How Aristocrat and Democrat Look at Questions of Government.

HARD HIT AT CORTELYOU

Accuses Government of Rushing to Rescue of Banks and Favoring Those of New York City Against All Others.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The standpoints from which the aristocrat and the Democrat view society and its activities formed the theme of a speech delivered here tonight by William J. Bryan at the Jackson Day banquet of the Jefferson Club. Prominent party men from several Western States were present, the occasion being generally regarded as the formal opening of Mr. Bryan's campaign for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency at the Denver convention next July. Among the other speakers were Adiai E. Stevenson, ex-vice-president of Bloomington, Ill., and United States Senator William J. Stone of Missouri. The apeakers generally confined themselves to Issues of the day. Pleas for party harmony were frequent. Previous to the banquet most of the leaders present con-ferred with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan said in part:

Difference in Viewpoint.

The questions which involve a discussion of the relative sphere of the Nation and the State bring out the difference in the point of view of the aristocrat and the democrat. The aristocrat wants to get the government as far away from the people as possible, the democrat desires to bring the government as near the people as possible. The aristocrat would substitute National remedies for State ones, because predatory wealth can protect likelf from National legislation more easily than from State legislation; the democrat would add the National remedy to the State remedy and thus give to the people the protection of both the State and Soderal government.

The laber question is considered from both standpoints. The aristocrat thinks only of the large employers; the democrat of the army of employees and of the general public, which is inconvenienced by any disruption of friendly relations between employers and employer. The questions which involve a discussion

discuption of friendly relations between employes and employer.

The question of imperialism in like manner presents the difference in viewpoint. The imperialist thinks more of the extension of commerce than of the preservation of the ideas of self-government, and he thinks only of the benefits that might come to commerce: the democrat knows that trade purchased at the extinon's mouth costs more than it is worth, and that the cost falls used all the prople, while the profits accrue to but a few.

Financial Policy Aristocratic,

Financial Policy Aristocratic.

And so, whatever question we take up, we find that everything depends upon the point of view from which we examine the question, and there is no better flustration of this than can be found in the financial atringrency through which we are passing. The Republican lenders rushed to the rescue of the banks after those banks had brought the stringency upon the country by their unbusinesslike methods. The banks of the rest of the country were discriminated against in favor of the banks of New York City, and after the Government had exhausted the loanable surplus in the Treasure; it borrowed money at 3 per cent in order that it might have mopey to loan to the banks for nothing; and the high financiers count it patriotism to loan out at smurgency rates the treasury money furnished them without interest. If the Republican lenders had sneat half as much time in trying to make depositors secure as they have spent in trying to increase the profits of the bankers, we should not have had any panic at all.

The country is ripe for the application of Democratic principles to government, and all that is necessary is for the Democratic party be Democratic? Let it convince the public that it will be and we shall have a victory which will be fruitful in blessings to every part of the country and to every element of our population.

Stevenson Sees Good Prospect.

Stevenson Sees Good Prospect. Mr. Stevenson spoke earlier in the

He said in part:

evening. He said in part:

We enter upon the Presidential contest of 1908 with splendid prospects of success. The prospects are bright; the omens all auspicious. With the living issues—aning-culsm to trusts, tariff reform, rigid economy in public expenditures, honest methods in all departments of the public service; a proper recognition of the true functions of each separate department of the Government; a return from hasardous experiment in administration to the safe pathway of the fathers—with these well to the fore-front, the hour of Democratic opportunity has come. To the end that it might prove likewise the hour of Democratic triumph, let the spirit of conciliation, of unity, of harmony, be invoked upon all our counsels.

WHY DEMOCRATS ARE DIVIDED

Judge O'Brien Says Party Often

Deserts Its Principles. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-Speaking to th topic, "Why is the Democratic Party Di-vided?" Morgan J. O'Brien, ex-Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, who was the guest of the Democratic National Club tonight, declared that, if the causes that have divilied the Democratic party were sum-marized, it would be found "that they have been due to our failure to stand firmly for Democratic principles and to a preference shown by some for popular, shifting sentiment as contrasted with sound doctrine, and to a preference for men rather than a reverence for party

Grover Cleveland, who was unable to be present, sent its compliments in a letter in which he expressed the conviction that the situation confronting the people had directed their attention more to their relief from conditions that alarmed and startled them than to the empty satisfac-

tion of partisan supremacy. highly complimentary terms to Mr. Cleve-land, and by inference to Alton B. Parker as "an ideal candidate," said:

as "an ideal candidate," said:

Whenever the party has stood firmly and unitedly for its principles, we have never met with a defeat, and it has only been when the party has been divided because of the hope that success would result from tollowing some shifting, popular seatiment or some new and impracticable reform that we have met with overwhelming and deserved defeat. To acceptain the cause of hits, we need but look carefully into the campaigns that have been waged and contrast the usen and measures that were successful with the conditions that existed at the time of defeat.

