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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
 WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

Furnished Houses and Flats
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NINETY-SIXTH YEAR. FRIDAY, MORNING, APRIL 8, 1904. PRICE 10 CENTS

KANSAS DEMOCRATS DID NOT INSTRUCT FOR W. R. HEARST

Fourteen of the Twenty Delegates Selected Said to Be Against Him.

STRUGGLE IN COMMITTEE.

Resolution Indorsing the Fight Against Coal Trust Is Adopted, but No Mention Made of Candidacy.

TRICKS OF CONVENTION.

Attempt Made to Get Boomer to the Platform to Speak, but Chairman, an Anti-Hearst Man, Declares Proceedings Out of Order.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Wichita, Kas., April 7.—Kansas Democrats today chose twenty unopposed delegates to the St. Louis convention. Of the delegates chosen six are said to favor the New York Congressman. The remainder are for any candidate to beat him.

Hearst's fight against the coal trust was indorsed and his campaign was cited as one worthy of emulation.

This resolution was passed in the platform only after a long struggle in the committee, and at last was gained, it is said, by the grace of David Overmeyer.

Each faction of the convention, the Hearst and anti-Hearst, from the beginning to the end, was on the lookout for possible tricks.

While the committee was wrestling with the commendatory resolution, time was being wasted on the floor of the convention. The temporary and permanent officers were of the anti-Hearst element, and when a motion was made to call upon speakers the "anti" thought they saw in it a plan to stampede the convention for the editor.

SPEECHES OUT OF ORDER.

A rule previously adopted had declared speeches out of order, and Chairman DuVal insisted that it be closely followed. The Hearst men tried, time and again, to get their speakers to the platform, and each time were unsuccessful. So warm did they make it for the chairman that he was forced to abandon the gavel to Samuel L. Hale of Rush County, who, after struggling with the noisy crowd for an hour, put a motion to adjourn, and declared it carried.

The delegates elected were:

At Large—W. A. Harris, H. T. Farrelly, David Overmeyer, J. G. Johnson, B. E. Hale and J. N. Haymaker.

By districts, from first to seventh inclusive—James W. Orr, Frank Fitzwilliams, T. W. Rogers, W. J. Edgall, A. M. C. Smith, J. B. Keighly, J. S. Kewler, J. R. McCown, W. H. Peper, T. L. Bond, R. C. Smith, A. A. Roth, O. P. Scarce, C. W. Oswald.

Hearst added one delegate to his allowance by the fault of the anti-Hearst leaders to secure a majority. The compromise agreed to this morning was that Hearst should have two delegates at large.

Continued on Page Three.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THIS SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:25 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 6:35. THE MOON RISES THIS MORNING AT 1:15.

GRAIN FORECAST, ST. LOUIS—JULY WHEAT (average) 1.10; corn (average) .65; oats (average) .45; clover (average) .35; soybeans (average) .40; timothy (average) .30; alfalfa (average) .25; wheat (No. 1) 1.25; wheat (No. 2) 1.15; corn (No. 1) .70; corn (No. 2) .60; soybeans (No. 1) .45; soybeans (No. 2) .40; timothy (No. 1) .30; timothy (No. 2) .25; alfalfa (No. 1) .25; alfalfa (No. 2) .20.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
 For St. Louis and vicinity—Fair and cooler Friday; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

For Missouri—Fair to west, rain and cooler in east Friday; cold waves at night in extreme northwest. Saturday, fair; warmer in west.

For Illinois—Fair and cooler Friday; cold waves at night in north and central. Saturday, fair and cool.

1. Kansas Democrats Did Not Instruct for Hearst.

2. Hearst's Fight Against Coal Trust Was Indorsed.

3. Hearst's Campaign Was Cited as Worthy of Emulation.

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10. Hearst's Fight Against Coal Trust Was Indorsed.

MERIWETHER-REPUBLIC LITIGATION SUIT TESTIMONY TAKEN

Public Ownership Leader Testifies That Edward Butler Offered Him \$25,000 to Leave the State During Last St. Louis Mayorality Election—Declares William J. Stone, John C. Roberts and Maurice Baumertman Contributed to the Campaign Fund to Defeat Holla Wells—Admits Numerous Conversations with Butler, but Denies a Common Understanding—Further Replied that in Which Meriwether's Convention Was Held.

