



"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where they May."

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Editor and Proprietor

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REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE
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THE BOY THAT USED TO BE
Would you know him again today?
If he should stroll down to you,
If he should smile at you,
Would your memory serve you true?
Would you know him again today?
With the smile that was glad and free,
Would you know him again today?
Just the boy that used to be?
He? The boy that used to be,
The boy that used to be and free,
Would you know him again today?
What a wonder if you could see
That boy? Isn't he living yet?
Does he never come back in dreams,
With the smile that was glad and free,
Would you know him again today?
Just the boy that used to be?
Do you ever hold speech with him
In that past with its afterglow?
See his figure, though blurred and dim?
With the boy that used to be?
Do you ever go hand-in-hand,
Wander back till again you see
All the charm of the old boy-land,
With the smile that was glad and free,
Would you know him again today?
What a wonder if you could see
That boy? Isn't he living yet?
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SHERMAN ACCEPTS BLAME
Republican Vice Presidential Candidate Drawn Out by Congressman De Armond.

On the word of James Scholercraft Sherman, Republican vice presidential candidate, full responsibility for congress failure to enact many needed laws must be assumed by the Republican party.

April 8, 1903, in the house, as printed in the Congressional Record, Representative David A. De Armond, of Missouri, said:

"When the question is asked anywhere in the country—and it will be asked—why was not this measure considered, why was not that measure passed, why was not the other measure brought up? There is one answer, and only one: Because the Republican majority in this house wills that it should not be considered, should not be brought up, should not be passed. We can stand upon that record. It is well known that there is pressure in the country, and very great pressure, for the consideration and passage of a number of important measures. It is well known that a large majority of the voting strength of the country is insistent upon the consideration and the passage of important measures. Do not go to them again, as you have done so often, so successfully, and endeavor to decide them into the belief that somehow you could not get consideration for the measure and somehow you could not pass it. You can have consideration, you can have passage, you can enforce it, and so far as meritorious measures are concerned, as has been demonstrated here more than once and will be demonstrated again, and abundantly demonstrated, you have only to express the will, you have only to give the opportunity, and if you lack the votes upon that side, as you do here, there will be an abundant addition here."

Sherman Admits It.
The same day, replying, Mr. Sherman said:

"The gentleman from Missouri intimates that the Republican side of the house desires to do away with the roll calls because of some fear of making a record upon some question before the house. Mr. Speaker, the Republican party in the house, the Republican party in this nation, is prepared today to accept full responsibility, and for everything that is done, but for that which is not done in the way of legislation and administration. [Applause on the Republican side.] We recognize the fact, sir, that this government today is Republican in all its limbs. We recognize the fact that we have a Republican president, brave, wise, and courageous. We recognize that we have a Republican majority in the senate, that we have a Republican majority in this house that is ready to respond to every legal, every proper constitutional right to enact such legislation as it deems for the best interest for the greatest number of our people, and which is willing and ready to accept full responsibility for all those measures which are introduced here and which are enacted into law."

MR. SHAW ON SOUP HOUSES.
Points Out Workless Laborers and Engineless Cars—Former Secretary Talks.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in Michigan last spring, made interesting comment on panics as follows:

"Over 300,000 freight cars standing empty on the tracks; 8,000 locomotives out of commission; one-quarter of the population of several large cities idle, and, for the first time in a Republican administration, free soup houses."

Hide Must Go With the Hair.
In Secretary Shaw's case, the "hide" must go with the hair; that is, his comment on economic conditions must be taken "en sembla," as the theatrical critics say. His soundness on bank guarantee must accompany equally sound opinion on other mooted questions. Now that Mr. Taft, against whom Mr. Shaw labored, has been nominated, Mr. Shaw might obtain leave to "extend his remarks in the record," and embellish his terse statement relative to soup houses. He will easily overcome Democratic objection, and perhaps can get unanimous consent, under the rules.

SOME GOOD EVIDENCE
Former Secretary Gage and Congressman Fowler on the Deposit Guarantee.

THE WALSH FAILURE CITED
Clearing House Action Like Plan Proposed by Democrats.

Guards Against Home Bankers Suffering Rins—Modern System of Credits—Bank Book Should Be Worth Face Always

(By John E. Lattrop.)
Lynn J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, may be regarded as sufficiently "conservative" to obviate fears that he would be "unsafe" in his banking views. Before the house committee on banking and currency in Washington Mr. Gage discussed national finance, and particularly the national bank. He sought an illustration of the idea he was expressing, which in general was in support of the guarantee plan, and like many others found it in the Walsh failure in Chicago.

After explaining how the clearing house banks took over the assets of the failed institution, guaranteed all depositors, and prevented runs on other banks, Mr. Gage said:

Mr. Gage's Statement.
"Well, they learned another lesson and they adopted another principle, a principle provided for in this (the Fowler) bill. By the vote and voluntary compliance of all the members of the clearing house association, they authorized the clearing house at any time and at stated periods to act upon its own volition and on its own account, and for the information of the clearing house committee itself to have full, complete and comprehensive investigation of each member of the association, and not only of each member, but of every institution that carries the name of bank over it that is cleared or represented in the clearing house by its clearing house bank; and I can tell you as a safe prophecy that we are at the end of disastrous failure in the city of Chicago by clearing house banks, since this regime has come in. I am told that Kansas City has the same thing, and other cities will eventually adopt it."

