I WILL PAY $25 REWARD

and no questions asked to whoever returns my coat and contents in pockets, which was taken from a barber shop yesterday afternoon. Until I get my coat I'm going to wear one of those $10 suits which The Globe, Seventh and Franklin ave., is selling special to-day for $6.50. Get one. It's

E. Z. MON. E.

RARE FURNITURE.

In our Art Rooms we show an exclusive selection of high-grade Furniture in Classic Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Colonial styles, as well as many choice foreign decorative objects for the beautifying of artistic homes.

ART SECTION FIFTH FLOOR

KENNARD'S

resign one by one, their successors to be elected by the remaining members.

From the Southern Hotel the party went out to the Woman's Magazine building, where the meeting was held. The resignations of A. P. Coakley, G. A. Attegast and E. W. Thompson, directors, were submitted and accepted, and Messrs. Coyle and Meier elected to fill the vacancies. A vote of thanks to the retiring directors was adopted.

Mr. Swanger then addressed the directors, telling them that he would expect the bank officials to take up the loan made recently on securities deposited by the officials and substitute for them some other safe securities.

This was agreed to, as were also the other changes enumerated by the Secretary of State in his letter to Mr. Lewis a few days ago.

Mr. Swanger after the meeting said that he was satisfied with the reorganization effected in the bank directorate and with the promise of the new board to comply with all the demands made by the State Department for the future conduct of the bank.

MATTER IN COOK'S CARE.

"I shall not return to St. Louis," said Mr. Swanger before his departure for Jefferson City, "for at least not on this present business. Future observation of its affairs will be under Mr. Cook's care and I anticipate that there will be no question about the compliance of the new directorate with the requirements laid down by the State Department. Of course, this cannot be done in a day, as it will require perhaps two or three weeks to effect a complete reorganization of the bank along the lines laid down by the State Department."

Mr. Lewis, after the meeting last night, gave out the copy of Mr. Swanger's letter. He seemed to be in good spirits as a result of the meeting.

"The People's Bank is still in operation and will be," said Mr. Lewis. "We have undergone the most rigid scrutiny by the officials of the State Department. Nothing has been concealed from them. They have been informed without reservation of all its affairs and they know to a penny what are its assets and what its liabilities."

Mr. Lewis was asked if he would give a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank for publication. He answered that the secretary of State had notified him to furnish a published statement of the bank for May and that until this was done he would not wish to give it in advance to anyone else.

"The new directors of the board are acceptable to the old directors who now remain on it," said Mr. Lewis. "We have agreed upon the fifth and are only awaiting his acceptance and formal election to meet upon call and complete the work of reorganization."

SUES FOR PRIZES IN GUESSING MATCH

M. Logan Guthrie Files Action in Clayton Against Contest Company for $31,500 for Estimating Fair Attendance.

M. Logan Guthrie yesterday filed suit in the Clayton circuit Court against the World's Fair Contest Company, the Missouri Trust Company and the Missouri-Lincoln Trust Company for $31,500, the amount of two prizes that he alleges he won in a guessing contest conducted by the first-named defendant.

Guthrie says that the contest company offered $8,000 in prizes to the one guessing nearest the number of the total paid admissions to the World's Fair, and that his guess of 12,888,888, on a coupon sold by defendant, was the exact number.

This was decided, he alleges, by a committee consisting of Leo A. Stephens, Frank J. Carlisle, Conrad Budde and Judge G. A. Wurdeman. The first prize was $5,000, and to this, he claims, he is entitled.

There was also a special prize of $3,500 to the first guess of the result between January 1 and May 1, and this he also claims.

The trust companies are made defendants because, according to the allegation, the money with which to pay the successful contestant has been deposited with them. It is alleged that payment has been refused.

BAD MONEY SPENT BAIT FOR THIEVES

Henry Politte Declares He Kept Spurious Dollars in Cabin for Burglars.

COUSIN ADMITS TAKING IT.

Three Men Arrested at De Soto on Charge of Passing Worthless Currency Locked Up at Four Courts.

Ely Politte, James Jarvis and Nicholas Fleming, who were arrested in De Soto, Mo., Thursday night on a charge of passing counterfeit dollars, arrived in St. Louis on the Iron Mountain at 7:30 o'clock last night, in charge of Operative Philpot and United States Deputy Marshal Lewis Wind. They were taken directly to the Four Courts.