Saving that he had been informed that

Saying that he had been informed that one of those invited had declined an in-

afternoon and presented to Mayor Hib-bard a set of resolutions, asking that the city give them work. The resolutions, had been adopted at a mass meeting held on the Commons. Hibbard received the resolutions, but declined a request to ad-dress the waiting crowd from the City Hall steps! He said that he would reply to the men next Tuesday.

LABOR MEN CONDEMN TAFT

ponent of Capitalism. CONCORD. N. H., Jan. 8.—Opposition to Secretary William H. Taft as a Presiden-tial candidate was embodied in a state-ment issued today by the executive com-mittee of the state branch of the Amer-lcan Federation of Labor. The statement

says in part:

"We, the executive committee of the New Hampshire branch of the American Federation of Labor, in sentiment and sympathy with union members of all political parties in this country, hereby declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the nomination of William H. Taft, Secretary of War, for the Presidency; that we recognize in him, through his public utterances and judicial decisions and opinions the arch enemy of organized labor; that the arch enemy of organized labor; that the ls the instrument and exponent of cap-italistic power; that the writ of injunction, which he upholds, never was intended and never should be permitted to deprive honnever should be permitted to deprive non-est industry of its personal rights; that we object to his methods of campaigning as any one man's man, however exalted and influential may be his master, or wide-spread his own support and endeaver; and that we are determinedly and irrevocably opposed to his candidacy."

ANXIOUS TO INDORSE BRYAN

Washington State Central Committee Pledges Itself Quickly.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 8.—(Special.)— The Democratic State Central Committee this afternoon unanimously passed a res-olution indorsing the candidacy of Willlam J. Bryan for the Presidency of the United States. But before this was ap-complished an attempt was made to postpone such indorsement until the meetpostpone such indersement until the meet-ing of the state convention in Spokane, May IS. It might later develop that the Nebraskan would not be the logical can-didate, depending upon who the Repub-lican National convention nominated. Others contended that the various counties of the state should first indicate their choice of a Democratic National candi-date and that such sentiment could be reflected when the delegates came to the

state convention at Spokane.
Two conventions will be held, the second some time in August, and probably in Tacoma. After the committee ad-journed Dr. P. S. Byrne, of Spokane, an-nounced his candidacy for Governor.

OKLAHOMA' STRONG FOR TAFT

State Republican Committee Indorses Secretary.

OKLAHOMA City, Okla., Jan. 8.-A spe cial from Guthrie says the Republican State Committee, in session there today, indorsed Secretary Tart for President. A call for a delegate convention to consist of 5% delegates and to meet at Okla-homa City on March II, to select delegates to the National convention at Chicago, was agreed upon.

After Secretary Taft's name was pro-

ment, a prolonged demonstration resulted.

BRYAN'S STATE IS FOR TAFT

Republican State Committee Calls Convention for March 12.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 8.-After an ex-LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 8.—After an extended meeting tonight, the Republican State Central Committee selected Omina, March 12, as the place and date for holding the state convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, and passed, with but one dissenting vote, a resolution declaring W. H. Taft to be the choice of the committee for the Presidential nomination and tee for the Presidential nomination, and adopted a modified form of a state-wide

CAPTURED AFTER BLOWING UP SAFE IN NEVADA.

Had Secured \$850 and Ready to Try for Strong Box Containing \$5000.

SEARCHLIGHT, Nev., Jan. 8.— Caught in the act of blowing open the safe of the Brown-Gosney Company's store at 2:30 o'clock this morning William McVey, Thomas Nolan and William Kellogg, the latter two miners from Goldfield, engaged in a running pistol fight with Deputy Otto Bodle and John Conault, employes of the store. The men were traced to a room in the Star lodging-house.

