



BRYAN IN LOFTY VEIN. MCCARREN IN ANOTHER.

Cockran Explains Why He Did Not Vote for Nebraskan.

William Jennings Bryan is to be reckoned with as a force in the next Democratic National Convention. Last night at the Victoria Hotel, where he shook hands with hundreds of people, his words apparently sent a thrill through his hearers, such as they did in 1896 and 1900. He is likely to be presented to the next Democratic National Convention as a candidate for President, despite the repeated assertions that he is not a candidate. He is in the hands of his friends.

In conversation with a Tribune reporter Mr. Bryan's words and manner indicated that he was ready for the Presidential campaign in any capacity that destiny might present the struggle to him.

"I am feeling well and full of fight," said Mr. Bryan, with a significant gleam in his eyes as he referred to the campaign to be fought this year. The \$50,000 legacy which his friend Bennett, of New-Haven, left him and which the courts have withheld from him was to have made it possible for Mr. Bryan to exploit his political doctrines. He may not get the money, but he will devote himself to spreading his political gospel just as if the \$50,000 were in a trust company and subject to his personal draft.

W. Bourke Cockran was at Mr. Bryan's political levee, and in a ten minute speech paid glowing tribute to the Nebraskan, welcoming him "back to the land he loves—back to the citizenship he adorns," to use Mr. Cockran's own words.

Edward M. Shephard, the caustic "gold bug" Democrat, who helped to defeat Bryan in 1896, was there with his pen of praise for the returning traveller.

Ex-Senator Towne, Senator P. H. McCarren, John S. Crosby, General Weaver, of Iowa, and City Judge Seabury all took up the chorus of encomiums, making Mr. Bryan forget that he was in the enemy's country.

Altogether it was a remarkable tribute to Mr. Bryan's winning personality as any politician has had paid to him in many a long day. True, there were some remarkable things said. Senator McCarren, for instance, who aspires to the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, gave voice to the most elastic code of political morals ever put on exhibition in this city.

"There are many kinds of morality, politics and principles," said Mr. McCarren. "When principles, politics and morality are not of the proper kind I believe in changing them to suit the occasion, but I believe in changing them inside the party lines."

To a remarkable assemblage—an assemblage in which were men who, though Democrats, did not support a Democratic Presidential candidate, and Republicans who did; men high in the councils of both parties at different times—Mr. Bryan made an appeal for a split in politics which should work, not for the good of party but for the upbuilding of the nation. For a high standard of morality, personal and political, he pleaded. Strong in the faith that his party was the best in the land, and held the doctrines best for that land, he wanted so much the welfare of that land, he said, that if the other party could give doctrines better than his party, plans for a wiser administration of affairs than the leaders of his party could, then would his party not deserve the public respect and the other party should have the public support.

The only thing approaching a boom was sprung by Senator McCarren, who announced that he had voted for Mr. Bryan on two occasions, and would again if the necessity arose. He took some of the bloom off the rose by declaring that he had done so only because Mr. Bryan happened to be the candidate of the Democratic party.

The reception last night took place in the large writing room on the main floor of the Victoria. A little after 8 o'clock Colonel Bryan entered the writing room, escorted by several members of the committee. Among them were ex-Senator Ford and Dr. Albert Shaw.

To greet him there was a large assemblage, in which were James D. Bell, Congressman Robert Baker, Hamlin Garland, Henry George, Henry A. Goulden, Controller Groat, Justice Gaynor, Jacob A. Cantor, W. Bourke Cockran, William R. Hearst, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Corporation Counsel Delany, Borough President Littleton, Commissioner McAdoo, Patrick H. McCarren, Andrew McLean, Judge Samuel Seabury, John L. Shea, Edward M. Shephard, William Sulzer and Charles A. Towne.

LITTLE SIDE RECEPTIONS. There was handshaking on every side, as the faithful passed around to get a word with the returned traveller. Incidentally, some of those who were received by Bryan had little receptions on their own account. W. Bourke Cockran was one of these. Senator McCarren was another, with ex-Senator Towne a close third.

