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BRYAN AUTOCRAT OVER DEMOCRACY

Sullivan Says That Is Leader's Ambition.

WIELDS PEN WITHOUT MERCY

Accuses Bryan of Several Deliberate Falsehoods.

CHALLENGES HIM TO TEST

Illinois Leader Disputes Bryan's Sincerity, Says He Made Fortune in Politics and Will Quit if It Doesn't Pay.

BRYAN AS SULLIVAN SEES HIM.

His new ambition to convert the Democratic party into an autocracy with himself on the dictator's throne.

If close districts send Republicans to the next House the Democratic party will have Mr. Bryan to thank.

I challenge Mr. Bryan to the proof of his truthfulness, his honesty and his sincerity.

Is Mr. Bryan an exception to the rule that a man is known by the company he keeps?

Mr. Bryan was not honest and he was not sincere when he commissioned Nelson, Thompson, Dunlap and Rainey to "purify" Illinois politics and claimed morality as his motive.

The very first paragraph in Mr. Bryan's speech contains a deliberate untruth. Practically every succeeding paragraph contains either a deliberate untruth or an equivocation of that kind that we may expect only from the shifty, word-juggling pettifogger.

Mr. Bryan says he wrote me a letter asking me to resign. That is not true. He never wrote me a letter.

Mr. Bryan says: "I had in writing a request for his repudiation signed by more than half the delegates." That statement is not true. Mr. Bryan knew it was not true when he made it.

Mr. Bryan has not one dollar that he ever made out of anything but politics. He tried to be a lawyer; he was a failure at it. He tried to be a newspaper editor; he was a failure at that.

He made every dollar of his fortune out of politics as a stepping-stone to the lecture platform.

He is a shrewd advertiser and in his way a clever business man.

He is in politics because it helps the gate receipts.

Mr. Bryan will quit running for President and quit politics just as soon as he discovers that some other form of advertising will bring more dollars to the box-office.

No man is fit to be a candidate for President who goes out in public and lies about any member of his party.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Roger C. Sullivan, member from Illinois of the National Democratic committee, tonight issued a lengthy statement, in which he replies to the recent attacks made upon him by Mr. Bryan. Following is an abstract of Mr. Sullivan's remarks:

In his Jefferson Club banquet speech at Chicago, Tuesday evening, William J. Bryan again saw fit to make me the excuse for exploiting his new ambition to convert the Democratic party of the United States into an autocracy, with himself on the dictator's throne. I regret that he has done so, as I would regret any incident or circumstance tending toward discord in the Democratic party.

Means Republican Success.

If portions of Mr. Bryan's speech mean anything, they mean that he would rather have his own way than have Democrats elected to Congress or any other office. He has invited all Illinois Democrats to agree with him in his opposition to me to bolt their ticket. If there are any Democrats in Illinois who are disposed to act on this Bryanesque advice, many of them unfortunately will be found in Congressional districts which are close, but in which, with united effort, we have a good chance to elect Democratic Congressmen. If these districts send Republicans to the next National House of Representatives, the Democratic party of the Nation will have Mr. Bryan to thank.

As a Democrat, I regret that Mr. Bryan's rule or ruin disposition has led him to make such a misuse of his influence. But in so far as Mr. Bryan's banquet speech applies to me personally, to my character, to my business, to my associates, to my Democracy and to my political acts, I welcome the issue and on that issue I challenge Mr. Bryan to the proof of his truthfulness, his honesty and his sincerity—that sincerity which he boasts is his political asset. I yield to no man in my adherence to Democratic principles as laid down by the great founder, Thomas Jefferson. Judged by that standard, I invite comparison of my Democracy with Mr. Bryan's.

Company Bryan Keeps.