The officers forced open the door of the room and found all three pris-oners fully dressed, pretending drunkenness. A search of the room revealed complete outfit of burglars' tools, lies, cold-chisels and a bottle of nitroglycerine.

When caught, the robbers had already blown open the outer door of the safe and secured \$850, and were pre-paring to blow open the door of the strong-box, which contained more than \$5000. Of the stolen money, \$345 has been recovered.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

Captain Daniel Ellis, Union Scout. NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.—Captain Daniel Ellis, the celebrated Union scout of East Tennessee, is dead at his home near Elizabethton, aged 79. During the Civil War the Confederacy set a price on his

General Horace B. Sargeant.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 8.— General Horace Binney Sargeant, a Civil War veteran, died today at the home of his son-in-law, Rear-Admiral Bowman H. McCalla.

Powers Asks for Pardon Petition.

LEXINGTON. Ky., Jan. 8-A statement to the public was issued by Caleb Powers today, in which he asks the people to sign a petition to Governor Will-son for a pardon. A committee com-posed of four Democrats and three Re-publicans has charge of the petition.

Lowest Copper Dividend.

Call Him Arch-Enemy of Labor, Ex- Fowler Proposes Entirely New System of Bank Cir-· culation.

SECURED BY BANKS' ASSETS

Banks to Deposit Money With Government to Guarantee Both Notes and Deposits-Time Is Ripe for Needed Reform.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The sub-committee of the House committee on bank-ing and currency, to which was entrustclasticity of the currency, reached a conclasticity of the currency, reached a con-clusion today and will report favorably to the full committee a bill drawn in the main by Chairman Fowler, of the com-mittee. The bill will be introduced by Fowler and referred to his committee, where it will form the working basis for the framing of a bill of possibly the same scope and tenor.

the framing of a bill of possibly the same scope and tenor.

The bill provides for the complete retirement of all outstanding National bank bond-secured currency and authorizes in lieu thereof a currency based upon general assets of the banks, to be worked out in this way:

The Controller of the Currency will designate throughout the country certain

designate throughout the country certain redemption cities, so that there shall be a redemption city within at least 24 hours' reach of every National bank. The National banks will indicate to the Controller of the Currency to what redemp-tion city they wish to be joined. The Controller will then select a time and place within each redemption district for the organizing of that district in the fol-lowing manner:

Issue Notes With Guarantee.

Each National bank in that district, regardless of its capital stock, will be entitled to one vote. Representatives of the banks will meet at a time and place designated and elect a board of managers to consist of seven members. The seven will elect a chairman, who will become a Deputy Controller of the Currency and assume control of his redemption dis-trict, except that he shall not have charge of the enforcement of the criminal

Each National bank is authorized to present to the Secretary of the Treasury National banknotes and lawful money in lieu of other National bank bond-secured outstanding notes. Then, if the bank's application therefor is indorsed by the board of managers of the redemption disapplication therefor is indorsed by the board of managers of the redemption district to which it belongs, the bank will receive guaranteed credit notes to the amount of its capital stock. These notes will be subject to a tax of 2 per cent per annum. Each bank will be required to deposit as a guarantee fund with the Treasurer of the United States 5 per cent of its average deposits for the preceding 12 months and 5 per cent of the credit notes which it takes out. The revenue thus obtained is to create and support a National guarantee fund of \$400,000,000 for the guarantee of both the deposits and the outstanding banknotes of every National bank. Eighty per cent of this fund is to be invested in United States bonds drawing 2 per cent faterest, while the remaining 20 per cent is to be deposited in banks of the Various redemption cities for the purpose of redeeming the guaranteed credit notes of the banks of the various redemption districts.

Bonds in Guarantee Fund.

Bonds in Guarantee Fund.

When the National guarantee fund reaches \$25,000,000, which would be almost simultaneous with the birth of the new law, the Government is required to return to the banks the United States bonds now held as security for Federal deposits, the object being to enable the banks to get control of the bonds, so that banks to get control of the bonds, so that the Government can invest the 80 per cent of the guarantee fund in 2 per cent bonds and regain control. In buying those bonds the banks holding them shall be paid their original purchase price, pro-viding their exact purchase price can be

It is Fowler's idea, as embodied in the bill, to have the new credit notes printed on a green background in differentiation from the yellow background of the gold notes and white background of the silver certificates.