PLACE ON THE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TICKET COST JOY \$2,000

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 Troy, Mo., April 7.—Evidence in the trial suit of Lee Meriwether for damages against the Republic occupied the attention of the Lincoln County Circuit Court all of today. The hearing was taken at 8 o'clock until 9 a. m. to-morrow. It is probable that all of the testimony will be finished by the middle of to-morrow afternoon.

Lee Meriwether was on the stand until afternoon, when he told of the publication of the editorial in the Republic, in which he was characterized as an ally and friend of Edward Butler and as a trickster. He said that Butler had often approached him and made money propositions for political favors, but that he had always refused them.

There was much contention over the admissibility of some of the testimony. Older witnesses for the plaintiff to show the effect of the Republic's classing him with Butler were Richard O'Neill, a former nominee for Clerk of the Criminal Court on the Public Ownership ticket; Frank S. Kowalski, well known as an ally and friend of Butler and former nominee for Recorder of Deeds on the Public Ownership ticket; and James T. Roberts, who figured prominently in the Blair case, and who is an attorney in this case.

The defense began its testimony with Andrew Seligson, junior of Druid Hill, who testified that he had seen Butler for the first time in the latter's office on the morning of the election.

Albert Gehhardt, whom Butler offered \$3,000 to get of the Public Ownership ticket as nominee for Marshal; his father, Victor Gehhardt, who told of Butler's coming to him for his influence with his son, and the depositions of former Recorder of Deeds John E. Joy and Democratic State Chairman Will A. Rothwell, followed for the defense.

Joy told of giving \$2,000 for a place on the Public Ownership ticket. Rothwell told of Butler's coming to him, claiming to have first conferred with Lee Meriwether.

MERIWETHER TAKES THE STAND.

Lee Meriwether was the first witness in his own behalf. Asked by his counsel if he had accepted money from Republicans in the campaign of 1902, Meriwether claimed that he had received money from many sources. "The campaign was conducted not on national issues," he replied. "Republicans did contribute and so did Democrats. Senator Wm. J. Stone handed me \$60, John C. Roberts gave me \$30 and Major Hammerman \$10, in order to beat Mayor Wells."

"Was free silver your slogan in 1902?" "Not at all. I had no time to drag national issues into a municipal campaign. It was not in the platform."

The platform of 1902, over objection, was read and admitted an evidence. An editorial from the Republic of August, 1902, claiming he worked "hand in glove and pocket" was read.

"Is this true?" was asked.

"Absolutely not. I denounced the Ziegenhals gang by speeches and dogers."

Meriwether, through his examination, insisted it was the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor in 1902 over objections. He admitted he was put on the ticket by petition. Asked whether he had abandoned the Democratic party in 1902, he said:

"I did not. I have given my support to the national Democratic ticket. I gave my check to the committee. In 1902 Mayor Chamberlain asked me to speak for the ticket, which I did. I went to the northern part of the State for the party."

"In your affidavit for change of venue you stated you could not get a fair trial in the city of St. Louis. What have you to say to that?"

"Because a special jury had been asked for and I only referred, of course, to the class of special jurors."

"What effect has the Republic publication had on your name and reputation in St. Louis?"

"I have heard many persons, some acquainted with me, say I must be a fraud."

"What was the general effect?"

"It has been felt by me among all classes of people. Where a man has been so vilified he has shrank shoulders to a measure that cannot be told in words."

Cross-examination by Mr. Lehmann:

"When were you married?"

"In 1902."

"Is that your first marriage?"

"No. I was divorced from my first wife in 1902."

"You served as labor commissioner?"

"Yes."

"You were candidate for Mayor in 1902?"

"Yes."

"Holla Wells was an official candidate for Mayor as Democratic nominee?"

"Yes, sir."

"George W. Parker was the Republican nominee?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were supported by Edward Butler in 1902?"

"I cannot say."

HITLER IN CATCH-WORD BEFORE CONVENTION.

"You remember a caucus held before the convention of 1902, in which was E. A. Norman, Joseph Brown and Edward Butler?"

"Yes, sir."

"It lasted until the small hours of the morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Norman called him in?"

"You remember a meeting in Music Hall in 1902?"

"Yes, sir."

"You made a speech?"

"Yes, sir."

"James Butler made a speech at that meeting?"

