were aimed at determining whether or not the champions of the measure consider that it is in harmony with recent decisions of the Supreme Court as to the rate-fixing power of the commission. Mr. Hepburn seemed of the opinion that such was not the case. The committee adjourned until Tuesday when the matter will be again taken up.