Needed Reforms in Currency.

Fowler today made the following state-Fowler today made the following statement regarding the financial situation:

We are today with regard to our financial and currency practices just where we were in 1806 with regard to the standard of values, and to decide how to make all kinds of bonds the basis of currency would be just as serious and fatal a mistake as to have adopted silver then as our standard of value. The time is ripe, the circumstances are auspicious and a careful investigation of all the facts and conditions justifies the conclusion that Congress can and should legislate so as to bring about these results:

First, a uniform banking system.

Second, uniform banking system.

Second, uniform bank reserves, consisting of gold issue or its equivalent.

Third, a simple and scientific monetary system, consisting of only three forms of currency—gold for our bank reserves, bank credit notes redeemable in gold for the larger bills, and silver for the smaller hills and subsidiary coins.

Fourth, a currency automatically adjusting liself to the demands of trade, hever too small, but always just adequate to our requirements.

Fifth, equal and absolute protection in all National banks, by placing in the United States Treasury a guarantee fund which by January, 1906, ought to approximate \$560,000.

Sixth, the establishment of certain rigid ment regarding the financial situation:

Sixth, the establishment of certain rigid rules and regulations whereby the financial operations of the Treasury shall be so con-ducted that the Government will cease to be a disturbing factor in our trade and

BOTH MAKE CONCESSIONS

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS BOTH AFRAID TO FIGHT.

Marshais Avoid Serving Eviction Notices and Compromises Are Many in Rent Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. &-The gloom among Saying that he had been informed that one of those invited had declined an invitation to the dinner because the speaker's views on cortain public questions were opposed to those of Mr. Bryan, Justice O'Brien said that it was just such intolerance that had been the greatest stumbling block to the success of the Democratic party.

Boston Socialists Demand Work.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Moses I Swift, member of the Socialist Labor party, led 200 unemployed men to the City Hall this

Wash Goods Half

Odd and broken lines in madras, zephyr ginghams and dress linens. Good lengths but sold down to odd pieces. Your

SCOTCH GINGHAMS - Our best quality that sells regularly at 30c the yard. Extra spe-Sale21c



Large Aprons 57c

Made in Mother Hubbard styles, of blue and white checked gingham. Have large bretelles over shoulders, pockets and strings. Something every housekeeper has constant quality, today only.. 57c

30th Annual Clearance



CLOTHS-With one dozen napkins to match. Three different sizes, sharply underpriced. Size 2x2 yards selling regularly at \$20.00 special \$17.60

With cloth 2x21/2 yards, regularly worth \$21.50 and \$23.00, two grades. Clearance price \$18.95 and.... \$20.50 With cloth 2x3 yards, 2 grades of-

TABLE DAMASK-In cream or full bleached; 2 yards wide, regr.larly worth \$1.50 the \$1.18 yard, special today... Two yards wide, regularly worth

\$1.10 the yard; bleached 78c only, special LININE SHEETS-Made without out seams down center; of a fine

2x21/2 yards, special WEAR WELL SHEETS— 75c

3 lots at special prices. The regular \$5.00 grades on sale today at per dozen\$4.25 NAPKINS-Regularly worth \$4.50 the dozen, today's price, .. \$3.95

HUCK TOWELS-In plain hemmed or hemstitched designs. 33c Regular 50c values39c HANDKERCHIEF LINEN-Very sheer. Regularly \$3.00 the yard DOILIES-In hand embroidered and scalloped designs. Richardson's linen, special HALF PRICE. IRISH LINEN TOWELING-18

inches wide, 5000 yards on 10c sale, at the yard, only.....

Women's 50c Union Suits at 24c



A strikingly good bargain on a very popular garment. Made of good quality yarn in a Derby rib. In this lot, we also include several dozen pairs of women's Swiss rib pants. These are also a regular 50c quality. 24c For today only, your choice of either pants or union suits....