When several hundred people had shaken Mr. Bryan's hand, and had basked in his expansive smile for a moment, Judge Samuel Seabury, as chairman, rapped for order, and in a neat little speech said that all were glad to have Mr. Bryan back in America. Men who hadn't supported him at first, men who never had supported him, and men who always had, were there to greet him.

Mr. Bryan replied that they were no gladder to welcome him than he to be home. "I am glad," said he, "that the leading men of other nations are welcoming the ideas and the types of citizens of this American Republic. They are not less interested in it than in their own country. I want to Europe to hear, see and learn all I could. I kept my ears and eyes open. I received impressions with much interest. While there are some things we can learn from the European countries, there is nowhere a nation I should love to live in—nowhere a people I should like to work among—as I do in this America. There are some countries where there is freedom of speech, and in all countries the people have much the same aspirations as we have here. We have the opportunity to make the most out of the most beautiful thing I had seen since I left here was the shore of America."

REPUBLICANS' COURTESY TOWARD HIM. "I want to express now my appreciation of the courtesy of Republican officials abroad. I had a letter from the Secretary of State, but it didn't seem to be needed. My trip has relieved me of one great anxiety. I used to think, if I were defeated, there'd be no fit men for service in these trying European places. I've seen now, however, that the Republicans have some fit men. From our Mr. Choate in England, through other men I found them most admirable men. They didn't care. There is, too, a sentiment among those high in authority most favorable toward them and Americans. I found that Americans in all capitals of the Old World had the respect and confidence of those countries for this land. I found that there was no

FIFTY PEOPLE DROWNED. STEAMSHIP FOUNDERS.

The Clallam Sunk in Furious Storm—Women and Children Perish.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—Fifty lives were lost in the sinking of the fine new steamer Clallam in a storm that swept over the Straits of Juan de Fuca with relentless fury yesterday and last night. So far as obtainable the list of dead is as follows:

- THE DEAD. BACKNER, H. BELLES, Miss. BIRNEY, C. G. BOULTON, E. BOULTON, Mrs. S. E. CAMPBELL, R. G. CASE, R. CHENNETT, W. COX, Mrs. Charles. DENNIS, G. W. DENNIS, Guy. FEORIS, E. P. GALLACKLY, Mrs. A. J. C. GALLACKLY, Miss. GEPFS, G. J. GIBBONS, W. B. GILL, Miss. GREEN, Charles. HARRIS, Miss. HEWITT, Isaac. HICKS, Eugene. HYPON, George. JOHNSON, C. F. JOY, C. H. LAPLANT, H. W. LAPLANT, Mrs. H. W. LAPLANT, P. LAWRENCE, Captain T. LENNAN, Ed. MANLEY, H. D. MORRISON, Thomas. MURRAY, Miss. PRINCE, E. H. REYNOLDS, Mrs. RICHARDS, Mrs. Lenora. ROCKLEDGE, W. C. ROMONA, Mrs. ROSE, Mrs. SHAW, N. P. SWANEY, R. H. STILANS, Mrs. Thomas, and two children. THOMAS, Charles. THOMPSON, Captain. THOMPSON, C. W. TURNER, R. TURNER, Mrs. R. VELEMMERS, A.

CAUGHT IN FURIOUS STORM.

The vessel was a regular daily passenger packet. She made moderately good progress across the Straits, bound for Victoria, until Trial Island, off the entrance to the harbor, was abeam. Then a terrific cross sea was pelting the vessel, retarding her progress and making life uncomfortable for those aboard. Little fear was manifested, however, until word came from below that the vessel was leaking. Investigation showed that the waves on the windward side had stove in a deadlight, through which the water rushed in volumes, resisting all efforts to stop it.

Seeing the efforts futile, the safety of the passengers, particularly the women and children, was looked after, and all who desired were put off from the steamer in the boats. The heavily laden boats were thrown about wildly in the choppy sea, and one after another, after succeeding in getting away from the vessel, were either capsized or swamped.

ALL WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOST.

The terrible fury of the storm is attested by the fact that not a woman or child of all those on board lived to tell the tale. An apparent discrepancy in numbers from the list of fatalities is accounted for by the fact that only the children who paid half fare were on the passenger list.

