

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

TUESDAY, MORNING, MARCH 15, 1904.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. (On Trains, Three Cents.)

SEE TO-MORROW'S REPUBLIC FOR MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DUMONT HERE TO MAKE FINAL PLANS FOR AERIAL RACE.

Famous Brazilian Airship Navigator Arrives From Paris and Announces That World's Fair Will Afford the Greatest Balloon Contest Ever Known—Declines to Discuss His Reported Engagement to Miss Spreckels, the Young Heiress—To Sail From New York for France March 22.

Santos-Dumont, the daring young Brazilian aeronaut, one of the most formidable airship navigators to announce himself as a contestant for the \$10,000 prize at the World's Fair aerial races, arrived in St. Louis yesterday to inquire into the preliminary arrangements for the contest. The little balloonist appeared in perfect health, as he wrote his name on the register at the Southern Hotel. He had happily laid the pen down when there was a stir in the corridors, and he was soon the center of an admiring crowd.



M. SANTOS-DUMONT, Famous Brazilian aeronaut, who arrived in St. Louis yesterday to complete his plans for the airship contest at the World's Fair.

When seen by a reporter a few moments later Dumont was writing a letter. As an excuse he said that it was too late to go to the World's Fair grounds and that he could pass the time easier by writing.

It was suggested that he probably was writing to Miss Spreckels of New York, the young heiress to whom he is said to be engaged.

Dumont gave an expressive shrug of his shoulders and colored to the roots of his hair. In his embarrassment he held up his hands as though he would hide his face and stammered:

WOULD NOT DISCUSS ENGAGEMENT TO WED.

"I am here to talk 'airship'; please don't ask me to discuss that rumor of my engagement."

When asked if there was any truth in the report as published in the newspapers, he evaded the question by replying:

"These American newspapers never give a man any peace. They are always publishing something about him."

He quickly turned from the subject and asked a marked ability to ask questions. He is intensely interested about everything pertaining to the Exposition, and is especially enthusiastic about the balloon races. He asked how many contestants would probably try for the prize, and expressed the wish that there would be many entries.

"What do you think of your chances?" he was asked.

"I shall do my utmost," he answered cautiously. "While I believe I can fulfill the conditions of the contest, there may be some one else who shall do better, and, of course that would cost me the prize."

"This race will be the biggest of its kind ever known, and I think it will accomplish great things in the development of aerial navigation. As I am making the problem a life study, I am quite interested in anything that will advance my work."

Mr. Dumont was asked about his machine and the speed which he hoped to make in the contest.

"I shall run my balloon at a speed of almost forty miles an hour," he answered.

"Such a speed seems hard to conceive of, but I am satisfied that I can go that fast. Two years ago in competing for a prize with a ten-horse power machine I did almost twenty miles an hour and now that I shall use a seventy-horse power balloon, I think I can easily double my former speed."

"The number of hours that I can maintain this speed will depend on how much fuel I carry. I may be able to go for ten hours and may be not so long. At any rate, I can go for more than five hours."

ARE NOT NERVE-TYING.
Mr. Dumont was asked if the mental strain of these contests did not wear on his health.

"On the other hand, it is a healthful exercise," he replied.

"I know of no pursuit which will give a man a greater appetite. An aerial balloon goes sailing about in the air two thousand feet above the ground he begins to feel hungry. Cruising in the air is a greater appetizer than the hardest manual labor."

"The average person has a mistaken idea of flying about in an airship. It is not such a daring feat as it appears. One never feels dizzy. A person who cannot climb a step ladder without being overcome with dizziness, can easily make a trip in an airship. One sits in a chair and looks ahead into the air without realizing the great altitude."

"Last summer I took three women in my omnibus machine. I thought that they would soon become frightened and want to make a landing. Instead they liked it immensely and wanted to go higher and higher. They were all eager to repeat the experience."

The question of expense attached to contesting for the World's Fair prize was mentioned.

"The expense will be enormous," Mr. Dumont replied.

It would be hard to estimate how great the expense may be. There is always that element of uncertainty which prevents us from figuring on expense. A balloon may be built at great cost and be wrecked. Then there is the additional expense of making changes and repairs.

"The winning of the World's Fair prize will not mean so much from a profit standpoint. The cost necessary to enter the race will take a big slice out of that \$10,000. It is the honor that attracts balloonists."

Mr. Dumont will remain in St. Louis two or three days. He expects to sail for Paris from New York, March 22. He returns to Paris to superintend the shipping of the airship with which he hopes to win the prize.

A dinner was given at the St. Louis Club last night in honor of M. Santos-Dumont, at which several World's Fair officials were present. The dinner was wholly informal and no set speeches were made.