Women's silk and lisle Vests in Swiss rib; colors pink, blue and white. They are exquisitely finished, highgrade garments that are regularly Special for today 98c

\$3.50 Veils at \$1.29

Over-drape and automobile Veils in a goodly assortment. Not all \$3.50 values, but many are worth that sum. An odd lot we want to sell and sell quickly, therefore, they are decidedly underpriced. \$1.29

Clearance of Lace Curtains

LACE CURTAINS-In Brussels and |

Renaissance effects. Four lots bar-

Regular \$3.00 values \$1.95

Regular \$3.25 values\$2.15 Regular \$3.50 values\$2.35

Regular \$4.00 values\$2.75

Brass trimmed, in neat designs, head

56 inches high, foot 41 inches; 3/4

\$11 values \$8.95

Substantial Iron Beds, in white enamel, head 45 inches, foot 33

inches, full or 3/4 size; \$2.75

SPECIAL SALE OF BEDS

\$2.75 Underwear, 98c | Child's Cashmere Hose

Misses' or boys' Hose in cotton or cashmere. Many sizes and splendid grades are featured, in fact, the real values run as high as 50c the pair. Your choice for today,

Neckwear Worth to 75c

Stock Collars, Jabots, Turnovers, etc. A stupendous assortment of qualities worth to 75c each. These, too, are smartly reduced for today, and

\$16.50 IRON BEDS-Handsomely

enameled iron bed with brass top

rail and brass fillings. Head 60

inches high and foot 41 inches.

Massive beds that make a very

handsome appearance and sell regu-

larly for \$16.50. \$13.50

WHITE BLANKETS-Special

\$4.50 values, the pair\$3.75 \$5.00 values, the pair\$3.98 \$6.00 values, the pair\$4.45

\$7.00 values, the pair \$5.75

\$9.50 values, the pair \$6.35

Clearance Sale prices:

Fancy China

100 STYLES AND SHAPES-GOOD SPECIALS

Sugars and Creams, regularly 35c. special, the pair..... 20c the pair; clearance sale 40c values, the pair 25c 50e values, the pair 30¢ 65c yalues, the pair 40c \$1,00 values, the pair 60¢ \$1.25 values, the pair 75¢ CUPS AND SAUCERS - 100 styles and shapes to select from. From 1/2-dozen to 3 dozen of a

Regular \$10.50 the dozen, sale \$11.00 values, sale price. . \$6.55 \$12.00 values, sale price. \$7.25 \$16.50 values, sale price. . \$9.90 \$33.00 values, the dozen \$19.80 \$36.00 values, the dozen \$21.60 CUSTARD CUPS - Regularly \$3.25 dozen, sale price \$1.63 CAKE PLATES-35e values, sale price, each.................20c 45c values, sale price 27¢

Rainier Soap

60c values, sale price 35¢

A famous toilet soap at a wee price for today. The well-known Rai-nier Mineral Soap for toilet or kitchen, regularly sold at 10c a cake. the dozen or, per cake..... 5c TOILET PAPER-In rolls. Fine WHITE WAX PAPER-For wrapping lunches, cake, sandwiches, etc. 24 sheets in a roll, special. per roll4c SHELF PAPER-With fancy edges. All colors. 10c quality, special5c PETROLEUM JELLY OR VASE-LINE—In 1.lb. jars. Regularly 19c each, special 10c HAND SCRUB BRUSHES-With

Wrappers Worth to \$2.50 On Sale at 49c Each

cases were few, and in most instances it | day into the Brownsville section of Brook-

gainized:

nelette Wrappers in sizes 32, 34 and 36 only. If you are medium size or below it, here is your chance to save greatly. They are made of fleeced flannelette, in striped or figured designs. A good range of colorings, and they are colors that wash well, too. Let small women be prompt to share in these values. Regularly worth to \$2.50. 49c

was the landlords who yielded. Thirty-six settlements were reported at Socialist headquarters. The concessions in these cases varied from 50 cents to 32. Many of the strikers, anticipating the service of dispossess warrants, moved to-

WOMEN'S EIDERDOWN DRESS-ING SACQUES Nat, comfy,

cozy. They are in pink only, and two grades are featured for Thursday. All sizes are concerned. They are well made, neatly finished, and the material is a soft eiderdown of good weight. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 grades, now 79¢ and the regular \$1.25 quality, special today 49c



each, special today 5c

Declare Usual Dividend.

day into the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, which is largely populated by Jews.

General Disinherits Son.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 8.—News was received from Japan that Viscount Gen-NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the common stock. This is unchanged from the last previous quarter.