The counterfeit dollars, of which there are twenty-five, were not manufactured by the men arrested, as supposed by the Federal officers when they were apprehended. An investigation conducted by Operative Philpot yesterday morning in De Soto revealed the fact that Ely Politte secured the money from his cousin, Henry Politte, who had it secreted above the door of his cabin for more than a year to give to burglars in case he was robbed.

Henry Politte is a recluse living several miles from De Soto, and is supposed by the inhabitants of that town to possess considerable wealth.

He telegraphed to Assistant District Attorney Williams at the Federal building yesterday, asking that he be subpoenaed to appear against his cousins, who, he says, took the money without his knowledge.

Ely confessed to Operative Philpot yesterday that he had gone into his cousin's cabin while the latter was away. He said he took the money with the idea of passing it. He invited Fleming and Jarvis to go with him and have a good time. The three men, it is alleged, passed the $25 on the storekeepers and saloonmen of De Soto in one night, getting rid of seven of the coins in one saloon.

Fleming and Jarvis admitted passing part of the money, but claim that they did not know that it was counterfeit. They said that Politte gave it to them, and they were helping him have a good time.

Henry Politte told the officers that he had been robbed three or four times during the last five years. He lives five miles from town, and the belief that he was rich made him a target for burglars. He said that he got five spurious dollars for a $5 bill at a picnic a year ago, and when he learned that he had been victimized he thought that it would be a good joke to give it to the next gang of burglars who raided his cabin.

The money belonged to a coinage manufactured by Joseph Cautoure, who had a counterfeiting plant in an electric light plant in De Soto five years ago. He was arrested by Under Operative Murphy of St. Louis, and is now serving time in the Penitentiary.

Twenty-five dollars escaped collection by the Secret Service men at that time and $20 were in the possession of an acquaintance of Cautoure up to last year. Henry Politte heard of this and secured the remaining twenty from this friend.

He wrapped the coins in tissue paper and hid it over the door of his cabin. His idea was to point it out to the next burglars who visited his cabin, and say it was all the money he had. He believed a clew to the burglars would thus be furnished.

The statements of Henry Politte are borne out by prominent citizens of De Soto, according to Operative Philpot. They told the officer that Henry Politte had been boasting of the trap he had set for burglars.

His cousin, Ely, often went to Henry's cabin and learned of the location of the money and its purpose. He went to the cabin last Wednesday, according to the story he told to Philpot, and secured the money without his cousin's knowledge.

He never had money in any amount, according to citizens, the Sheriff and Marshal of the town. When he began spending money freely with his two companions Wednesday night he was suspected. The fact that counterfeit dollars were found to have been circulating the next day caused suspicion to fall on him and his companions, and a telegram was sent to the office of the Secret Service in St. Louis.

Operative Philpot was sent out on the case and arrived in De Soto Thursday night. After hearing the facts of the case he arrested the three men without waiting for warrants.

Yesterday morning Philpot proceeded to discover the source of the bad money. Acting on a tip from one of the citizens of De Soto to the effect that Henry Politte was known to have counterfeit money in his cabin he left town early in the morning with Deputy Sheriff Dave Ballard to search Henry's cabin. The officers climbed through a back window in the cabin.

The owner had gone to town and had there heard of the arrest of his cousin. He at once suspected that the latter had taken his "burglar trap" and asking Marshal Cadwell of De Soto to accompany him, he hurried back to his cabin. They found Philpot searching Henry's trunk.

Ely and his companions denied that they had passed any counterfeit money up to that time, but when confronted by Operative Philpot with the new evidence Ely admitted having taken the money from his cousin's cabin, according to the officers.

Operative Philpot recovered twenty-four of the dollars. A former carried the money into many parts of the country and was recently arrested in Jacksonville, Illinois, for passing it. He is now in the Jefferson street jail. He is a cousin of the men who were in De Soto when he was arrested.

Summer Colds.

Laxative Bromo Quinine. Its effect with cold. Cures in one day. 25c. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

BENJAMIN F. MARSH DIES OF PNEUMONIA

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Warsaw, Ill., June 2.—Congressman Benjamin F. Marsh died to-day of pneumonia after a short illness. He had been ill but a short time, although last winter he suffered a serious attack of pneumonia while attending to his official duties in Washington.