BATTLE IN SAN DOMINGO.
One Hundred and Fifty Men Were Killed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.—San Domingo, March 14.—The military and naval forces of the Government have captured San Pedro de Macoris, after two days' fighting. The losses were 150 killed on both sides. The insurgent chief, with a hundred of his followers, made his escape.

FOR PUBLIC AND PARTY BENEFIT

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Kansas City, Mo., March 14.—The Kansas City Star (Independent) says this afternoon in a double-headed editorial headed "An Honest Newspaper."
"The vigorous, courageous remonstrance of The St. Louis Republic against the infamy of thwarting private right and personal liberty is one of the signs of the times that calls for hearty congratulation."
"As a journal of undoubted Democracy, it can exercise a tremendous influence in exposing and overturning abuses and outrages practiced in the name of Democracy. When the moral tone of a newspaper is as high as the intellectual tone of The Republic always is, it becomes an instrument for good whose force cannot be estimated."
"By maintaining the attitude which it has assumed as the censor of hoodlum and fraud and police despotism, The Republic will find that the benefits of its course will be equally divided between itself and the party whose cause it has espoused."

GRAND JURY BEGINS INVESTIGATION; OBJECT TO POLICE BOARD TRIAL.

Folk Supporters File Protest Against Board Passing Upon Assaults at Primaries.

Grand Jury Examines Several Witnesses to Saturday's Political Disturbances.

FRYE WILL NOT TALK.

W. R. HALL FIRST TO TESTIFY.

Sends Letters to Voters Who Made Complaint, Asking Them to Appear Before Commissioners To-Day.

Subpoenas to Be Issued for D. R. Francis, Jr., and His Brother, Who Were Assaulted by "Indians."

When the Grand Jury convened yesterday morning Assistant Circuit Attorney Hancock at once called attention to the reports of outrages at the primaries last Saturday and suggested that an investigation be commenced at once.

The Grand Jurors, one of whom, is said to have witnessed several of the disturbances, agreed that such an investigation should be made.

W. R. Hall of No. 463 Maryland avenue was the first witness examined. As told in The Republic yesterday, Mr. Hall had expressed his intention of taking the matter before the Grand Jury and he appeared at the Four Courts without being subpoenaed.

He brought three friends with him to substantiate his charges, but their names were withheld by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Hall has the numbers of the policemen whom he charged with misconduct, and gave them to the Grand Jury. He told of the outrageous conduct he had witnessed at the Twenty-eighth Ward polling place at Delmar and Taylor avenues.

Mr. Hall says the policemen whose names he obtained saw him dragged away from the line in front of the polling place by "Indians" and assaulted without provocation.

After hearing Mr. Hall in the morning the Grand Jury decided to send for the Police Commissioners, The Commissioners, President Frye, Mayor Wells and Mr. Hanlon, who had arrived at the Four Courts for a meeting to investigate the charges against policemen, went upstairs to the Grand Jury room, but remained only ten minutes.

All three were admitted at the same time it is not believed that they were questioned on their oaths.

The Grand Jury had also decided to subpoena David R. Francis, Jr., and Perry Francis, Summonses also will be served on John W. Frisole, William K. Kavanaugh, J. T. Wallace, Captain J. J. Corkery, Charles B. McDermott, John R. O'Mara, Houston T. Force, Edward C. O'Mara and Edward Shaw, whose names were given by The Republic yesterday as witnesses to the assaults made by "Indians" and the seeming indifference of the police to the conduct of the thugs and toughs.

Reed's Lost Annual Pass.
A politician from Howell County, who was in the city yesterday, said that one of the reasons for the success of Circuit Attorney Polk in the primaries here Saturday was the undisputed charge that Mayor James A. Reed had lost an annual pass over the Burlington Railroad last March.

Congressman Vandiver had a copy of the bulletin issued by the Burlington Railroad to all of its conductors and which was posted in the Kansas City Union Depot at that time.

Attention has been called to the fact that President Frye was the first of the Police Commissioners to endorse the candidacy of Hawes.

Sterling P. Bond, one of Mr. Folk's supporters sent a letter, of which the following is an exact copy, to Governor Dockery:

March 14, 1904.—Honorable A. M. Dockery, Jefferson City, Mo.: My Dear Sir—I notice that you have written the Honorable William G. Frye, President Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis, to convene the Police Board forthwith for the purpose of investigating the charges of interference and willful neglect of the police to do their duty at the primaries.

What kind of an investigation do you expect to have from men who are responsible for the infamous outrages perpetrated upon the Democratic voters on last Saturday?

Three of your Police Commissioners were members of the Regular Issues delegation. No one who knows the situation here expects these men to investigate anything. Their names on the delegations was notice to the police to willfully neglect their sworn duty and to abet the ruffians.