Continuing, Mr. Sullivan scores Mr. Bryan for the "company he keeps," and attacks particularly the characters of Theodore Nelson, Judge Owen P. Thompson, Millard Fillmore Dunlap and Henry T. Rainey. These are the men indorsed by Mr. Bryan in his Paris interview. Mr. Sullivan describes them as Mr. Bryan's confidential agents in the purification of Illinois politics, and asks:

"Is Mr. Bryan an exception to the rule that a man is known by the company he keeps?" Mr. Sullivan continues:

Mr. Bryan has said, by innuendo, that I, as an official of the Ogden Gas Company, of Chicago, have secured Government favor and profit by illegal or corrupt means. He harps on my connection with the Ogden Gas Company as if that connection were disreputable. The public press will show that the only offense this corporation every committed was to reduce the price of gas. Among my associates in that company were Governor John P. Altgeld and Judge Thomas Moran, of Chicago. Does Mr. Bryan dare impugn their memories?

Mr. Bryan was not honest and he was not sincere when he commissioned Nelson, Thompson, Dunlap and Rainey to "purify" Illinois politics and claimed morality as his motive. He was not truthful when he stood up in Chicago Tuesday evening to explain his position.

Charges Deliberate Untruth.

The very first paragraph in Mr. Bryan's speech on me and the Illinois situation contains a deliberate untruth. Practically every succeeding paragraph contains either a deliberate untruth or an equivocation of that kind that we may expect only from the shifty-word-juggling pettifogger. Mr. Bryan says he wrote me a letter asking me "to resign in the interests of the Democratic party." That is not true. Mr. Bryan knew it was not true when he said it. He never wrote me a letter. He did write a letter to Judge O. P. Thompson in which he told the Judge to tell me that he (Bryan) wanted me to resign from the Democratic National committee.

Mr. Sullivan declares that Mr. Bryan's assertion that he holds his seat on the National Committee by fraud was refuted two years ago at St. Louis by the National Convention itself and that he (Sullivan) had not asked for an indorsement from the state convention instead of resigning in the interests of the party, as Mr. Bryan said he had. He proceeds:

Mr. Bryan says: "I examined into his (Sullivan's) conduct of the Springfield convention before I took part in the attempt to unseat him and at the St. Louis convention I had in writing a request for his repudiation signed by more than half the delegates to the convention." That statement is not true. Mr. Bryan knew it was not true when he made it.

Mr. Bryan's statement that he had in writing a request signed by more than half the delegates to the Springfield convention is a statement that has been made before. It was made at the St. Louis convention, and its truth was there challenged. Mr. Bryan has never substantiated it with evidence.

Mr. Bryan and his associates in that contest at St. Louis made the statement that some 500 delegates in the Springfield convention had signed petitions or letters repudiating the action of that convention. They never presented to the committee on credentials of the National convention any such number. They presented some. The other side at the same time presented telegrams and affidavits certifying that nearly all of the signatures presented by Mr. Bryan and his associates were forgeries.

The discussion of the Springfield convention and its action from Mr. Bryan's side is always coupled with the innuendo that the elements of the party with which I was connected had perpetrated a fraud by unseating hundreds of legally elected delegates. That innuendo is false in spirit and false in the suggestion it conveys.

Measure of Bryan's Party Fealty.

Mr. Sullivan then reviews the St. Louis contests, again accusing Mr. Bryan of untruthfulness and repeating that he did not seek indorsement at the hands of that convention and saying he did not attempt to link his name with that of Mr. Bryan. He accuses Mr. Bryan of having advised his particular friends in Illinois to bolt the Democratic ticket, and asks:

Is this the measure of Mr. Bryan's party fealty? Is this the way Mr. Bryan proposes to help elect a Democratic Congress?

Mr. Bryan says: "My political assets are the confidence the people have in my sincerity." Mr. Bryan has twice led the Democratic party to defeat, the second a worse defeat than the first. If he is proud of that evidence of the people's belief in his sincerity, he is welcome to it. But his boast of sincerity merits further consideration. He insinuates that I make money out of politics and that his sincerity therefore compels him to oppose my participation in Democratic affairs. The plain inference is that Mr. Bryan thinks it wrong to make money oue of politics. This boast of his puts the stamp of insincerity all over him.

Made Fortune Out of Politics.

If Mr. Bryan thinks it wrong to make money out of politics, he should quit making money. Mr. Bryan has not one dollar that he ever made out of anything but politics. He tried to be a lawyer; he was a failure at it. He tried to be a newspaper editor; he was a failure at that. He is now a man of property. As fortunes go, he is a rich man. He made every dollar of his fortune out of politics as a stepping-stone to the lecture platform.