In the mean time word had come from Victoria of the vessel's predicament, and powerful tugs were dispatched to render assistance. The Richard Holyoke, in command of Captain Robert Hall, was the first to reach the Clallam, which had by this time careened partly over from the crush of water, which had put the engines out of commission. The Holyoke reached the Clallam about 11 o'clock last night, and about 1 a. m. succeeding in getting a hawser aboard, with which she started to tow the Clallam to safety. The Clallam took a heavy lurch, and those remaining aboard were compelled to climb up the side to safety, finally reaching the roof of the pilot house.

SURVIVORS RESCUED BY TUG'S BOATS.

Without a moment's hesitation the tug's boats were lowered and the work of rescue began. At this point the tug Sea Lion, Captain Hunter, arrived, and her men rendered valuable assistance. Before all the struggling people had been taken off the Clallam began to break up, and soon afterward went down. All possible assistance to the rescued people was given by the tug shipmasters and their crews, and the tugs hurried to Port Townsend. The surviving passengers and the remainder of the crew then took passage on the Dirigo, bound for Seattle.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

W. H. Grimes, of Redmond, Wash., aboard the Clallam, bound for Victoria, gives a concise statement. "The weather was pretty rough," he said, "but we had no suspicion of danger until some one forward said something about life preservers. I went forward to investigate, and there learned that the Clallam was making water rapidly. The boats were promptly manned and launched, and the women and children and such passengers as desired to leave were placed in them, competent crews being in charge. The boats made off from the steamer safely, but one after another they became waterlogged, and we were helpless to render them any assistance. They simply drowned before our eyes. In the mean time crew and passengers were busy bailing and trying to stop the leak, but without success. The bailing was kept up, however, and soon we were overjoyed to learn that a big tug had hold of us. The towboat started and made pretty good progress until it became apparent that the steamer was careening under us. Then all hands went on deck, and as the ill fated packet listed we gradually crawled up on her exposed side, from which the brave fellows from the Holyoke rescued most of us."

Prominent among those known to be aboard and unaccounted for is Homer Swaney, iron and steel plant promoter and owner of valuable iron properties in British Columbia. He boarded the vessel here and was not among the rescued. When the Clallam was launched at Tacoma, last April, the bottle of champagne was not broken, but fell and slid down along the side of the vessel. Old seamen predicted that disaster would overtake the vessel within a year, and it was said at the time that it would be a difficult matter to secure a crew to man her.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE. "SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED" commences to run on Jan. 12th. All-day train—all conveniences—secure your space now. Telephone 2201 Madison Square, 1181 Broadway.—Adv't.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN. Photographed at the Hotel Victoria.

BROADSIDE FOR JEROME. ASK FOR OLNEY SUPPORT.

Chicago Judge Says Words Disgrace Office—Jerome Talks. Massachusetts Democrats Indorse Him—Bryan Men in Opposition.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Judge Edward F. Dunne delivered a broadside from the bench to-day against the sentiments reported to have been expressed by District Attorney Jerome, of New-York, regarding the rough handling of "crooks." "A law defying, crime inciting utterance from a public official charged with the preservation of the peace," was the opinion expressed by Judge Dunne of District Attorney Jerome's reported plan of treating lawbreakers.

Judge Dunne gave utterance to this sentiment after Robert E. Cantwell, an attorney, had represented to the court that a prisoner who was arrested and subsequently charged with complicity in several murders and robberies had been roughly handled by the police.

"Men in Mr. Jerome's position should not be guilty of uttering such incendiary and illegal sentiments," continued Judge Dunne. "It is most outrageous, unworthy of the man and a disgrace to his office. I am astounded that Mr. Jerome, as I have always believed him to be, a vigorous prosecutor and an honest man, is so simply inciting police officers to commit crime."

"The opinion I have expressed about District Attorney Jerome is based on the assumption that he was correctly quoted as saying that 'most of the men charged with crime with us, when brought into court, bear evidence of resisting an officer. We see to it that these men do resist officers, or we force them to resist and then bring them in in fragments.'"