Colonel Marsh was the best-known member of the Republican party in Western Illinois, and was a Representative of his district, which under different apportionments has been known as the "Rock Island" and the "Quincy" districts.

Wabash Line

Inaugurates double daily sleeping-car service to Boston June 6; 9:01 a. m. and 9:06 p. m.

BAD AIM AND CLUMSY CRAFT CAUSED ROJESTVENSKY'S DEFEAT

Russian Battleships Were Covered With Seaweed Below Water Line—Gunners' Marksmanship Was Poor and Admiral's Information Faulty, Declare Japan Naval Experts—Togo Awaited Czar Fleet Three Months in Tsushima Straits—Victors Find Muscovite Commander Hiding in Bottom of Boat.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

London, June 2 (Copyright, 1905).—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following:

Tokio, Thursday, June 1.—A correspondent at Sasebo sends the following brief tactical summary of the naval battle:

"Admiral Togo has never changed his plan of operations. He has always waited in the Tsushima Straits, and lay there ready for three months.

"Admiral Rojestvensky had sent scouting boats to the straits, but the Japanese did not reveal their presence, for in a certain harbor they lay completely hidden from view.

"The Russians feared the forts along the coast of Tsushima Island, and so chose the passage between Iki and Kuisha. Admiral Kamimura's squadron appeared to the south of Rojestvensky and chased him north without firing a shot.

"Then Togo's and Kataoka's squadrons appeared to the north of the Russians, who were pressed from the southwest and north toward the east, where Shimonoseki fortress is situated. Rojestvensky, being outflanked, became the object of concentrated fire from three sides, and tried to make a dash toward the Japanese main squadron to the north, but this was hopeless."

The cardinal causes of Rojestvensky's defeat have been the subject of general discussion here. One Japanese expert gives the following analysis.

CAUSE OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

First, an imperfect reconnoissance and incomplete, faulty and misleading intelligence.

Second, an imperfect battle formation, which indicated that Rojestvensky did not expect to meet Togo off Tsushima.

Third, the weather, the direction of the wind and the sunlight were unfavorable to the Russians, Togo having the sun behind him and being with the wind, while the Russians had the sunlight in their eyes and were against the wind.

Fourth, the Russians wasted their ammunition extravagantly and shot. It is believed that the surrender of Nebogatoff was hastened because his ammunition was both expended.

Fifth, the marked inferiority of the Russian gunnery. Some experts criticise the gunnery for concentrating the Tsushima's fire before opening with saying that it was only chance lay in going through that channel. The impression prevails that Rojestvensky was totally unaware of the presence of Togo's entire fleet off Tsushima.

Many believe that it was not necessary for Togo to take a station at a pivotal point, from which it would be possible to intercept the Russians entering either Tsushima, Tsugaru or Soya channels. Calculations placed this pivotal point on the west coast, near the western entrance of Tsugaru channel. Togo's real whereabouts were known to many Japanese, but the secret was successfully guarded, an example of the willingness and ability of the Japanese to preserve military secrets.

JAPS SUPERIOR MARKSMEN.

Leaving aside the questions of preparedness and superior conditions, the superiority of the Japanese personnel, fresh from fifteen months' successful campaigning under and possible conditions, must be taken into consideration.

Many ascribe the victory entirely to the superior marksmanship of the Japanese. Togo, realizing that it would probably be necessary to fight in the open sea, gave his crews long training in firing during rough weather with a heavy wind blowing and the ships rolling.

When the battle began not the superiority of the Japanese immediately became evident, but the sinking of battleships and cruisers by shell fire testifies to the deadly accuracy of the Japanese guns and destroys the theory that it is impossible to sink armed ships by shell fire.

The attitude of Japanese naval men toward the victory is interesting. Togo's message to the Emperor saying that the victory was the result of the Emperor's superhuman influence strikes the keynote of the navy's attitude. The officers openly say that that the marvelous result obtained was impossible by mere human achievement alone.

A special correspondent at the naval base of Sasebo, wiring last evening, says:

"Rojestvensky, who arrived here on May 30, had the frontal bone of his forehead broken by a splinter of a shell. His chest and left thigh are also slightly injured.

"He received medical treatment at the Naval Hospital to-day and is now out of danger."

