

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S FAIR—NOW OPEN—CLOSES DEC. 1.

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

TUESDAY, MORNING, JULY 19, 1904.

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

SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

KUROKI DEFEATS 20,000 RUSSIANS AT MO-TIEN PASS.

General Keller Admits That His Losses in Effort to Dislodge Japs "Exceed 1,000."

JAP CASUALTIES ARE FEW.

British Mediterranean Fleet Suddenly Leaves Malta and May Go to the Red Sea.

TO WATCH RUSSIAN VESSELS.

Cruiser Terrible, It Is Reported, Has Already Left Suez to Look After Interests of English Merchantmen.

London, July 19.—The Morning Post's correspondent at General Kuroki's headquarters, telegraphing, under date of July 17, says:

"A Russian force, apparently about 20,000 strong, attacked the front, left and right of the Japanese positions on the western slope of Mo-Tien Pass at 2 a. m. to-day, under cover of a dense fog. The sudden onslaught drove in the Japanese posts, but as soon as re-enforcements arrived the Japanese gallantly advanced to the attack and after severe fighting, drove off the Russians and recaptured the position. The Russians retired, their retreat being well covered. The fighting lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and when I left the scene desultory firing was still proceeding."

The correspondent of the Times at General Kuroki's headquarters says that the Japanese losses during the fighting at Mo-Tien Pass were trifling.

The Daily Express this morning prints the following dispatch, dated July 15, from its correspondent at Malta: "The British Mediterranean fleet left here to-day for Alexandria. It is believed that the destination of the fleet may be connected with the presence of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red Sea. The British cruiser Terrible, it is said, sailed from Suez, to-day for the purpose of looking after the interests of British merchantmen."

KUROPATKIN SENDS LONG REPORT OF FIGHT. St. Petersburg, July 18.—An official dispatch from General Kuropatkin late to-night fully confirms the press report received from Tokio, by way of London, earlier in the day that General Keller sustained a severe defeat yesterday at Mo-Tien Pass, which is held by the Japanese under General Kuroki, and that the Russians were pursued for several miles. General Kuropatkin quotes General Keller as saying that the Russian "kill" exceeded 1,000."

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:40 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:25. THE MOON SETS THIS EVENING AT 11:42.

GRAIN CLOSED: ST. LOUIS—JULY WHEAT, 94c ASKED; JULY CORN, 46c NOMINAL. CHICAGO—JULY WHEAT, 96c; JULY CORN, 49c ASKED.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. Forecast for St. Louis and vicinity—Fair and continued warm, with light to fresh southerly winds. The maximum temperature will be 90 degrees or higher. For Missouri and Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

- 1. Committee May Unseat Hawes Men. Twenty Thousand Russians Reported Defeated.
- 2. Million-Dollar Fire in East St. Louis.
- 3. County Delegates Are Determined. Crow Makes His Position Plain. Pretty Women Play Politics. McLeod Leader of Crow Forces.
- 4. Mob Stones Train Near Stock Yards. Restraining Order to Be Contested.
- 5. Man Day Beat at Fair Grounds. Red Light Has Strong Chance. Boes Elects.
- 6. 2,100 Men Again Trim the Browns. Other Scores.
- 7. Editorial. Visitors at St. Louis Hotels.
- 8. Officials Object to Tax Levy. Loomis's Death Caused by Blow. To Decide Upon Rates to Fair.
- 9. Fed Drill Hours for Illinois Regiment.
- 10. Stock Market Shows Good Digestive Power. Wheat Shows Sharp Gain at the Close. Stocks and Bonds in Boston.
- 11. Republic "Want" Advertisements.
- 12. Republic "Want" Advertisements.
- 13. Republic "Want" Advertisements. Happenings in Illinois Cities and Towns.
- 14. Business Men Object to School. Speeding Case Dismissed. Mulhall Case Continued. Real Estate Transfers.

ST. LOUIS SUFFERS LESS FROM HEAT THAN OTHER BIG CITIES.

Maximum Temperature in the World's Fair City Is 90—Two Prostrations.

Hot weather continued in St. Louis yesterday, and is likely to last for several days. The thermometer registered 90 degrees in the country yesterday, but did not exceed that point.

There were but two cases of heat prostration. An unidentified man, living on Clark avenue, who suffered from sunstroke on Sunday, died yesterday.

Thomas J. Forman, 52 years old, a laborer, was overcome by the heat at No. 12 North Fourth street yesterday afternoon and taken to a hospital. His condition is serious.

Edmer Clayton, a carpenter, was taken to the City Hospital in the afternoon. His condition is not serious.