You should summarily discharge these three men, and in their place appoint incorruptible men, and men whose characters are unimpaired. Then let these three new Police Commissioners, which you select, and yourself, investigate the conduct of the president of the board. When this is done, have your new Board of Police Commissioners give public and due notice to bring forth charges and testimony of the outraged public.

Then, and not till then, will the investigation amount to anything. I can give evidence myself that ought to be sufficient to discharge at least the Acting Chief of Police and two of the policemen who were stationed at the First District polling place of the Twenty-eighth Ward. Yours very truly,

STERLING P. BOND.

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR.
The telegram from Governor Dockery to President Frye of the Police Board, which was delivered yesterday morning, reads: Jefferson City, Mo., March 14, 1904.—Honorable William G. Frye, President Board of Police Commissioners, St. Louis, Mo.: I note in the columns of the press charges of interference and willful neglect of duty on the part of certain police officers at the primaries last Saturday. Please convene your board forthwith, investigate fully and impartially each of these charges, and if any police officer is found guilty of intimidation or other willful neglect of duty or violation of law, dismiss him from the force at once.

Kindly report to me the result of your investigations at the earliest practicable moment.

After sending the message Governor Dockery gave to The Republic's Jefferson City correspondent the following statement concerning the interference of the

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AN EVIDENCE OF INDIANS' PRIMARY WORK.



After Leslie Green, 458 Cook avenue, was beaten by the Indians in Saturday's primary at Delmar and Taylor avenues, he found his hat in the gutter in the condition shown in the photograph.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS THAT NORTHERN SECURITIES MERGER VIOLATES THE SHERMAN ACT

Government Wins Its Suit by Narrow Margin of One Vote on Supreme Bench, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Peckham and Holmes Dissenting From Majority Opinion Given by Justice Harlan—Decision of Circuit Court Sustained in Every Point.

STATE'S RIGHTS IN THE PREMISES ARGUED PRO AND CON.

JUSTICE WHITE USES FORCIBLE LANGUAGE IN DISSIDENT OPINION.

Washington, March 14.—Justice White, in his dissenting opinion, took up especially the power of Congress to control commerce. Beginning with argument in support of dissenting opinions, he outlines the points involved in the case. He referred to its importance, and called attention to the fact that only four members of the court had united in the opinion of the court. He then said that such principles as are laid down in that opinion are "destructive of government, destructive of human liberty and destructive of every principle upon which organized society depends."

Justice White said he conceded to the fullest extent the power of Congress over interstate commerce. "But this question," he said, "is ownership of commerce. Is the acquisition and ownership of property interstate commerce?"

"Commerce undoubtedly is traffic, he went on, but it is something more. If it be true that ownership of railroads may be controlled by the Federal Government, why may not all ownership be controlled?"

"If the principle here adopted be true, he contended, Mr. Hill's control of the railroads in question could be taken from him. He could not accept this theory, but contended for the right of the States to regulate matters of this character for themselves. For the Federal Government to take the position that it can supervise in such instances, he said, is for it to pull down the pillars of the temple upon which it rests."

FOUR OF NINE JUSTICES DISSENTED FROM DECISION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, March 14.—Four of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court dissented from the majority opinion in the Northern Pacific merger case. The vote was as follows:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
Justices Harlan, Brown, Brewer, McKeen and Day.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.
Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Peckham and Holmes.

Washington, March 14.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was delivered in the merger case of the Northern Securities Company versus the United States in favor of the Government's contention that the merger was illegal.

The opinion of the court was handed down by Justice Harlan and it upheld the decree of the District Court for the District of Minnesota in every particular. Four of the Justices dissented from the five constituting the majority.

The division of opinion as to the right of federal control of State corporations. The majority opinion proceeded on the theory that Congress has a right under the Constitution to control interstate commerce, no matter by whom conducted, while the minority or dissenting opinion was based on the theory that in the present case, the effort to regulate ownership is not interstate traffic.

An effort was made by the court to prevent the knowledge of the fact that the opinion was to be rendered to-day from getting to the public, but, nevertheless, it was quite generally understood among newspaper men, attorneys and others for an hour or so before the conveying of court to-day that the decision would be announced.

When, therefore, the members of the court filed into the chamber at noon they were met by an expectant crowd which filled every seat, both inside and outside the bar. Seated between the attorneys were Attorney General Knox and Secretary Taft and an unusual number of Senators and members of the House.

There was no surprise manifested, when, promptly on the assembling of the court, Justice Harlan began the delivery of the opinion. The fact that he had been selected for the preparation of the document at once led most people to conclude that the decision would uphold the Sherman antitrust law and sustain the contentions of the Government. The Justice read his opinion from a printed copy, which covered thirty pages and consumed about an hour and a quarter in its delivery.