FEW JAP OFFICERS WOUNDED

"Casualties among the officers of the Japanese fleet are less than twenty. All of the casualties, both among officers and men, occurred on the decks and not in the interior of the vessels. This shows that the Russian shells mostly flew over the decks, thus testifying to the inaptitude of the Russian gunners.

"It seems that Togo's flagship, the Mikasa, bore the brunt of the Russian gunfire, but the casualties on board that ship were only about sixty, out of a complement of 86.

"On board the Nisshin, which was Vice Admiral Misus flagship, Misu himself was wounded and Commander Matsu was killed."

The Daily Telegraph's Sasebo correspondent wires:

"I have been able to obtain the following narrative of the circumstances under which Rojestvensky was captured. He was at first on board his flagship, the Kniaz Souvaroff. From the beginning of the battle on May 27 he fought with magnificent courage, but on May 28 his flagship became separated from the remainder of the fleet.

"There it was, isolated, but kept on firing all its guns, one battleship against overwhelming odds. For a time she was the solitary target of the Japanese fleet.

"Shells swept her decks like a cyclone, and it was soon evident that she must speedily sink. Therefore the Admiral, with eight of his staff officers, was removed to the destroyer Bedovy.

"All the while the Japanese continued to pour in their storm of shells. Rojestvensky, having fled from his flagship, was now the target of the combined fleet. The destroyer, now the Admiral's flagship, attempted to break away, first pointing her head one way, then another, in her efforts to find a gap in the ring of ships and guns.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL HIDES.

"The Japanese destroyer Sasanami advanced from the lines to meet the Admiral's destroyer and she glided through the water, pouring in a terrible and close fire. The Bedovy became disabled and was unable to use her steering gear, which had been rendered useless.

"It was now that Rojestvensky and his Chief of Staff were wounded again, and this time the Admiral was seriously injured. The Bedovy was boarded by a crew of the Sasanami.

"The Japanese searched high and low. All the Russians on the Bedovy were made prisoners and Rojestvensky was the last man to be discovered. He was found hiding in the bottom of the destroyer, bleeding freely from many wounds.

"One of the principal Japanese naval officers says in an interview with me that the reasons why the Russians were so utterly annihilated were, first, the deplorable inaccuracy of their shooting and, second, the wretched quality of their so-called explosives.

CZAR'S MEN OVERSHOOT.

"He adds that during the bombardment of fifty hours' duration the Russian firing was excessively high, and whenever they hit anything it was only funnels and masts. Hundreds of their shells failed to explode. "On the other hand, the Japanese shells were aimed at and—what is more—shattered the vital parts of the enemy's ships. The quality of explosives used by the Japanese was superb.

"Their torpedo attack in high winds and heavy seas was perfect. Every torpedo that was fired, with rare exceptions, struck. One torpedo resulted in a Russian battleship turning turtle completely.

"In the course of twenty hours the torpedo boats sent seven Russian warships to the bottom. Many of the guns of the Russian fleet were rusty, and some of them burst during action.

"Furthermore, the Russian warships were in a filthy condition, inside and out, and seaweed had grown below their waterlines."

The above conclusions may be taken as authoritative.

DIRECTORS OF EQUITABLE REJECT FRICKS REPORT.

Continued From Page One.

would be heard. Mr. Alexander arose, and drew from a pocket a statement which he had prepared and which occupied almost an hour in the reading. A majority of the directors looked upon the statement as one that was thoroughly explanatory and convincing.

ALEXANDER EXPLAINS UNDERWRITING SYNDICATES.

Mr. Alexander referred to the underwriting syndicates in which he had been an honest participant and said he still believed his position in this respect could not be attacked. Then the speaker took up the financial standing of the company and pointed out that the society's business during the last five years had shown a vast improvement compared with that done during the preceding ten years. In this connection Mr. Alexander drew the contrast between the working of the Equitable and several other life insurance companies. Mr. Hyde then received a hearing.

"I am aware," he said, "as you are aware, gentlemen, that I am just now meeting a crisis in my life. When this unfortunate controversy began I made up my mind that I would bear my trouble patiently, and with the dignity befitting the office which I hold. But my patience has reached its limit, and the welfare of this society, which is nearer my heart than any other interest involved, requires me to speak out, and in no uncertain terms, in defense of my good name, which has been assailed by enemies whose policy has been one of rule or ruin."