St. Louis was not by far the hottest city in the country yesterday, though the thermometer registered a temperature of 90 degrees for four hours. In the meantime Chicago was sweltering at 92 in spite of lake breezes. Cincinnati scored 90, Kansas City 82, Des Moines, Ia., 84, and Duluth, Minn., 82. Marquette, Mich., Montgomery, Ala., and Grand Junction, Colo., 86, the hottest points in the country. Philadelphia and New York registered 88 and New Orleans 90.

"We are making farmers' weather now," said Edward H. Bowie, local forecaster at the Weather Bureau. "It is going to be hot for a few days, but this hot weather has enabled the Western farmers to harvest millions of dollars' worth of wheat which would have otherwise been lost, and if the citizens of St. Louis suffer a little, they must remember that the sun is making money for the farmers to come to the Fair with next fall."

The official forecast promises continued warm weather to-day, with the maximum temperature again in the nineties. The thermometer only reached 89 yesterday, and the hot wave is expected to continue without diminution in practically all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting the Northwest, where much cooler weather prevails.

Rapid City, S. D., had the maximum heat on Sunday, where it was 96. There was no wind, and in Eastern Pennsylvania, Central New York, Minnesota and North Dakota yesterday.

Pittsburg, July 18.—The excessive heat of the past forty-eight hours was broken by a heavy thunderstorm. The effect of the storm was to bring the Government thermometer from 90 down to 79 within half an hour.

BUTLER MAN MADE SECRETARY; POSED AS A FOLK SUPPORTER

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Jefferson City, Mo., July 18.—The only man slated for the temporary organization of the convention who may not prove entirely satisfactory to the Folk forces, is J. D. Byrnes, elected by the State Committee for temporary secretary. He was nominated as a Folk man, but after he had been chosen without opposition it developed that he is superintendent of Ed Butler's farm in Jefferson County. It is possible that a fight may be made on him on the floor of the convention unless it can be clearly proven that he is an out-and-out Folk supporter.

The choice of Byrnes was the result of clever political shrewdness on the part of Jim Butler and E. E. Gulon. After Frank M. Kleiber had been voted down as an opponent to Vandiver, Gulon leaned over to Butler and said: "Look, here, Jim, spring Byrnes from Jefferson County, for secretary. We can't

know a man from St. Louis, but nobody knows who Byrnes is, and we can put it through."

So Butler began prospecting among the other committeemen for somebody who would nominate Byrnes. Shaw agreed. He rose and in a short speech characterized Byrnes as a most enthusiastic Folk man.

When the voting began it went right down the line—Byrnes, Byrnes, Byrnes. Nolen was snored under.

And not a one of the committeemen except those from St. Louis had the remotest idea who Byrnes was. Not that all of them are sorry now. Virgil Conkling, who knew no more of the candidate than anybody else, seems to regard it as the least ever happened to him.

His satisfaction is complete. They stand by their guns, declaring that Byrnes will make an excellent secretary if allowed to sit.

He has been an active Hawes man in Jefferson County and was among those who were to deliver the county for Hawes in the gubernatorial race.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Ill., July 18.—Fourteen persons are dead as a result of three days' torturing heat. Five have succumbed within twenty-four hours. Many persons were stricken to-day and some will die.

A maximum temperature of 92 degrees was registered at the Weather Bureau in the Auditorium tower to-day. In the streets the figures averaged from five to eight degrees higher. No relief is in sight for to-morrow.

Those who died to-day are Martha Anderson, Simon Kalwein, John Graidgey, Frank Luther, Edward Meyer.

Maddened by the heat, Kalwein, an inmate of the Poorhouse at Dumnick, leaped from a third-story window and was dashed to death.

Martha Anderson died from loss of blood after lacerating her own flesh, while maddened by feverishness, brought on by the heat.

Graidgey and Luther were overcome on the street, and died in a few minutes. Meyer was found dead in bed after complaining of faintness from the heat.

Heat prostrations began early, the first noted having occurred at 8 o'clock. As the day advanced they became more numerous. An instance showing the extent to which the heat is felt was forthcoming when a Deputy Sheriff explained to Judge Clifford that all save twenty-seven of the fifty men summoned for Grand Jury duty had fled to Chicago to escape the heat.

Of those who appeared, fifteen sought to escape service on one pretext or another. One frankly stated he feared the heat would drive him mad.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Burlington, Ia., July 18.—J. H. Duggan, a well-known retired railroad official, died suddenly this morning from heat.

Detroit, Mich., July 18.—A number of cases of heat prostration were reported to-day. The case of A. L. Smith, a well-known contractor, resulted fatally. The maximum temperature was 95 degrees.

Hammond, Ind., July 18.—Two prostrations from the heat, both resulting in death, were reported here to-night. Fred Zlobeski, 9 years old, succumbed while playing ball on the street. Henry McKnight, 12 years old, was prostrated while crossing a field. Several horses dropped dead.