FINANCIALLY INTERESTING TO WITHDRAW FROM TICKET.

"Did you go to Gehhardt and tell him that Edward Butler would make it financially interesting for him to withdraw?"

"Yes, sir. I wanted him to have a witness and catch Butler when he would call it. I had told Butler to see Gehhardt himself."

"Do you know Victor Gehhardt, the father of Albert?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you say to him that he was becoming a popular man and would be financially interesting to him to get off the ticket?"

"I don't remember such a statement, though I may have talked to him about it."

"Did Butler's offer to Gehhardt get into the Globe-Democrat?"

"Possibly."

The Globe-Democrat story was read, in which Meriwether said he had nothing to say about it.

"Do you remember anything about it?"

"No, sir."

"Did you tell the reporter that you could not tell him anything about a secret conference with Butler?"

"No, sir."

HEALTH OFFERED HIM \$25,000 TO LEAVE CITY.

"I do not remember. At the same time Butler offered me \$25,000 to leave the city and go to Florida."

"Did you talk with Otto F. Karle about Gehhardt's getting off the ticket?"

"No, sir."

"Did you talk with Karle about the Public Ownership nominee for President of the Council, Owen Miller, and the advisability of getting him off the ticket?"

"No, sir."

"You talked with Butler?"

"Yes. I came to my private office, looked the books, drew the curtains and sat down by me."

"Do you remember his giving \$500 to your campaign fund in 1902?"

"I understand he did at the Music Hall meeting."

"Did Butler come around to see you about getting the Peace on the Peace on the ticket in 1902?"

"He did, and offered money. I might add, the offer was instantly refused."

"Do you remember telling a Post-Dispatch reporter in December, 1902, that you would make no statement about a conference with Butler in B. F. Boy's office?"

"I don't remember."

"You did not use the Post-Dispatch?"

"No, sir. The Republic is nearly 40 years old, and it made an editorial expression about me. A paper established as long as the Republic has a reputation which makes people believe it to tell the truth."

ADVICE SEEKING BUTLER FREQUENTLY.

"At different times, always of his seeking. Once I met him at the Southern Hotel in 1902, when he offered me \$5000 for nomination as Justice of the Peace for his friends."

"What Republicans were on your ticket in 1902?"

"Mr. Joy for Congress, Mr. Boy for a Republican in national politics, and others."

"You saw Butler frequently?"

"At different times, always of his seeking. Once I met him at the Southern Hotel in 1902, when he offered me \$5000 for nomination as Justice of the Peace for his friends."

AGREEMENT IDENTIFIED.

Mr. Lehmann presented a copy of the "agreement" signed by Meriwether, Stone and Public Ownership justice and a "third" contract or party for the Justice of the Peace and Constable was made. The agreement was signed by Meriwether, William A. Brookhouser, F. A. Kowalski, C. E. Carroll, John B. Green and C. F. Weinberger. The witness identified the copy presented.

"It was identical with the one which was between Meriwether, Norman and Butler was not a caucus, but a conference in which an effort was made to overcome the strength of Hartman, the other candidate, who the witness asserted, had secured possession of the box of public justice."

"Mr. Norman wanted me to give my strength to him, but I had more votes than he, and I refused. I told him I would be Mayor or practice law. Mr. Norman suggested that Butler, his friend, be called in, which was done. We were fighting a common enemy. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning."

DETECTIVE WORKING FOR MERIWETHER.

Frank S. Kowalski followed Meriwether. He testified that he thought the Republic was under the control of a group of men.

MERIWETHER HEALTH SUIT

Witness Stone was asked if he did not represent the Missouri Health Society.

"I represented it," replied the Senator.

"When you left it who were in the society?"

Senator Stone testified that there were in it a man named Miles and another named Montgomery. "You might ask B. H. Rice of St. Louis the names of the officers," he suggested.

"Do you know the names of any women who were in it?" was next asked.

Senator Stone said he could recall none. "These questions were put to him to discredit his previous profession about many of our best men and women being members."

Senator Stone admitted that he represented a Myrtleville man named Pierce, and drew up papers to accomplish the repeal of the third amendment relating to the taxation of mortgages, and also the Christian Scientists. He hastened to say that his work at Jefferson City in this last connection was for a fee. "For I did not share the belief of the Christian Scientists."