Mr. Hyde then referred to the prosperity which had followed the efforts of his father to erect a monument to the insurance business, and said he would be false to the trust reposed in him if he failed to defend not only himself, but the business of the society, against the innumerable plots and conspiracies that had been concocted to capture the trust funds that were being held for the policy holders. He then took up the details and charges contained in the Frick committee report so far as they affected him.

SAYS FRICK REPORT IS NOT MADE UP OF FACT.

Raising his hand impressively and drawing himself up to his full height, he faced Mr. Frick as he made the following declaration:

"If any honest man can find in anything contained in the evidence presented to this committee a single word or fact that can be construed into wrong doing, I will surrender my stock and retire from my office in the Equitable Society."

"In conclusion," continued Mr. Hyde, "I hereby demand the utter rejection and repudiation of any report that does criticise my administration, and I intend to force an opportunity to let the public know what is behind these attacks."

A motion was at once made to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Equitable's affairs, and this was carried practically unanimously. Three of Mr. Hyde's friends stated in brief speeches that they recognized that the welfare of the society required that some man of great dominating influence and national reputation be put at its head, so that public confidence in the society could be restored.

Mr. Hyde again arose and said he would welcome the most prominent and independent men at the head of the society, and repeated that he had nothing to fear from the most fearless and persistent investigation of the company's affairs.

NEW CHAIRMAN TO HAVE PRESIDENT'S FORMER POWERS.

Alvin W. Krech immediately offered a resolution for the appointment of a chairman of the board with plenary powers. This resolution was adopted unanimously. It was explained that this chairman was to have all the powers heretofore vested in the president. It was also announced that a similar amendment of the by-laws was all that was required to bring about this change in the organization of the company.

Then the question of the candidates for this responsible position was taken up. Mr. Hyde was asked if he had any choice. He expressed himself as unwilling to name a candidate or to take any part in his selection. All he wanted, he said, was a man whose name would restore shattered confidence and who would fearlessly investigate and honestly report. No candidates were suggested.

Immediately after this the question of whether Mr. Hyde would be willing to trustee his stock was raised and, with Mr. Hyde's acquiescence, the resolution that he be requested within three months to divest himself of control by such a trusteeship was passed. Mr. Hyde, however, declined to pledge himself regarding the action he would take in this matter.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL BACK OF THE REPORT.

An interpretation of Mr. Hyde's remarks was obtained to-night from a man identified with the Hyde interests. He declared that the plot to which the vice president referred involved the financial crippling of George Gould in his plans to parallel with his new Western railroad the Union Pacific lines of Mr. Harriman, and also to stand in the way of his efforts to bring his Wabash railroad into Pittsburg as a competitor of the Pennsylvania.

It was said that A. J. Cassatt, E. H. Harriman and Henry C. Frick had pooled their interests and that Mr. Hyde was positive that their efforts to oust him and the other officers of the company were part of a scheme to obtain the control of the company's funds. This control would make it impossible for Mr. Gould to draw upon the society's funds as he can now do, to put through his railroad plans.

SCHIFF OFFERS HIS SWEEPING RESOLUTION.

Jacob H. Schiff made a short address in which he said that the Frick committee report had shown that at most only errors of judgment had led to mistakes, but that there were absolutely no criminal charges, and errors of judgment should not precipitate any difficulty in the adjustment of the trouble, and, so far as the management of agents was concerned, there was no adverse criticism. Mr. Schiff said that, as had once before been coincident in conference, there ought to be created the office of chairman of the board, the place to be filled by a man who would have plenary power over all departments and affairs of the society. Mr. Schiff then offered his resolution.

Mr. Schiff wanted the committee of seven, as named, to select the chairman of the board, but to this Mr. Hyde objected, insisting that the Board of Directors should make this selection. Melville E. Ingalls objected to this proposition of Mr. Hyde, and insisted that the committee of seven decide upon the chairman of the board.

Both men here got into a heated controversy, and leaning over the table shook their fists at each other. His face again white and his hands shaking, Hyde began a tirade against Mr. Ingalls, indulging in personalities. His attack upon Mr. Ingalls was most bitter, and he denounced him roundly. The directors listened to the youngest man present in utter amazement.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," Mr. Ingalls said, addressing Mr. Hyde, when he got an opportunity to be heard.