Mr. Bryan discovered many years ago that he could make his political prominence pay. He is a shrewd advertiser and in his way a clever business man. He has discovered that, so long as he is a candidate for President and a possible nominee, gifted with the ability to weave flowing sentences into well-rounded periods, the public will come to hear him at so much a head. He is in politics because it helps the gate receipts. Like the actresses who have discarded the stolen diamond dodge for the greater publicity of a divorce suit, Mr. Bryan will quit running for President and will quit politics just as soon as he discovers that some other form of advertising will bring more dollars to the box-office when he is announced to appear on the stage.

Charge of Fraud Rejected.

Mr. Bryan has said that I owed my election to the National committee to fraud in the Springfield convention of two years ago and that the Peoria convention of this year, which refused to do his bidding, was "asphyxiated" by me. Both statements, as I have said before, are untrue.

Mr. Bryan's fraud issue was before the convention frankly and fully. The question at issue, namely, Mr. Bryan's desire that I resign from the National committee, was presented to the convention in plain terms. The roll call was 1038 against Mr. Bryan's request to 570 for it. This result throws a little more light on Mr. Bryan's sincerity when he talks about "asphyxiation." This result ought to be, I think, in the view of any sober-minded person, enough to settle Mr. Bryan's "issue" as to me. He seems not willing to accept it.

To test Mr. Bryan's boasted sincerity, I

(Concluded on Page 3.)

FRANTIC PARENTS CAUSE WILD PANIC

False Alarm of Fire Inspires Stampede to School in Ghetto.

CAUSE: BURNING RUBBISH

Small Boy Spreads Report in Poor Chicago District and Mothers Trample Teachers in Rush to Save Children.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—A mob of ignorant, terrified mothers and fathers stormed the John M. Smyth public school this morning and caused a panic among the 1200 children in the building, which is in the heart of the Ghetto. The men and women fought like beasts to reach their little ones, who in their blind fear, they believed would be burned to death. They attacked the teachers, who strove bravely to prevent a panic, and ran from floor to floor, mingling the names of their little ones with the cries of fire and wild supplications to the Virgin. Nineteen nationalities are represented in this district and all went mad.

Panic Spreads to Children.

For a few minutes the children wavered. They heard both the cries of their parents and the commands of their teachers. In the end discipline broke under the strain and boys and girls, big and little, catching the contagion of senseless fear, made a rush for the doors.

The teachers, mere girls, some of them, pale, calm, stood against the doros and struggled to restore order. By chance, a merciful providence or something else, all escaped unhurt. Some of the smaller children were bruised, frocks were torn and faces scratched, but the madness passed and the teachers restored order before any of their charges had been injured.

Of course there was no fire.

Only Burning Rubbish.

In the grounds of the Smyth School three portable one-story school structures have been erected. In one of these the janitor swept together a pile of rubbish shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and lighted it. A small boy, tardy and hating school, saw the thin spiral of smoke curling from the window. He turned and ran homeward, crying as he went:

"The school's burnin'; they'se fire in the school."

Many mothers were standing in the street bargaining with hucksters or gossiping with neighbors. Big, brawny women those mothers are, and they love and fight for their young as do wild animals. They heard the cry and took it up. In three minutes those words:

"The school is burning," were ringing through the streets in half a dozen languages.

Drop Everything and Run.

Then came the first rush. Women dropped nursing babies; turned from washtubs without stopping to wipe off the suds; dropped their marketing in the street and started madly for the school. At their head was a man, and here and there in the throng were other men, but nearly all were women, and all were mad with fear. From narrow side streets and twisting alleys they poured into Blue Island avenue.

The thin column of smoke still rose from the little school building. The windows of the main structure were open and the hum of childish recitation could be heard. Save for the thin column of smoke there was no sign of fire and absolutely none of danger. But the unreasoning mob did not stop.

Trample Teachers Down.

Like a charging army the parents swept through the school yard and entered the building by every door. Teachers were swept aside and trampled upon. Their orders, their pleas not to start a panic and their assurances that there was no fire went unheeded.