SENATOR STONE LEFT FOR WASHINGTON.

Senator Stone left for St. Louis to-night on his way to Washington. His case against Christian was to have been tried next week, but at the request of his counsel, has been continued. The reason for the delay was pressure of official business at Washington.

STONE TESTIFIES IN CHRISTIAN SUIT

Admits He Represented Corporation in a Legal Capacity and Collected Fees for Same.

EMPLOYED BY D. J. KELLEY.

Asserts Positively That He Did Not Represent the Royal Baking Powder Company—Tells of Health Society.

REPT. HILL SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., April 7.—United States Senator William J. Stone this afternoon was on the witness stand in the law office of Frank P. Walsh, giving his deposition in the case of Stone vs. Christian, wherein the Senator is endeavoring to recover from George L. Christian the sum of \$10,000 which he put in the Kansas City Times some years ago.

The Senator alleged in his petition that when he bought the stock at its face value of \$10,000 he was told that the controlling interest would be held by himself, Judge Christian, the then Secretary of State, A. A. Lester, and a man named Groves. Afterwards, so he alleged, he found that corporations controlled the Times, and he demanded his money back, unwilling to work with corporations.

TEDIOUS EXAMINATION.

Judge Christian was represented by Frank Walsh, John Weiborn of Lexington and John Sea of Independence. Senator Stone was accompanied by Mr. O. H. Dean. From 10 until 4 o'clock, the Senator was on the stand, with two hours' interval for refreshments. Throughout the proceedings, the distinguished witness was treated with much consideration and, in return, was affable. Only once did he show a flash of the fighting spirit. That was when Mr. Walsh, after enumerating a list of companies the Senator had represented in his professional capacity, inquired:

"Are there any other corporations, Senator, you have not told us of?"

"No, sir," was the laconic reply.

"And I might add, for the benefit of counsel, to gratify his ambition and personal regard, that he has been fairly diligent in this particular at least."

ATTITUDE TOWARD CORPORATIONS.

The main point in the examination was to prove that Senator Stone's alleged disapproval of corporations on which grounds he is demanding the return of \$10,000, is nothing more than a technical one. Accordingly, Mr. Walsh, conducting the examination, asked him if it was not a fact that he had undertaken to buy the Times for a corporation. Senator Stone answered promptly that he had not.

"When first I tried to buy the Times," he said, "I represented C. H. Jones of St. Louis. I made a bid of \$120,000 for it. Mr. Cox, then owning it, held out for a higher figure, and the negotiations dropped."

"But you did represent corporations at other times, did you not?" the Senator was asked.

He admitted that he had officially represented certain St. Louis street railway companies prior to the merger, and that while so representing them he had gone before the members of the State Board of Equalization, "as individuals, not as a body, but in connection with 'just taxation'."

REPRESENTED HEALTH & CO.

Senator Stone also admitted that he had represented a school-book corporation, B. C. Heath & Co., and that while representing it he had appeared in the half before members of the School-Book Commission, "as members of the board," he repeated.

"Mr. Spencer of Saline was a member of that commission, was he not?" the Senator was asked.

Senator Stone said he believed so.

"And you had something to do with having him appointed?"

"I suggested to Governor Stephens that he appoint Mr. Spencer, and he afterwards did so," admitted the Senator.

He said he had submitted the bid of Health & Co. he headed it to the secretary of the commission, not going before the board.

ALUM LEGISLATION

Going into the alum deal, the attorney for Judge Christian asked:

"Were you employed by the Royal Baking Powder company?"

"I was not," was the answer made by the Senator.

"Did you not write this treatise entitled 'Alum as a Poison'?"

"I did, but without pay; I had 250 copies of it printed and sent to the members of the Legislature."

"Who employed you to promote legislation of the baking powder law?"

"D. J. Kelley," was the answer.

"Did he not say that he was representing the Royal Baking Powder company when he employed you, Senator?" Mr. Stone was asked.

"This answered the witness, for he answered somewhat covertly:

"I was hired by the Missouri Health Society."

"I represented it," replied the Senator.

"When you left it who were in the society?"

Senator Stone testified that there were in it a man named Miles and another named Montgomery. "You might ask B. H. Rice of St. Louis the names of the officers," he suggested.

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SULTAN OF JOHORE SOON WILL BE SEEN IN ST. LOUIS.