"Are you a god?" asked Mr. Hyde, savagely.

Mr. Hyde charged Mr. Ingalls with having given to a newspaper a summary of the contents of the Frick Committee report, and this Mr. Ingalls vehemently denied.

Then came a vote to have the Board of Directors select the chairman of the board, instead of giving that power to the committee of seven. This was carried by a vote of twenty-four to thirteen. It showed the Hyde control. The directors had previously voted to receive the Frick committee report for the purpose of discussion only, but the members of the Frick committee accepted the Schiff resolution in lieu of the acceptance of their report.

FRICK DRAMATICALLY ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Frick, with considerable agitation, arose and announced that he resigned as a member of the board. His reason was that he had heard Mr. Hyde's attack upon the honesty of purpose of the committee and he declared that never again, so long as he lived, would he sit in a board of which Mr. Hyde was a member. Cornelius N. Bliss followed with his resignation a moment later and gave the same reason for his withdrawal. As he resigned Mr. Bliss said:

"Whatever I do hereafter I shall do as a policy holder."

The scene in the room at this time was chaotic. Now that resignations had been started there was no knowing where they would end. Men looked at each other as if in wonderment and in anticipation. When order had been restored a motion was made asking Frick and Bliss to recall their resignations. This both men refused to do. Every man voted for the resolution except Mr. Hyde, who later asked to have his vote recorded in favor of the resolution.

Right on top of this Mr. Hyde became involved in a controversy with E. H. Harriman. Mr. Hyde had made a remark about "men residing," a remark that Mr. Harriman resented as reflecting upon his associates. Both men became excited and exchanged several uncomplimentary remarks. This lasted about five minutes and Mr. Harriman promptly wrote his resignation.

HYDE APPROVED RESOLUTION CONCERNING HIS HOLDINGS.

It was explained to-night that the resolution asking Mr. Hyde to dispose of his stock at the end of three months was approved by Hyde, and that it was following out his offer of several weeks ago to place his holdings in trust. Those opposed to Mr. Hyde said it meant that Mr. Hyde must give up his control at the end of that time.

TO ELIMINATE TARBELL FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It was learned late to-night that one of the features of the reorganization of the society would be the elimination of George E. Tarbell from the Executive Committee. This is regarded as a compromise in lieu of his discharge from the official position which he now holds.

It may be said on the authority of a member of the Board of Directors that the new chairman will be named at next Wednesday's meeting. It is said by friends of Mr. Hyde that he controls the votes to put this plan into execution. The strength of Mr. Hyde in the committee was indicated to-day in the vote taken to discharge the Frick committee, that vote being 24 to 12 in favor of the resolution.

It was known early in the afternoon that the Frick report had failed of adoption, but it was not known until Mr. Frick himself left the meeting that the clash over the report had resulted in resignations. Mr. Frick made no effort to hide his indignation. He was plainly angry at what had transpired in the board room. Walking hurriedly to an elevator, he said:

"The meeting is still in session. They will give you a report when they get through. I am through with it. I have resigned."

Pressed for reasons why he had resigned, Mr. Frick would only say that he was disgusted with the whole affair and would devote his attention to other matters in the future. He stopped at his office for a few minutes and then went uptown, where he had a conference with Philander C. Knox, former Attorney General.

Melville E. Ingalls left the meeting shortly after Mr. Frick went out. He also showed his displeasure at the outcome.

"It is a Hyde victory," said Mr. Ingalls. "The report of the Frick committee was not adopted. There were 3 or 24 votes against it, including the 19 directors who are employes of the Equitable. There will not be another meeting, and I am going to take a train for the West.

"There may be a meeting of the members of the Frick committee to decide if they shall resign from the Equitable in a body."

Mr. Ingalls went to his hotel, obtained his grip and started at once for his train.

The fair sex are all the more fair after a Turkish bath at Belcher's.

CZAR MAY ALLOW PEOPLE TO DECIDE

Zemskysobor to Be Summoned to Meet at Moscow.

PEACE OR WAR THE QUESTION.