Some of the frantic mothers had heard from friends in New York of the wild day there when the school authorities had attempted to butcher children. They recalled that now, and shouted that their little ones were being burned to death deliberately. They struck savagely at the frailer women who confronted them and swept from room to room, shrieking the names of their children until the building had been emptied.

CANNON DEFIES GOMPERS

Latter's Measure Will Never Pass While He Is Speaker.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon addressed a largely-attended Republican rally in City Hall tonight. Mr. Cannon said that so long as he was Speaker he would prevent the passage of the measure advocated by Samuel Gompers.

He also alluded to the return of W. J. Bryan to this country and said that evil results would attend his nomination and election to the Presidency.

Shaw Starts on Tour South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — Secretary Shaw left today for a tour of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and other states. He probably will not return to Washington before election.

Brackett Out for Governor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—State Senator Edgar E. Brackett, of Saratoga, today announced that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Fairbanks at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Vice-President Fairbanks returned to Indianapolis today from his Western trip and will be here until next Tuesday, when he will leave for Concord, N. H. The Vice-President is to deliver an address at the New Hampshire State Fair next Wednesday.

Depew's Health Restored.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—When Congress meets at the beginning of next December, Senator Chauncey M. Depew will be found in his seat. This assurance was made yesterday by a member of his family. "Senator Depew's recovery has been slow, but the gains he has made have been held," he said. "At no time within the last year has he been in such good health and spirits, and the doctors assert that if the improvement continues he will be equal to the strain of another session of Congress."

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STUNNING BLOW TO SPECULATORS

Shaw Forbids Use of Government Funds in Wall Street.

KNOCKS CALL MONEY RATE

Order Against Lending of Federal Deposits by Country Banks to New York Sends Interest Tumbling Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Alluringly high rates of interest on money loaned for speculative purposes are no longer to be enticing to banks holding Government deposits. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has struck the backers of the "market"—the underwriters of speculation—a blow between the eyes, with a few strokes of his pen, knocking the call money rate in New York from 40 down to 3 per cent. Incidentally the Government depositories throughout the country have received a strong hint, if in the future they divert their surplus funds from the channels of regular business in order to take advantage of intermittent tempting conditions in Wall street, they suddenly may cease to be Government depositories.

Public money deposited in banks is intended for use in the communities where it is deposited, declares the Secretary, and is not to be loaned through brokers and other agents in New York for speculative purposes. The declaration, which to the wise will be regarded as an ultimatum, is made in a circular letter issued today and sent to all National Bank depositories.

Great Shock to Speculators.

Coming directly on top of the notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury that he would loan enough money from the Treasury beginning next week to relieve any stringency likely to occur pending the importation of gold shipments engaged abroad, the financial centers received a great shock when the news was flashed to them this afternoon. The putting of the official stamp of disapproval on speculative loans at exorbitant rates will, it is expected, bring forth a huge protest from some sections of the financial world, but that it will be received with approval by the conservative banking interests of the country is the belief of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Shaw refuses to say any more on the subject of loans and speculation than is contained in his circular, but it may be said that the Secretary holds a stronger card than the one he has now played. He has control absolutely, as far as making Government deposits is concerned, and he can withdraw deposits as well as place them. That he will not hesitate to take radical action, if his plain warning be disregarded, is a safe inference, if not absolute certainty.

Lure of High Interest.

It is known that for several days some of the big banking houses in New York have been sending letters and telegrams to their country correspondents urging them to send on their surplus funds to be loaned for them at 15 per cent. The bait has been a tempting one to the country banker, who at best can get only 5 or 6 per cent for his money at home. Fifteen per cent for money let out for only a few days, and which then can be called in and loaned over again, had created an appetite that was unwholesome to legitimate business.

Mr. Shaw learned of what was going on, aside from what he was able to judge by the daily reports on rates for call loans. He realized that many small bankers might turn down a local borrower who wanted money for six months when there was a chance to use the money at a high rate with quick returns.