GOVERNMENT WON BY NARROW MARGIN OF ONE VOTE.
Very soon after Justice Harlan had con-

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MAKAROFF SAVES HIS AMMUNITION; KEEPS UP STEAM

Russian Admiral, it is Reported, Has Almost Blocked the Channel at Port Arthur.

ARMY PLANS TO FALL BACK.

Retrograde Movement to Continue Until 300,000 Soldiers Are Ready to Fight.

MUCHWANG RUSSIANS ANGRY.

Anxious Inquiries About Intentions to Blockade River Irritate Them—Natives Say Japs Are in Manchuria.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE REPUBLIC.
Yin-Kow, March 14.—(Copyright, 1904.)
With regard to my telegram of March 9 reporting the present of Japanese troops at Fung-Wang-Cheng, my runner has evidently been detained. Details are undoubtedly, but constant Chinese reports confirm the previous one of the Japanese occupation.

Russians are buying up all the available foodstuffs here. There is great scarcity of everything.

Cossacks are scouting fifty miles west of the Liao River.

Admiral Makaroff at Port Arthur has issued orders to the effect that the sailing of coal is unnecessary, but that his men must be cautious about wasting the big gun ammunition in the forts. Evidently this is running short.

After removal of the battleship Retvizan, four Russian steamers, the Harbin, the Hailer, the Nisquita and the Sargari, were anchored at the mouth of the entrance to Port Arthur in proper position and sunk, leaving only a small channel available. Vice Admiral Makaroff having previously ordered the whole fleet to remain outside with steam up.

The local Russian authorities are apparently increased and manifestly much annoyed at the volitional inquiries of the commanders of foreign gunboats regarding the projected blocking of the Liao River before the arrival of the Japanese, which latter event is regarded as a foregone conclusion as soon as the ice melts, which will be in about ten days.

Although the blocking of the Liao and also the defense of the settlement and native town are regarded as unattainable, it is certain that an important disposition of guns and the arrangement of a defense plan have already been made. The arrival of General Kondratovich a few days ago, however, arrested the arrangements and threatened to cause the abandonment of the original intention.

The best Russian information obtained at Port Arthur and Nischwang admits the Government's contention that the Baltic sea fleet in the far East feasible, though it may be necessary to fight without the Pallada, Czarewitch and Retvizan, which, it is admitted, cannot be fully repaired within six months. On account of the uncertainty of the success of the scheme of constructing a mud dock in which to repair the Czarewitch and Retvizan, naval experts allow a year for the work.

I have just returned here from a tour along the Manchurian frontier. The trains are crowded with Chinese soldiers, numbering upward of 2,000 on their way to garrison the border.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN, FIRST VICTIMS OF WAR, PINING IN DIRTY, CROWDED STATIONS.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—A Russian correspondent proceeding to the front writes to the St. Petersburg Telegraph Bureau from Irkutsk, Siberia, as follows:

"At Irkutsk we met the first victims of the war—women and children trying to get back to European Russia. On our entrance into the semidarkness of the station we were greeted by the wailing of children teeming from the dirt heaps and baggage encumbering the floor. Their waxen faces and bloodshot, sleepless eyes would melt a heart of stone. The wild, panic-stricken flight of their mothers from Manchuria after the startling outbreak of the war led to great sufferings. They reached this place after untold hardships, only to find that they will have to wait weeks more till there is sufficient train accommodation to enable them to proceed further."

"So the children have been pining, sleepless and motionless, in this fetid atmosphere, because outside reigns deathly frost."

HAYASHI PREDICTS LONG WAR WITH RUSSIA; ADDS THAT CHINA IS WAKING UP.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Paris, March 14.—Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at London, has been interviewed by a representative of the Patrie. In reply to a question from that paper, he said that he launched Japan into the war in order that she and the United States might reap the fruits of a Japanese victory, he said:

"We did not need anyone's help. We

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LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Fair, with rising temperature Tuesday; fresh westerly winds, shifting to southerly.

- 1. Call Indignation Meeting of Voters.
- 2. Judge C. F. Shultz Victim of "Indians."
- 3. Requests Dockery to Denounce Polk.
- 4. To Investigate Frisco Merger.
- 5. Weird Scenes at Queen's Funeral.
- 6. Race Results and Entries.
- 7. Crack Canines at Local Collier Show.
- 8. Happenings in East Side Cities.
- 9. Editorial.
- 10. Society Happenings.
- 11. Will Show Bedlam Horrors at Fair.
- 12. The Stage.
- 13. Republic "Want" Ads.
- 14. Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
- 15. New Corporations.
- 16. Rooms for Rent Ads.
- 17. River Telegrams.
- 18. Real Estate News and Transfers.
- 19. Financial News.
- 20. Summary of St. Louis Markets.
- 21. Sued for Divorce by Second Wife.
- 22. Court to Decide When a Rock is a Stone.
- 23. Site Bought for Shields School.