

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager. George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK. By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid. One year.....\$6.00 Six months.....3.00 Three months.....1.50 Any three days except Sunday—one year.....3.00 Sunday, with Magazine.....1.75 Special Mail Edition Sunday.....1.75 Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS. Per week, daily only.....6 cents Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents TWICE-A-WEEK—ONE YEAR. Published Monday and Thursday—50 cents Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter. Address, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter. DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY. Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent Sixteen, eighteen and twenty or more pages.....2 cents Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents Thirty pages.....3 cents

IN EUROPE. The Republic is on file at the following places: LONDON—Trafalgar building, Northumberland avenue, room 7. PARIS—39 Boulevard des Capucines; corner place de l'Opera and Rue Camille. BERLIN—Equitable Gebaude, 5 Friedrichstrasse. TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bell Kitchin. Counting Room.....Main 363 A 67 Editorial Reception Room.....Main 256 A 67

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1905. Vol. 98.....No. 128

CIRCULATION DURING OCTOBER.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, and Percent. Rows include daily circulation for various dates in October, total for the month, and net number distributed.

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 October, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Net number distributed.....3,316,254 Average daily distribution.....33,162.54 And all W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of October was 124 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of October, 1905. W. O. SOMMERFIELD, Notary Public.

AGAIN THE MONOPOLY.

The Republic said the other day, in discussing the St. Louis terminal problem, that the term monopoly is distorted and misused "when it is applied to a common terminal open to all alike." To this one of its contemporaries responds, "That is to say, open to all who can pay the special charges exacted by a corporation that exclusively controls the city's entrance on the east." But the Republic meant exactly the reverse.

INVITING POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY.

Several members of Congress evince a live political grasp of the fact that the problem of an interior waterway transportation system is destined to be one of the biggest questions before national legislation, and that it will occupy the popular interest as few questions can.

POLICE AND POLITICS.

Mr. Hanlon's letter of resignation, following the rather loose report of the late Grand Jury, may lead some people to believe that under Governor Folk the Police Department is now being turned into a political machine. Mr. Hanlon expresses the opinion that his resignation is desired with that end in view.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

After the expositions held in New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville within comparatively a few years, to say nothing of the exhibits made by Southern States at the St. Louis World's Fair, there is hardly a section that would venture to hold another so soon as that which it is proposed to hold in the enterprising and progressive Georgia city of Atlanta in 1910.

Low Salaries of Teachers.

Leslie Weekly. In the matter of salaries the recent canvass made by the special committee appointed to investigate the subject reports a list showing an aggregate of 2,154 positions, with annual salaries of \$4,000 and over, one-half of which pay \$60 and upward, below \$100 of \$60 to \$80, and 1,178 annual salaries below \$50.

of the department, the history of the first year of Folk's board shows nothing of the sort. There was no meddling of the police in the last spring campaign or election.

Naturally, the Governor prefers Commissioners who are in sympathy with his administration and friendly to his aims. He would be an unwise executive if he did not. That he should take such a view is the settled judgment of all parties and all competent individuals.

It will be time to charge him with entangling the police in spoils politics when he shows an inclination to do so. Up to this time he has done the exact opposite.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

That the tension of life for the adult male is greater and more perilous than it was a quarter of a century ago, to a sufficient extent to neutralize the benefits to health which have come with greater scientific knowledge, is the experience of the life-insurance companies of the country, according to Rufus W. Weeks, president of the Actuarial Society of America, and the chief actuary of the New York Life.

The table generally assumed in this country for calculating premiums is the American Table of Mortality. In the early years of existence of insurance, Mr. Weeks says, the actual mortality is not so high as that called for by this table; this saving being due to the selection exercised by means of medical examinations and inspections at the time the insured is accepted. This favorable effect, however, wears away in the course of a few years, being practically reduced to a small constant at the end of five years from the time the lives enter the company.

What the mortality will be among insured lives of five years or more standing in the quarter century or half century to come is a matter upon which insurance men express no opinion; but their view is undoubtedly that mortality is increasing, based upon a consideration of the fact that there has been no improvement in this respect during the last thirty years. Lives in the insurance companies which have been insured more than five years show now as high rates of mortality as corresponding lives showed a generation ago.

In view of the advance which has been achieved in medical and surgical science, the supposed improvement in the quality of food and the more hygienic habits of living, it is a strange fact that mortality has not decreased—which is another way of saying that men live no longer. Science has merely offset the tendency to increased mortality during the past thirty years.

The most significant statement in Mr. Weeks' very interesting article in the Independent is that adult deaths from consumption and from acute fevers have decreased, but that this decrease has been made up by an increase in deaths from diseases of the brain and of the heart, and from suicide.