HIS HIGHNESS, THE SULTAN OF JOHORE. Who is invited by society at London. After spending a few more weeks in Great Britain, it is the intention of this Malayan ruler to visit the United States, spending considerable time at the St. Louis Universal Exposition.

RAPID GROWTH OF MISSOURI CITIES.

Estimates of Census Bureau for 1903 Give St. Louis 612,279; Kansas City 173,964.

NEW METHOD NOW IN USE. WORK WILL BE PLENTIFUL.

One Tenth of Decennial Increase Between Last Two Censuses Added for Each Year Since 1900.

The Republic Bureau, St. Louis, Mo., April 7.—Estimates of population issued to-day by the Census Bureau show large increases for St. Louis, for the cities of Missouri and for the communities of the Southwest in general. St. Louis is credited with an increase of 57,941 since the official census of 1900. Kansas City with more than 16,000; St. Joseph with almost 8,000 and other cities of the State with a similar growth.

In the number of towns and cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants, Massachusetts is in the lead with forty-seven, containing a total of 2,177,794 inhabitants. Considered by States, New York leads in population, with more than seven and a half million; Pennsylvania exceeds six and a half million and Illinois six million. Texas has over three million, having passed Missouri, but twenty-two States now have less than a million inhabitants, and fourteen exceed two million.

The estimates apply to all cities of 10,000 and over, and to States exclusive of cities. The Bureau of the Census has been directed by Congress to prepare in the interval between census special reports containing statistics of population and other figures of business value. The report issued to-day deals with the population.

ARITHMETICAL METHOD.

"Admitting all that can be said regarding the uncertainty and probable error of such estimates," says W. A. D. North, Director of the Census, in referring to the report, "it is believed that the gain to the public from making the statistics intelligible will be worth what it costs. The method adopted was the so-called arithmetical method. It rests on the assumption that the annual increase for each year since the last census would be one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last two censuses. The country as a whole, and most of the States and cities are growing with a steadily decreasing per cent of increase. Under such conditions, the arithmetical method has been proved more accurate than any alternative method available."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The full table for Missouri cities follows:

St. Louis, population 1890, 556,200; population 1900, 570,000; decennial increase, 13,800; per cent increase, 2.48.

Kansas City, population 1890, 123,716; population 1900, 139,716; decennial increase, 16,000; per cent increase, 12.93.

St. Joseph, population 1890, 82,324; population 1900, 90,324; decennial increase, 8,000; per cent increase, 9.72.

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WATERS DECIDE ON OPEN POLICY.

St. Louis Union Will Not Demand Contracts of Concessionaires at Fair.

Union and nonunion waiters are to be employed in the restaurants and refreshment booths both on the Pike and in the main section of the World's Fair.

The World's Fair concessionaires practically decided upon this plan two weeks ago. It was made certain last Wednesday afternoon, when the St. Louis Waiters' Union voted to leave the World's Fair open and allow the concessionaires to employ anyone.

According to the action of the union, defined by several members of the organization, it is decided that no concessions made inside the fair grounds, and union waiters are at liberty to seek employment from any of the concessionaires to employ anyone.

The concessionaires several weeks ago informed the waiters that good wages would be paid during the fair period, but it was given out emphatically that no contracts would be made with the union, and that the waiters were free to take good wages will be paid. Furthermore, the prospect for frequent tips, and tip of good size, is exceedingly bright, for it is believed that waiters' fair visitors will be willing to pay extra for good service.

"The waiters may feel sure that the plentiful and the prospect for big profits too good for the union to argue with concessionaires over contracts."

UNION OFFICIALS' VIEW.

Thousands of waiters, both union and nonunion, are headed toward St. Louis. There will be a big demand for this kind of help, both in the city resorts and at the World's Fair.

C. B. Wiseman, financial secretary of the St. Louis Waiters' Union, visited the World's Fair district yesterday. It is understood that he is negotiating for contracts with several of the new hotels companies that will be established just outside the World's Fair grounds.

According to the members of the union, the action taken last Wednesday permits concessionaires between the union and World's Fair employers, provided any of the employers desired a contract. The important step was in getting out from a contract with the concessionaires and to allow members of the union to work wherever they could get employment.