The interview referred to has also been caustically criticised by Mayor Harrison. The Mayor said advice to "beat up" prisoners came with a poor grace from a law officer. In a subsequent interview, Mr. Jerome is quoted in reply to Mr. Harrison as follows:

"I did not say that I indorsed the methods of the New-York police in handling crooks, but I did say, and I know, that rough handling has abated crime to a great extent. If good has been accomplished there is some excuse for the means employed."

Mr. Jerome came to Chicago to deliver an address at the Merchants' Club. He will leave for New-York to-morrow morning.

FOLK'S DEATH PLOTTED.

Alleged Boodlers Had Assassin Chosen—One of Them Rebelled.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. Louis, Jan. 9.—It became known here to-day in connection with the boodler prosecutions that the murder of Circuit Attorney Folk had been planned. Ex-Governor Charles P. Johnson, who is attorney for many of those indicted on charges of boodling, divulged the plot to Mr. Folk when imploring him to agree to a continuance in the case of Harry Faulkner, who is charged with bribery in the suburban deal.

"He saved your life, and still you will not grant the continuance," Governor Johnson is quoted as saying. "No," said Mr. Folk, startled by the dramatic statement from Governor Johnson. "I do not know what you mean, but I have my duty to do, and it must be done."

Then Mr. Johnson told part of the story. The men indicted for boodling held daily meetings, it is said, and a resolution to the effect that Folk must be gotten out of the way was passed. Faulkner was not present at the meeting at which the resolution was adopted, but was informed what had been done and who had been chosen to do the work and protested against the plan. He was laughed at for a time, but finally won a majority to his side. In the mean time crew and passengers were busy bailing and trying to stop the leak, but without success. The bailing was kept up, however, and soon we were overjoyed to learn that a big tug had hold of us. The towboat started and made pretty good progress until it became apparent that the steamer was careening under us. Then all hands went on deck, and as the ill fated packet listed we gradually crawled up on her exposed side, from which the brave fellows from the Holyoke rescued most of us."

GIRL SHOTS BROTHER AND SISTER.

Disease and Accidents Deplete Farmer's Family.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Corry, Penn., Jan. 9.—A sad accident occurred at Blue Eye, a few miles from this place, yesterday afternoon, at the home of Fletcher Sparling. One of his children is dead and two others are fatally injured. His daughter, Pearl, thirteen years old, procured an old army musket and, getting her brother, six years old, and two sisters to play soldier, lined them up in front of her, and pointing the musket at the boy, commanded him to halt, at the same time pulling the trigger. When the smoke cleared away her brother was found dead, with his head blown off, and her sisters were unconscious with their bodies filled with shot.

Two weeks since two died from fever, and at present six are ill with scarlet fever. Pearl says that she did not know that the gun was loaded. One of the sisters is fatally wounded. One arm has been taken off to try to save her life.

HITS NEW-YORK HARD. JAPAN ANSWERS RUSSIA.

FRANCHISE TAX ADVANCE ALMOST AN ULTIMATUM.

Increased Valuation Will Raise Levy About One-third. Time Set for Reply—The Former Contentions Reiterated.

Albany, Jan. 9.—The action of the Board of Assessors of New-York City in greatly increasing the assessed valuation of real estate in that municipality will materially affect the amount of special franchise taxes that corporations operating in that city will be required to pay under the Ford law. It is probable that their assessments will be increased about one-third. Of course, this is dependent on a decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, which held the Franchise Tax law to be constitutional.

In the equalization of the valuation of real estate in this State among the several counties the State Board of Equalization has rated the valuation for New-York City at 67 per cent—that is, it has held that the local assessors valued that class of property at 67 per cent of its actual or market value. In 1906 the local assessors of New-York increased the total value of real estate from \$3,330,647,579 to \$4,751,550,826, an increase of \$1,420,903,247, or about one-third.

The Special Franchise Tax law provides that the value of the special franchises shall be fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners at "full value." The courts, in construing the law, decided that the assessment should be at the rate at which other classes of real estate are assessed in the same locality. Under that decision the assessments placed on franchises operated in New-York City will be reduced about one-third.