What an eloquent commentary on the pace we have been going for a generation!

Our activities and interests have vastly multiplied, a fact chargeable likewise to science. With the development of transportation and means of inter-communication we have come to crowd the business day with an infinite variety and complexity. The railroad, the telegraph, the telephone and the building up of cities with their terrific, crowded grid give a high tension to living. The strain and the speed tell in the increase in deaths from brain and heart diseases—an increase notwithstanding that medical science has progressed in the treatment of these as of other diseases. The peculiar disproportion can be accounted for upon no other hypothesis than that the average American is over-exerting himself in the business of making a living and getting on in the world. The use of stimulants is not on the increase, but rather the decrease proportionately, by the showing of competent authority. Our dissipation is in work, not in drinking, smoking or the use of drugs.

Of late a marked tendency toward recreation, toward outdoor life, exercise and simplicity of living, on the part of that portion of the people who can afford to relax daily effort, might be viewed as combating the high tension of life; but whether the tendency will assume proportions sufficiently general or strength persistent enough to affect the mortality rate of the generation is much to be doubted.

Certainly Mr. Weeks' statements, though offered for another purpose, constitute the strongest sermon yet delivered in the cause of the simple life.

FOOTBALL REFORMS.

It seems strange that the civilized United States should play a game which annually costs a score or two of lives and maims dozens more for life, and stranger that this game should take place in the very sphere of education, the civilizing influence. Football is a game licensed, permitted, expressly indulged and in every way encouraged by the schools.

It may be that football cannot be safely played under any sort of regulation whatever. The heavy impact of two bucking lines, the inevitable pile-ups, the terrific falls of runners tackled are the substance of football. Eliminate foul play, "troughing" and all the "bad" features, and leave football clean—it is still a contest of brute strength in deadly violence and speed.

So that at best it is a dangerous game, however the danger lends its attractiveness to strong youths; and the time may come when it will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Be this as it may, it is manifest that the schools and universities exercise little or no control over the game beyond saying that certain men may not play it, and that some stringent control should be exercised, looking toward minimizing the dangers.

To this end the proposed reforms advocated by the University of Pennsylvania, at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, deserve immediate consideration. While these rules do not take up the code or the matter of rough play, they do pave the way for intercollegiate revision of the rules of actual play; and it is only by some such action that the grosser dangers can be eliminated. Football is in a bad way, and unless there is speedy intercollegiate agreement there will be legislation dealing with it, and the legislation is not likely to stop with merely revising the game.

Amencianizing the Western.

Leslie Weekly. The man who gets the most out of a Mexican is the one who lets him work with his own tools in his own way. A striking instance in the experience of American manufacturers in Mexico, as you know, for centuries have passed their ground with a vertebrae pulled by an ox or mule. American plows were imported into Mexico and some of the natives used them; but invariably they held only one handle of the plow—ignoring the other altogether—just as for centuries they had held the single upright piece of their own crude farm implement. Instruction and explanation were in vain. The American way he had to adapt himself to the Mexican taste and custom, and now the plows which are shipped into Mexico from the United States are largely made with a single handle. The question has arisen, therefore, particularly in the northern part of our neighbor Republic, whether it is not wiser to employ skilled workmen, where they can be had, and pay the American scale of wages, than to engage Mexican laborers, even though the scale of wages of the latter is much lower. The experience of Mr. Greene, who is one of the largest employers of labor in Mexico (his employes number in all about 7,000), is important, and the importation of 30 men to Mr. Greene's Chihuahua mining enterprise is indicative.

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bers and capacity, but vast improvement in the quality and variety of the goods which they turn out. Until recently the products of new industrial establishments in the South have been mostly of the plainer and coarser sort, but the tendency of late has set in strongly toward more highly finished goods and wares. It is in this respect that the Atlanta Exposition is expected to show the most surprising progress.

The trend in the South becomes every year more decided to convert at home its raw materials into highly finished articles—its cotton into prints, its trees into wagons and furniture, its iron ore into steel, its streams a coal into power, its cotton seed into refined oil and lard for cooking, its wool into blankets and cloths.

Southern manufacturing industry has already passed its primitive stage and has entered upon that of elaboration and diversification. The progress in these respects is likely to be nothing less than phenomenal during the next five years. The Atlanta Exposition will not be lacking in novelties and surprises.

Things must be getting critical in the Russian capital if the American Ambassador there needs a large squad of able-bodied "household attendants," as officials of the State Department call them. Berlin dispatches say that the men who passed through that city on Sunday bound for the American embassy in St. Petersburg were guards in plain clothes, probably from one of our warships. "Household attendants" is as good a name for them as any other, but their going at all is not reassuring. Maybe there are others going by other routes.