Waiters in the leading hotels are never questioned as to whether they belong to the union. They receive good wages and get additional earnings in tips. Most waiters are glad to get employment at the Flamingo, Southern or Jefferson hotels, and the managers of these hotels say that the union line is never drawn.

JOSEPH E. SCHWAB RESIGNS.
 General Miller Temporarily Head of Foundries Trust.

New York, April 7.—Joseph E. Schwab has tendered his resignation as president of the American Steel Foundries Company. General Charles Miller was appointed acting president. Mr. Schwab continues as a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

A dividend of 1/2 per cent on the company's preferred stock was declared.

MRS. BOTKIN FOUND GUILTY.
 Jury Fixes Penalty at Imprisonment for Life.

San Francisco, Cal., April 7.—The jury in the Botkin case late to-night rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life.

JAPS CROSS YALU AND NOW OCCUPY STRONG POSITIONS

Almost Ready for Attack in Force Upon the Russians Intrenched in Manchurian Strongholds.

FLEET AGAIN AT PORT ARTHUR.

Submarine Mines Have Been Placed at Taku-Shan and Other Possible Landing Places.

DESPERATE BATTLE PLANNED.

Battle Fleet to Be Sacrificed in Effort to Seriously Cripple Admiral Togo's Fighting Forces.

Part of the Japanese fighting line has crossed the Yalu River and established itself in strong positions on the Manchurian side, says a dispatch from Seoul via Tokio. The force on the first Japanese army, estimated at 40,000 men, which started two weeks ago from Anju, is about to begin aggressive operations against the Russians intrenched beyond the Yalu. The forces, commanded by General Kuraki, have had to contend with bad roads, but apparently have overcome all obstacles. The next difficulty will be in getting a sufficiently large force across the Yalu before heavy fighting begins.

The fact, however, that Japanese ships are able to land supplies unhindered near Yalu indicates that the Russian fortifications at Antung, on the opposite side of the river, are less formidable than was expected.

Meantime, the Japanese fleet is again manœuvring off Port Arthur, to the great discontent of the Russians, who hourly expect an attack.

Submarine mines have been placed at Taku-Shan, west of the Yalu River's mouth, where a Japanese landing is expected, and at other points on the coast where landings would be possible. The people in the vicinity of Possett Harbor have retreated to the interior in fear of a Japanese bombardment.

From Paris comes a well-supported report that the Russian navy will sacrifice the entire Baltic fleet in an effort to cripple Admiral Togo's forces and restore the naval balance in favor of Russia in the far East, unless plans for the mobilization of the Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Baltic and Black Sea fleets can be carried out, which seems improbable. The loss would be enormous, but Russian strategists believe it would be more than repaid if the Russian ships could do sufficient damage before going to the bottom.

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RUSSIA TO RISK BALTIC SQUADRON IN DESPERATE EFFORT TO CRIPPLE JAPS.

Paris, April 7.—The Russian naval plan for retrieving the reverses at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has been communicated to one of the embassies through official channels having access to the highest naval authorities at St. Petersburg. The plan is explained as follows:

Russia recognizes that Japan now has preponderant naval strength in the far East. Therefore, it is essential to reverse the present Japanese preponderance. This will be attempted by the sacrifice of the entire Baltic fleet in an effort to cripple Admiral Togo's forces and restore the naval balance in favor of Russia in the far East, unless plans for the mobilization of the Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Baltic and Black Sea fleets can be carried out, which seems improbable. The loss would be enormous, but Russian strategists believe it would be more than repaid if the Russian ships could do sufficient damage before going to the bottom.

RUSSIANS SEIZE TOWNS ALONG THE TUMEN RIVER; WITHDRAW FROM YONGAMPO.

Seoul, Korea, April 7.—Telegrams have been received here saying that Russian troops are occupying six of the largest border towns on the Tumen River, in Northeast Korea.

A Korean Postcard has sent in a report that the Russian and Chinese, who were at Yongampo, Korea, have withdrawn to a few merchants remain at the former place.

The Japanese authorities have no confirmation of a reported engagement between Russians and Japanese at Kwibung.

TOKIO HEARS THAT JAPS HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR FIRST LINE IN MANCHURIA.

Chicago, April 7.—A special cable to the Daily News from Tokyo says:

"Reports received here today from Seoul to the effect that part of the Japanese fighting line had crossed the Yalu and established itself in strong positions there at several important points."