When the State Board of Equalization prepares its next equalization table the rate for New-York City will be increased in consequence of the increased valuation made by the assessors of that city. It is estimated that the next equalization table will rate New-York at 75 instead of 67 per cent. Thus, in the readjustment of special franchise tax valuations in that city in the future the reduction will be about 25 instead of 33 per cent.

It is learned here to-day that the corporations of New-York City which are parties to the litigation attacking the special franchise tax act in the Federal Supreme Court are practically the only large corporations which have not yet paid their taxes under the law. The amount of money due from these corporations is estimated at between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. The exact figures cannot be ascertained, because the amount due depends not only on the assessment made, but also on reductions to be made under the Court of Appeals decision and the additions for interest. In most up-State counties the corporations and the assessors have gone into court and secured orders adjusting the assessments pursuant to the Court of Appeals decision. It is impossible to obtain a record of the corporations which have paid their tax, or the amounts paid, because that is a transaction local to the tax district in which each franchise operates, the duties of the State Tax Commissioners ceasing when they have valued the franchises.

FLEE FROM MOUNTAIN. Sugar Loaf, in Kentucky, Grows and Pours Forth Smoke.

Owingsville, Ky., Jan. 9.—An eruption on Sugar Loaf Mountain, in Rowan County, is assuming alarming proportions. There are five fissures in the side of the mountain, from which smoke pours in considerable volume, accompanied by a deep, rumbling noise. All the trees in the vicinity are blasted and splintered. The people in that region are terror stricken, and are preparing to move. Sugar Loaf Mountain is about three miles from Morehead.

SAVE CREW JUST IN TIME. Boat Sinks Within an Hour on High Seas.

Boston, Jan. 9.—The steamer Provan, which arrived from Calcutta late last night, brought in the captain and crew of the schooner G. A. Smith, of Richmond, N. S., who were found on their distressed and sinking vessel about four hundred miles off the coast. The men were taken off the schooner with great difficulty, and within an hour after they were on board the steamer their own vessel foundered stern first.

The Provan landed her commander, Captain Jones, at Algiers, seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels, and came into port under Chief Officer Ford. On her way across the Atlantic she ran into three separate storms, all from the west-northwest, the severest being that of Sunday last, which compelled the steamer to lay to for twenty-four hours.

The Smith was sighted on Wednesday last, and on running down to her five men were seen huddled on the poop. The Provan was laid up to the windward of the little schooner, and the chief officer, the boatswain and three men put off in a lifeboat, which was rowed alongside the schooner. One by one the men dropped off into the sea and were hauled aboard. Before the last man left the wreck the schooner was set on fire, but this proved unnecessary, as she foundered within an hour. The men had been on the deck of the vessel without food or water for two days, and had given up all hope of rescue. They will be sent to their homes in Nova Scotia by the British Consul.

WORK FOR 4,000 AT SHARON. Wire and Nail and Tinplate Mills to Start.

Sharon, Penn., Jan. 9.—After several months' idleness more than four thousand men will return to work at the South Sharon mills to-morrow. The blast furnace, which was fired up several days ago, will be making iron to-morrow, and two hundred and fifty men will be affected. The wire and nail and blooming mills will resume, giving employment to more than three thousand workmen. The tin mill of the American Tin Plate Company will also start, employing one thousand men. The open hearth department, which closed last August, will be the next to start.

SLIGHT FIRE IN THE VATICAN. A Chimney Burned Out—The Flames Easily Extinguished.

Rome, Jan. 9.—As a result of the fear which still exists because of the recent fire in the Vatican, some excitement was caused to-day when a volume of smoke was seen issuing from a building in the Vatican where the stoves are kept. Fortunately, however, the fire proved to be only the burning out of a chimney, which the papal firemen had no difficulty in putting out.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA. N. Y. & Fla. Special, 2:30 P. M. "Fla. & West Ind. Ltd." 9:25 A. M. Quickest service. Best equipment. Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1:15 P. M.—Adv't.