Somebody has demonstrated that good celery can be grown in North Arkansas. Farmers of Lonoke County have demonstrated that an excellent article of rice can be grown in Arkansas. It has long been known that turkeys flourish there, and it is not certain but that Arkansas cranberries may be a successful crop. Which moves the Little Rock Gazette to rejoice that Arkansas can do pretty well in the way of providing its own Thanksgiving dinner without help from anybody or anywhere.

The Flowery Kingdom seems by its boycott to have been straggling flowers in the path of our Oriental trade. During the first ten months of this year our exports to China were two and a half times greater than during the same months last year, with an upward tendency. Will the Chinese peace boycott us some more?

Among the big things of Texas is its Jumbo congressional district, the Sixteenth, with fifty-five counties. Congressman William K. Smith, who represents it, belongs, appropriately, to the biggest family in America.

With the Chicago reformers following the example of our Tenth Ward Improvement Society, the tendency seems to be to give municipal legislators more rope and less license.

"There are no physical obstacles in the way of building either a sea-level or a lock canal," reiterates Chairman Shultz. Let us go ahead and dig.

If the Republican party has a hundred thousand dollars left over from the campaign it ought to provide it among the insurance companies.

The face of Europe is badly broken out.

RECENT COMMENT.

Senator Burton has been convicted again. Last year he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be confined in jail. This punishment he avoided by a successful appeal to the court of last resort. He was released then, not because due weight had not been given to evidence tending to establish his innocence, but merely for the reason that the money which he received for breaking the law had been paid to him outside the jurisdiction of the court in which he was tried. His guilt was clearly shown in the first trial, and it has been shown in the second. But he is to appeal again, and by means of the delay so caused he may keep out of jail through the remainder of his senatorial term.

That term will not expire until March, 1907. Kansas should have two honest and competent representatives in the Senate. If Mr. Burton should have the brazen assurance to occupy his seat while his appeal is pending, he would be worthless as a Senator and the State would be disgraced by his presence in the Senate Chamber. If he does not take his seat, Kansas will have only one Senator and one vote, instead of the two to which she is entitled.

How is a State to get rid of a Senator who is clearly unfit to hold his seat, if he will not resign and if the American people could not elect to serve for six years, and even at the beginning of this long term their unfitness may be shown. Mr. Burton and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon have only a little more than a year remaining, if they can stave off a disqualifying final decision of the courts; but there are others, also, unfit, who may dishonor their States for several years to come. A large majority of the people of Pennsylvania would be glad to see that State's seat vacated, and the State would not end until 1907. That year will mark the expiration of the term of Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York. And Senator Chauncey M. Depew is in the first year of his term, which ends in 1911.

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SHIPPERS DISCLOSE EQUALLY CULPABLE BY JUDGE PHILIPS

Motion to Quash Contempt Proceedings Against Five Railroads Granted in Federal Court

LACK OF JURISDICTION SHOWN.

Original Restraining Order Null Because of Subsequent Ruling by the Supreme Court.

"SQUARE DEAL" IS ADVOCATED.

Justice and Fair Play Requested for Carriers—President Ripley and Paul Morton Vindicated.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4.—That the Government will never strike at the rebate as well as the railroads, is the conclusion arrived at by Judge John F. Phillips in his opinion rendered in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri here today in the cases brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Colorado and Southern, and other products in violation of the Elkins act.

Partner of the Elkins act, Judge Phillips said that the Government should maintain fair play with the "square deal" and should not allow the railroads to be "held up" by the shipper and then punished by the Government for being "held up," while the shipper gets the "square deal."

REPLY AND MORTON VINDICATED BY DECISION. In the proceedings against the Santa Fe Railway Company, which had granted rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on shipments of coal to Arizona, Judge Phillips held that President Ripley of the railway company and former Vice President Morton were not personally responsible for the violation of the interstate commerce law.

THE "SQUARE DEAL" IS ADVOCATED. Judge Phillips declared two grounds upon which his decision is established.

THE RAILROADS. The interstate commerce act only requires that the joint rate, which is a matter of private contract between the carrier and the shipper, be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, and that it shall not be less than the rate which would be charged if the rate were charged to the shipper.

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PAID OFF FOR PUBLIC LIFE

Gave Amount to Mutual Reserve Life's President and Got Good Position.

PUBLICITY MAN GOT MONEY.

Vice President of Company Says \$7,500 Was Paid to California Commissioner's Brother to Protect Interests.

PERKINS TO RETIRE FROM NEW YORK LIFE.

New York, Dec. 4.—George W. Perkins, who has been vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has announced that he will retire from the office of vice president of the company at the end of the month.

What Perkins' retirement means is that the company will have to elect a new vice president. Perkins has been in the office of vice president since 1898, and has been one of the most successful men in the company.

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