Mr. Shaw's letter is as follows:

"I am advised that many banks, scattered throughout the country, are loaning their surplus funds through brokers and others in New York on call at high rates of interest. Money loaned on call is well-nigh universal for speculative schemes. I recognize the right of any individual to speculate in stocks or in lands, and the legal right of any bank to loan money at appropriate rates of interest, at home or abroad, on ample security, even with knowledge that it is being used for speculative purposes.

"I am not willing, however, that Government money shall be enticed away from the locality where it has been deposited for the purpose of being used in this way. Public deposits are made in aid of legitimate business as distinguished from speculation, whatever its nature. Depositary city banks are expected to loan at regular rates or not at all, and they must not be tempted to act as agents instead of correspondents for other depositary banks in making call loans at high rates.

"If you have more money than your community can appropriately absorb, please return it to the Treasury, for it can be promptly placed where it will do much good. This does not apply to banks with large reserves regularly on deposit with city correspondents."

Surprise to New York Bankers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Secretary Shaw's letter on the use of public money for speculative purposes created a great deal of surprise in banking circles in this city, where it was believed that a good deal of the money to be deposited by the Government at interior points would speedily be diverted to this center. Special interest was shown in the Secretary's order enjoining depository banks from lending Government funds at high rates. It was recognized by New York bankers that the Treasury Department is in a position to maintain a close watch on the operations of the depository banks in this connection, because of the report made by them five times a year to the Controller of the Currency.

Portland Has Surplus Cash.

Secretary Shaw's circular objecting to loans of Government funds by local banks to New York banks for speculative purposes does not affect Portland banks. One banker said: "There is more money here than there is demand for. Anyone having security does not have to leave this city to secure loans. There is about $50,000,000 on deposit here, and of this sum only about $1,300,000, or maybe a trifle more, is on deposit by the Government. Of the many millions of dollars on deposit, there is not a demand for more than approximately 40 per cent, so that it is necessary to go outside of Portland for investments."

MAY WARD OFF ITS RUIN

GAULT GOES TO SOUTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY TO SAVE IT.

Political Wrangling in Board of Regents Damages Institution. Election Is Compromise.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—In selecting today Dr. F. B. Gault, of Tacoma, Wash., to be president of the South Dakota University at Vermilion, the Board of Regents is believed to have ended an era of political wire-pulling in the conduct of the institution which has greatly damaged the prestige of the institution and threatened at times to ruin it. The resignation of President Garret Droppers was asked because he insisted upon the resignation of another professor who was financially involved, the creditors having a pull with the regents.

President Chalmers, of the State Agricultural College, was elected to succeed Droppers, but the expose of past indiscretions drove him from the position and the state. Meanwhile the attendance at the university fell off. Droppers claimed he was opposed because he came from the University of Japan on invitation of Senator Pettigrew, then a Democrat. The university presidency has been a political issue for several years.

Dr. Gault is ex-president of Whitworth College, Tacoma. He formerly taught in Mason City and Tama, Ia. He is looked upon as a compromise candidate, more of an educator than politician.

SHIELDS SLAYER TO LAST

Goldfield Miner, Fatally Wounded, Tells Conflicting Stories.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Sept. 7.—Mike Kiernan, a miner, was shot and fatally wounded on the outskirts of Goldfield early this morning and died at the county hospital. Kiernan refused to give the name of his assailant. He declared it was his own fault and that he was holding up the man who shot him, believing that he was a high grader and had rich ore on his person. Later he told a different story, and neither story is believed, but he protected his assailant up to the last, although he declared that he knew his name.

Before death Kiernan said that papers in his apartments would disclose his identity. It was found that he is connected with a prominent family and that his home was Dewittville, Canada.

Lower Dividend on Paper Bags.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The directors of the Union Bag & Paper Company today declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock. This is a reduction of ¾ per cent.

HIPPLE A FORGER LIKE STENSLAND

Borrowed $250,000 On Bogus Notes.

TRICK TO MEET OVERDRAFTS

Men Who Secured $2,000,000 Now Being Sought.