Diplomatic Circles of St. Petersburg Are Agreed That Russia Must Be First in Negotiations.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—Although official confirmation is lacking, the Associated Press again hears on very high authority that Emperor Nicholas has resolved to follow the ancient traditions of the House of Romanoff, and summon a zemskysobor to meet in the ancient capital of Moscow to decide on peace or war, and determine the form and prerogatives of the future Russian Parliament.

Prices on the bourse to-day were steady, the effect of the Russian defeat in the Sea of Japan offset by persistent reports of political changes.

The diplomats agreed that Russia must decide whether the peace negotiations shall begin.

The idea that there is any concerted movement among the Powers to force mediation upon the belligerents is rejected.

The United States is mentioned as the only Power which might possibly undertake such a delicate role, but President Roosevelt's attitude against taking any action, except at the request of Russia, is well known. The suggestion comes from Paris, however, that President Roosevelt might be induced to act on the initiative of Foreign Minister Delcasse of France, while strongly urging Russia to make peace, being in no position to initiate direct action.

Attempts during the afternoon to secure confirmation in court circles of the report that the Emperor had decided to summon a zemskysobor met with the positive assertion that a definite decision had not been reached.

All Kinds of Printing.

GREELEY PRINTERY of ST. LOUIS. Nos. 615-617 North Second street. Main 469. R 2168.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS.

San Francisco, June 2.—Arrived: Bark Olympia, Honolulu. Sailed: Steamer Algoa (Br.), Yokohama; Barcentine G. G. Wilder, Honolulu.

New York, June 2.—Sailed: Celtic, Queenstown and Liverpool.

Leghorn, June 1.—Arrived: Algeria, New York via Marseilles.

Liverpool, June 1.—Arrived: Savonia, Boston.

Greenock, June 2.—Arrived: Buenos Ayrean, Montreal via Liverpool.

Bedford, June 2.—Arrived: Kingstonian, Philadelphia for Antwerp.

Gibraltar, June 2.—Arrived: Slavonia, New York for Naples, Trieste, etc. (and proceeded).

Hamburg, June 2.—Arrived: Deutschland, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Pretoria, New York via Dover.

Dover, June 2.—Sailed: Moltke (from Hamburg), New York.

Liverpool, June 2.—Arrived: Arabic, Boston.

Copenhagen, May 31.—Sailed: Hellig Olav, New York.

Havre, June 2.—Arrived: La Bretagne, New York.

Boulogne, June 2, 5 p. m.—Arrived: Steamer Potsdam, New York for Rotterdam (and proceeded).

Hong Kong, May 31.—Sailed: Doric, San Francisco.

Read all the announcements published in this edition, apparently all have the best, or the cheapest; yet when you have finished there must remain a discriminating impression, not by what has been said as much as by the pure ring of words that have back of them unexaggerated facts.

We publish truth—it is a factor in our success, equally as much as that our garments cannot be compared with other ready clothes, for our apparel are custom-tailored expressly for us, and are in every particular exclusive, as if made to measure.

We desire to direct your attention to our superb showing of tropical worsteds and fine imported fancy flannels, made two-piece and modeled authentically into ultra-fashionable suits, which lend tone to the wearer in any assemblage. These we have priced at $15, and finer qualities at $18, $20, $25, $30 and $35.

Werner Bros.

The Republic Building. On Olive Street at Seventh.

SAN ANTONIO HELD BY ARMED FORCES

State of Civil War Almost Exists in Texas City Because of Civil-Service Fight.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Antonio, Tex., June 2.—As a result of the present municipal feud this city is now in charge of two hostile police and fire departments. Both sets of policemen are heavily armed and a serious clash may occur at any time.

One set of firemen, armed, are in charge of the various fire-engine houses and will fight before they will give possession.

At the last municipal election the question of placing the police and fire departments under the civil-service rule was an issue.

Mayor Callaghan, however, and the Board of Aldermen opposed the amendment and civil-service men were elected and immediately upon qualifying passed a resolution removing the entire board from office.

APPOINT ANOTHER FORCE.

The board refused to recognize the Mayor's removal and appointed a full force of police and firemen and took charge of the offices.

The Mayor also appointed policemen and firemen, armed them and ordered them to take charge of the offices.

In order to prevent an armed conflict the District Court issued a temporary injunction against the Mayor's force attempting to take possession by force or making any hostile demonstrations.

The Mayor's force hold the organized headquarters on the second floor of the City Hall and sent out the policemen on regular beats.