TOKIO, JAN. 9.—JAPAN ANSWERS RUSSIA.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—Japan addressed a note to Russia to-day, through Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister. Its character has not been disclosed, but it is said that Japan requires an answer within a given number of days. Whether the note mentions the time, making the document an ultimatum, or whether the time is intimated otherwise, is unknown. The government, however, is determined to obtain an early response and close the discussion if it should prove to be fruitless.

It is understood that Japan adheres closely to her original contentions, and it is believed that if Russia fails fairly to meet the demands, war will ensue.

The attitude of the British and Americans greatly encourages the Japanese war spirit, which is stronger than ever.

The meeting of the Elder Statesmen has been deferred for a day or two.

The Russian warships which left Vladivostok recently are reported to have returned there, instead of proceeding to Port Arthur, as expected.

Despite the general impatience there is no public excitement here.

Sasebo, twenty-five miles from Nagasaki, is full of officers and their families and friends, who are bidding them farewell.

The suggestion contained in a dispatch from Berlin of the possible partition of Corea between Japan and Russia meets with no acceptance here. The Japanese officials regard it as further evidence of German support of Russia.

NO MEDIATION WANTED. Suggestion Not Taken Seriously by Russian Government.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The suggestion of the intervention of other powers in the Far Eastern situation is regarded as premature in diplomatic circles here. It is not considered seriously, and it is pointed out that the Russo-Japanese negotiations are not broken off. The opinion here is that any proposition of intervention would be useless and probably harmful.

The Foreign Office thinks that the only possibility in this connection would be the attempt of the Western powers to impress on Japan the serious consequences of war, and it is added that for its part the Russian government does not need advice.

CHINA TO BE NEUTRAL. Prince Ching's Conference with the Japanese Minister.

Peking, Jan. 9.—The Japanese Minister to China, M. Uchida, and Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, had a long interview here yesterday, and discussed the prospects of war between Russia and Japan. Prince Ching announced that China had decided to maintain neutrality, and expressed great interest in the nature of the Russian reply recently transmitted to Japan. M. Uchida was non-committal on this subject.

It is reported here that Japan is chartering many more commercial ships for use as naval colliers and supply vessels.

JAPAN'S WARSHIPS SAIL. Cruisers Leave Genoa—Route to the East Kept Secret.

Genoa, Jan. 9.—The Japanese armored cruisers Kasuga and Niasin left Genoa at sunrise to-day for Suez. In spite of the early hour, 4:30 a. m., many people gathered to see the warships start and give a last cheer for Japan. The Italian sailors on board exchanged loud salutations with their countrymen on the piers or on the steamers anchored near them.

The Kasuga left at 4:30 a. m. The Niasin sailed half an hour later, apparently going in the direction of Naples, but no one knows what route they will take, even the commanders before leaving having acknowledged that they were in the dark regarding the instructions contained in their sealed orders. The general opinion, however, is that they will go through the Suez Canal.

Much comment has been caused by the fact that some of the vessels of the Russian Mediterranean Squadron have gathered at Suda Bay, north of the island of Crete, apparently awaiting the departure of the Japanese ships.

WAR PARTY DISCREDITED. Cause of Russian Moderation—Terms of the Reply.

Paris, Jan. 9.—The "Temps" this evening gives prominence to a statement purporting to come from important private Russian sources, explaining Russia's present pacific tendencies. It claims that M. Bezobrazoff, who has been looked upon as the leader of the Russian war party, upon assuming the hostility of the Grand Duke Alexander, and that the duke, who strenuously opposes war with Japan, succeeded in impressing his views on the Czar. The paper adds that, as a result of the personal feeling aroused by the incident, M. Bezobrazoff requested leave to go abroad, and intends to leave St. Petersburg in the next two or three days, thus confirming previous London and St. Petersburg reports that M. Bezobrazoff had lost the favor of the Czar.

Official advice received here this morning further convince those in the highest authority that the Russo-Japanese war crisis has been averted, at least for the present, and that the situation is again brought distinctly within the lines of diplomatic adjustment. Reports, chiefly from Tokio, but also from St. Petersburg, give a clear view of the circumstances leading to the sudden improvement in the situation. They show that the Russian answer reached Tokio on the night of January 6, and proved to be the turning point.

Prior to its receipt Japan had been making