EAST ST. LOUIS POWER-HOUSE BURNS

City in Darkness All Night and Street Railway Service Tied Up.

ONE BIG BOILER EXPLODES.

Many Passengers Spend Night on Interurban Cars Rather Than Walk to Their Destination—To Resume Traffic To-Day.

Manager Haynes says that East Side cars will resume at 6 o'clock this morning.

Fire which started in the boiler-room of the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company's powerhouse at Bridge avenue and Third street, East St. Louis, at 10:45 o'clock last night, was responsible for total darkness in the city of East St. Louis for the remainder of the night.

Hundreds of passengers on the cars of the Interurban system of the company, spreading over 12 miles of country adjacent to East St. Louis, were compelled to walk to their destinations or remain in the cars.

The fire originated from spontaneous combustion in the roof of the boiler-room. In a short time the great plant of boilers was a mass of flames. The automatic coal bins and stokers were the first to be destroyed and were ruined.

Every available fireman in the city was summoned and the entire force of the Fire Department was concentrated upon a fire wall four feet six inches thick, which separated the boiler-room from the engine and dynamo. After a fierce struggle the flames were stopped at this wall and the million-dollar plant was saved.

In the boiler-room one of the huge boilers exploded shortly before midnight and the power was concentrated upon a fire wall four feet six inches thick, which separated the boiler-room from the engine and dynamo. After a fierce struggle the flames were stopped at this wall and the million-dollar plant was saved.

At 11:15 o'clock the powder, which runs all the cars on the system, was shut off and the cars came to a standstill. Each car is equipped with a telephone and from the general offices the conductor was communicated with, informed of the fire and told to stay with his car until morning.

Passengers for Belleville, O'Fallon, Lebanon, Edwardsville, Edgemoor, Caseyville and Collinsville, who were home-bound, were thus notified.

Cars on the Ende Bridge were shut down all night and hundreds of passengers on their way home from St. Louis and the Exposition were compelled to wait across the bridge. With the shutting off of the power came the extinguishing of all the electric lights in East St. Louis. The plant furnishes power for both private lights and the city lighting service in that section during the greater part of the night.

The steam pipe which burst was the principal feeder from the boiler-rooms to the engines, and until this was repaired no power of any kind could be furnished. Before the flames were well under control the men had been put to work repairing this pipe.

L. C. Haynes, the general manager of the company, stated at 1:30 o'clock this morning that by almost superhuman methods, power would be again turned on at 6 o'clock and that the cars would be running at that hour.

The firemen were able to gain control of the flames after midnight and stopped the flames at the fire wall.

The engines were not damaged, and the main part of the plant did not suffer. The loss is estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

FORTY OF COOK'S INSTRUCTED DELEGATES PLAN FOR THE DEFEAT OF THEIR CANDIDATE. FOLK FORCES DOMINATE THE CONVENTION.

Opposition to the Secretary of State Takes Definite Shape at Jefferson City.

HOLD NIGHT CONFERENCE.

Buchanan, Boone, Andrew, Monroe, Knox and Cole Are Represented in the First of the Meetings.

SECOND SESSION TO-DAY.

Leaders Announce That 100 Delegates May Request the Candidates to Release Them From Their Instructions.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Jefferson City, Mo., July 18.—Nearly forty delegates from Buchanan, Boone, Andrew, Cole and other counties, who were instructed for Cook in the primaries, met to-night at the A. O. U. W. Hall, which is being used for practical Folk headquarters, and started an initial organization to fight Cook.

They announced that they intended to fight clear down the line. Probably they will appeal to Cook to release them from their obligations. If he refuses to do so, an unclouded prediction, other means will be found to carry on the fight for an absolutely unimpeachable ticket. Opponents of Mr. Cook claimed victory to-night.

Much depends on the outcome of the contests in St. Louis. Indications are that delegates from three wards will be unseated.

The State Committee met and agreed upon a slate, including Congressman Vandiver for temporary chairman. Yeater of Pettis suggested for permanent chairman.

The convention will be called together at noon to-morrow. District caucuses will be held at 9:30 a. m.

There will be a fight on the recommendation of the State Committee of John Byrnes for temporary secretary of the convention.

Mr. Byrnes is superintendent of Edward Butler's farm in Jefferson County. He supported Hawes for Governor. The friends of Folk announced to-night that they would put up J. H. Nolen, a consistent Folk man, for temporary secretary, and leave it to the convention.

In all other places, the opposition to Folk "laid down." Friends of Secretary of State Sam B. Cook exerted their influence to prevent any test of strength on the temporary organization.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Jefferson City, Mo., July 18.—Of more interest than any other plank of the platform which has been prepared under the direction of Circuit Attorney Folk to be presented to the Committee on Resolutions of the State Democratic Convention is one which declares for a change in the existing statute whereby any person who is a witness to a bribery and afterwards conceals his knowledge from the prosecuting authorities may be convicted of a felony.