NONE GUILTY WILL ESCAPE

Investigation of Wrecked Real Estate Trust Company Daily Develops New Crime—Earle Will Head Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Forgeries for more than a quarter of a million dollars by Frank K. Hipple, the suicide president of the defunct Real Estate Trust Company, have been discovered by Receiver Earle. The latter made this statement late tonight, adding that he had no idea where Hipple's villainy would end. Hipple, in order to meet his immediate overdrafts, used the names of some of the most prominent business men of this city on notes which in some cases amounted to $150,000.

The president had taken copies of the signatures of a number of business men while some of their checks or negotiable securities passed through his hands, but in every case he avoided the use of a Real Estate Trust Company depositor.

"When pinched for money to meet his overdrafts or some big Segal loan," Mr. Earle said, "as a last resort Hipple would draw up a note with the forged signature attached. This he would take to the cashier or paying teller, saying he had personally made the loan, and it was discounted. With the amount to his credit he would satisfy the pressing claim."

Earle Head of Reorganized Bank.

Mr. Earle said tonight that, in order to accomplish the reorganization of the Real Estate Trust Company, he would accept the presidency if the depositors insisted. The reorganization is likely to be soon effected. Early in the day Mr. Earle stated that he could not accept the office, but was still working on the details of the reorganization plan and, when it was announced it would be bound to conserve all interests.

It is now believed that an early reorganization of the company on the plans mentioned in these dispatches is assured. The directors, it is asserted, have pledged themselves to advance $3,000,000, creditors will take preferred stock worth $1,500,000, and Segal's security will be sold for $2,500,000. In this way the institution can be again placed on a sound basis.

Who Got That $2,000,000?

That someone secured $2,000,000 for negotiating the loans made to Adolph Segal by Hipple, is believed by those now engaged in investigating the company's affairs. Segal's repeated assertions that he did not borrow more than $2,000,000 from the trust company have caused the investigators to exert every effort to discover all of the details connected with these loans and, if it is found that others benefited, they will be made to return the money.

It developed today that the last state examination of the Trust Company was made by Banking Commissioner Reeder in 1902. Robert McAfee, who was State Banking Commissioner from April, 1903, to July, 1905, made no examination and Commissioner Birkey, who succeeded Mr. McAfee, also failed to examine the institution.

Trust Estates Intact.

The two expert accountants, appointed yesterday by Mr. Birkey to investigate the condition of the concern, after a third of their first day's work, announced that they found the trust estates, of which the Real Estate Trust Company acted as trustee, to be intact.

The committee appointed by the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to ascertain the condition of the General Assembly's trust funds, today made the following announcement:

"Careful examination shows that the great bulk of the investments of the trustees, amounting to $963,000, is intact. The entire loss through the malfeasance of the late treasurer is not likely to exceed $30,000."

Punish Every Guilty Man.

District Attorney Bell with a corps of assistants is pursuing the investigation to learn whether any other persons connected with the institution are criminally liable for ruining it. He said that until today he had only investigated the complicity of Frank K. Hipple, the dead president; Adolph Segal, the promoter, and W. F. North and M. S. Collingwood, officers of the bank.

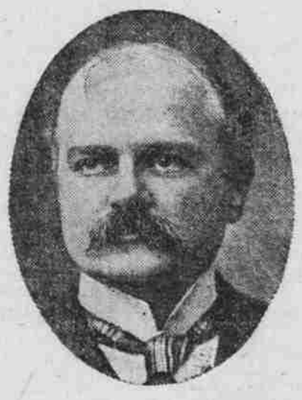
"From this time on," he said, "I will go right to the bottom of this whole affair and find out the name of every one connected with the ruining of the institution. If evidence can be found against any directors, warrants will be issued for them without regard to their political or financial standings."

The two principal points we wish to clear up, said Mr. Bell, are the criminal liability of the executive board of the directors, and whether two lawyer directors of the institution accepted fees to the amount of $750,000 for passing upon

(Concluded on Page 5.)

FRANK K. HIPPLE, PRESIDENT OF REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, WHICH HE LOOTED TO THE EXTENT OF $7,000,000, AND FOUR OF THE DIRECTORS WHOM HE "HIPPLEIZED"

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.



Judge W. W. Porter.

Frank K. Hipple.

John H. Converse.

Bayard Henry.