TWO POLICEMEN ON BEATS.

The Commission did likewise, and to-night there are two policemen on every beat in the city. The Mayor has also organized an independent Fire Department with a full quota of men, and they have headquarters in the City Hall, but are without fire apparatus, as the commission's men have all the property.

The City Council passed an ordinance designating the Mayor's men as special policemen and firemen and provided for their payment.

The ordinance appropriating money for the regular police and firemen was repealed so the commission will be forced to apply to the courts for a mandamus to secure pay.

A great deal of personal animosity has been engendered as a result of the dispute and riot may be started at any time.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN KILLED.

Stranger Steps in Front of Train at Switch Tower.

An unidentified man was killed by a westbound Missouri Pacific passenger train about a block west of the Grand avenue bridge yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The initials "L. N." on a handkerchief give the police the only clew.

Witnesses say the man stepped in front of the train from a platform around a switchtower and they believe he must have seen the train coming. The man was about 21 years old, five feet eight inches in height and weighed about 170 pounds. His hair and complexion are dark. He wore dark trousers and coat, a black shirt and black shoes. The body is at the morgue.

MRS. MARY E. LEASE FAINTS.

Identifying Thief in Court She Swoons at Sight of Him.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 2.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, lecturer and vehement advocate of woman's rights, went to police headquarters to-day to identify the man who is said to have attempted to rob her, and womanlike, fainted at sight of him.

The detectives, who later took the self-styled "Raffles," who caused the champion of sexual equality this shock, to Jefferson Market Court, said that Mrs. Lease had identified him before she swooned. She was unable to appear in court, however, as a result of her experience, and the man, Harry Goldfarb, was remanded to police headquarters until tomorrow.

MISS ROOSEVELT IN CINCINNATI

Trip to Latonia Derby and Round of Entertainments for President's Daughter.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cincinnati, O., June 2.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived this morning to visit the Longworths on Grandin road and will have almost every minute of her stay in Cincinnati occupied with social affairs in her honor.

Avoiding curious crowds at the station Miss Roosevelt got off the train at Torrence road. Congressman Longworth went to Loveland to escort her to Cincinnati.

She ran a race with Congressman Nicholas Longworth to the runabout that was in waiting and won the contest. There are dinners enough to spoil the prettiest girl's complexion, dances, a garden party, and what will probably please the volatile daughter of the chief executive best, a trip to the Latonia Derby, on the social calendar for her amusement.

"Rookwood" has been put in gala array for Miss Roosevelt's visit, and Mrs. Buckner Wallingford will make a hostess after "Princess Alice's" heart, "young, fun-loving and gay."

Mrs. Wallingford has asked a few choice spirits to meet Miss Roosevelt at dinner to-night.

Nicholas Longworth's guests for the trolley party to the Latonia Derby, which he gives Saturday in Miss Roosevelt's honor, will be the bon-ton of Cincinnati society.

Much regret was evident at the depot to-day, when a big crowd peered in vain into arriving faces for the President's daughter.

REPRESENTATIVE SHAW WEDS.

Kerens Supporter Marries Mrs. Katie Scruggs in Jefferson City.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 2.—James J. Shaw, Republican Representative from Dade County, in the Forty-third General Assembly, was married Thursday in this city to Mrs. Katie Scruggs by the Reverend Charles E. Pattillo, pastor of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Shaw was one of the first Kerens supporters.

The New Collar

Varsity is distinctly a new and different collar. It resembles old-time styles, but is new in the close-fitting front, and appearance of height,—altho' in reality low and comfortable.

Different from other collars made in imitation, in its easy, graceful lines of style, and perfect fit and set. Just the clean-cut negligee collar men have wished for.

MORE IMPORTANT

is the way they're made—the Corliss-Coon way—full four-ply strength, with interlining cut away at the fatal spot so they will bend more times without breaking; and with overcast stitch to prevent inside raveling. Expensively made, but sold 2 for 25c—in regular and quarter sizes.

Ask the best dealers for Corliss-Coon collars. They have them or can get any style of our make. If not willingly supplied, write us and we'll tell you where to get them.

Write for the book, "Better Collars." It shows the styles and tells why better collars.

CORLISS, COON & CO. 319 Franklin Street, Chicago.