If this plank is adopted—and it is nearly certain as the nomination of Folk—there will be a big battle when the roll is called for nomination of a Secretary of State.

The constitutional provision permitting a witness to hide behind the incriminating clause is to be evaded in the same manner declared proper by the Supreme Court, whereby a witness giving incriminating testimony is exempt from prosecution.

A SHORT PLATFORM. The platform prepared by Circuit Attorney Folk contains about two pages of typewritten matter devoted to the boodle issue. The entire document is one of the shortest that have been written for a resolutions committee, there being but four pages, all together.

In the platform which Mr. Folk has written, it is stated that "The Democratic party stands not only for the material and intellectual development of the State but also for morality, the paramount issue now confronting the people."

A short and concise reference is made to the developments in the fight against hoodlums in this State. "Corruption has been exposed and punished by Democratic officials," is one of the statements in the platform. "At no time or place has there been so much official corruption laid bare as here. The Democratic party is the party of good government, and stands for the thorough eradication of this evil." It continues:

"The presence of a professional lobby at the Capitol during a session of the General Assembly is denounced. "Legitimate representatives of corporations, whose business is affected by pending legislation is permissible, but a paid lobby tends inevitably to corruption, and is a source of much of the evil in legislation."

"Specific remedies are not given for new laws governing the police in the large cities. The enactment of legislation whereby the large cities shall receive 'as large a measure of local self-government as is consistent with the due enforcement of the laws and the peace and dignity of the State' is demanded. 'At no time or under any circumstances' the plank continues, 'should the police be used as a machine. Policemen have the same rights in politics as any individual, but no more.'"

GOVERNORS COMMENDED. Pleading the boodle and police planks, the national platform adopted in St. Louis is affirmed. Democratic administrations from Woodson to Dockery, inclusive, are commended. The payment of Missouri's bonded debt, the lowering of taxation and the excellent financial condition of the State are praised.

Following the boodle and police planks, the initiative and referendum on the constitutional amendments, on the plank subject are commended as partial protections against corrupt legislation.

The party believes in the equal protection of labor with capital, as the rights of one are not to be held more sacred than those of the other.

Taxation should be equitably distributed, corporations should be assessed in the same proportion as individuals, and the value of franchises should be considered in making this assessment.

Missouri's splendid school system is commended, and the party pledged to the support of the constitutional amendment relating to free text-books.

It has not yet been determined whether the party shall be pledged to the re-election of Cookrell to the Senate by a plank in the platform or by a separate resolution. Which-ever way shall seem most advisable will be adopted.

FORECAST OF THE CONVENTION.

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COMMITTEE MAY UNSEAT HAWES MEN FROM THREE WARDS.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Jefferson City, Mo., July 18.—Both sides are present, lined up, and ready for the fray in the St. Louis City contest. The Folk delegates and witnesses began arriving to-day, and will come on various trains to-night and to-morrow. Hawes and Butler men appeared at noon to-day and will be re-enforced by every train. Thomas E. Malville declares that the contests will go on; that J. C. Jones, and Given Campbell will be here to-morrow morning to assist in the arguments before the Credentials Committee and that he is confident of convincing the committee of the unfairness of seating Hawes men in twenty-one wards of St. Louis.

"NO ROUGH HOUSE." J. J. Butler, E. E. Gulon, Jim Hennessey and Colin Swift formed the advance guard of the Twelfth District Butler following. Jim Butler reiterates the Hawes assertion that no "rough-house demonstrations will be chargeable to the St. Louis contingent."

"There never was any truth in the reports that Indiana were to come here," declared Butler. "We won't stand for any skullduggery. We can't afford it, and will be the first to assist in kicking out of town anybody who starts anything."

"As to the contests, I don't see wherein the Folk men can hope to unseat a delegate from the Twelfth. Why, in one of the wards in which they announce a contest, the truth is that Folk did not get a vote, as looked so bad that we thought people would say it surely was a game, so we just credited him up with a few. If that ballot box is opened, I say now that not a vote will be found in it for Folk."

Mr. Butler declined to name the ward. "However," continued the Twelfth District Congressman, "if they unseat us we will walk out quietly and take the next train home. There won't be any outbreak of any kind. We will be the quietest procession you ever saw, more like a funeral than anything I can think of."

NO ST. LOUIS KNIFING. On behalf of the Butler strength, J. J. Butler denies that wholesale knifing of Folk will be counseled in St. Louis, no matter what the outcome at the convention.

"If they treat us fairly here," he declared, "it will be a lot better for the welfare of State and city tickets in St. Louis. But I am a Democrat and not in the knifing business."

However, the threat is made by some that if certain things transpire in Jefferson City during the next two days St. continued on Page Two.