Representative Fowler, Republican, of New Jersey, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, appears in the Congressional Record with a house speech in support of his bill which provided for guarantee of bank deposits. He specially answered the assertion that such a guarantee would induce reckless banking, saying:

"Mr. Chairman, we are occasionally met with the statement that guarantee deposits would lead to unsound banking. Can you think of a banker, because he had insured his deposits, going into the directors' room and saying: 'Gentlemen, we have insured our deposits today. Now let us proceed to make some rotten loans?' Deposits would lead to unsound banking? Can you think of a banker, because he had insured his deposits, going into the directors' room and saying: 'Gentlemen, we have insured our deposits today. Now let us proceed to make some rotten loans?' It is not possible that it will occur to those directors that their profits must come out of their profits, out of their reserves, out of their capital, and out of their reputations? Will they not realize that they can get nothing out of the guarantee until the last dollar of their capital, surplus, and profits has been wiped out, and stockholders have been assessed double the amount of their stock?"

The Bankers' Reputation.
"Until their reputations have been injured, if not ruined, and possibly some of them have started on the road to state prison? Can anybody think that any board of directors of any bank would be less solicitous, anxious and honest and wise after they had guaranteed deposits than they were before?"

"I assert again, after the most mature deliberation, that if there is one reason for insuring life and home, there are more than a thousand good reasons—more than ten thousand good reasons—why the depositors of the banking institutions of the United States should be insured."

Two Valuable Contributions.
These two men have offered valuable contributions to the discussion of the proposed guarantee of bank deposits. Mr. Gage has set forth, the present trend of bankers towards a closer watchfulness over all institutions which accept the people's money in trust, and has indicated the exact means whereby, under guarantee law, bankers would do as now they do—maintain an association empowered to look sharply into financial concerns which seem to be departing from sound methods.

His reference to the John R. Walsh failure in Chicago was doubtless because it was known to the country generally, having been given wide publicity and therefore most likely to attract attention as an illustration.

However, there is scarcely a locality where bankers in late years have not gone under toppling banks and upheld them by guaranteeing deposits wholly or in part, in order to help in the quelling of popular distrust and the undermining of confidence in all banking institutions.

No Delay for Depositors.
It is quite apparent that under guarantee of deposits there would be no alteration of conditions affecting banks now, so far as concerns espionage maintained by one over another. The important difference, however, would be that depositors would not be subject to the annoying, often disas-

teous, delays in getting their money which now they experience when banks fail.

But, that fewer failures would occur surely would be one of the results of such a law. Everyone knows that many runs are precipitated on banks which are absolutely sound. Many a man, faithful, safe, conservative, conscientious in caring for the money of his depositors, has suffered runs caused by some rumor started through malice. Many an honest banker has had his heart broken by senseless runs, and has groined in spirit as he realized that gross injustice had been done as reward for earnest and able keeping of the trust reposed in him by his depositors.

The Baring Failure.
When a dozen years ago, Baring Brothers, of London, suspended, it was due to that very cause, says another banker, which Mr. Gage refers. The Barings had embarked in many South American enterprises, some of which were manifestly unsafe.

The governors of the Bank of England, sensing the danger, refused to issue bank notes under the custom of that country; that action never has been adversely criticized in any country, although it has been discussed ever since the world over.

Modern Business of Credits.
You go to your bank with a bundle of checks and drafts and deposit them to your credit. Against that account this day you draw checks, they pass into the world of business, are accepted at face value, and circulate virtually as does gold, silver and currency. If you pay your bills in checks, often you pass through weeks at a time when you have only a trifle of loose cash on hand. The same is true of the railroad. The number of days the mails are weighed shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day.

"This required in effect, that, instead of dividing the number of working or week days in the weighing period, the divisor should be the number of days on which mail was actually carried during the period. If it was weighed one hundred and five days, the divisor to obtain the daily weight was one hundred and five. If the mail was not carried on Sunday, the divisor would be ninety. This, as you can readily see, would give less compensation for carrying the full week than for six days, for the accumulated mail would be practically the same weight carried in six days or in seven."

The present postmaster general, seeing this predicament, issued another order of construction, known as order 412, which is as follows:

"That when the weight of mail is taken on railroad routes, the whole number of days included in the weighing period shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day."

"If the construction up to last year were not changed, the money held on the railroads this year over \$1,000,000 that is theirs under the law. If the present construction is the proper one, the railroads have received over \$700,000,000 since 1880 that belongs to the people; so that whichever view is sustained, money has been wrongfully withheld through the post-office department."

"WHERE DID YOU GET IT?"
"Uncle Joe" Invites Demand That He Show Where He Got His Wealth.

Speaker Cannon intimated that Mr. Bryan had become a millionaire. The speaker was speaking in his home town, Danville, Ill.

The following day Mr. Bryan, speaking also in Mr. Cannon's home district, opened his ledger to the gaze of the American people and showed that he is worth approximately \$100,000.

Having thus accepted Speaker Cannon's challenge to "fess up," Mr. Bryan demanded in return that Speaker Cannon "switch on himself," that is, that Mr. Cannon also "fess up," and relate just how he got his wealth.

It is a perfectly proper thing, too, for some people have been worried by Mr. Bryan's success by his great industry in upbuilding a competency for his old age.

Salary, Lectures and Books.
"It was from what I saved from my congressional salary, and gained from lectures and books and the profits of 'The Commoner' that I got what money and property I have," Mr. Bryan answered, in substance, "Will Mr. Cannon now tell the people how he amassed his wealth? He has been hampered more or less by official duties during his term of service in the congress, yet in spite of that obstacle, he is commonly presumed to possess considerable wealth of this world's goods."

Now "Uncle Joe's" Turn.
None will deny that it is now Uncle Joe's turn to take the people into his confidence. Down in Danville, it is true that Mr. Cannon and his brother as bankers are thought each to have amassed much more than \$1,000,000. Certainly, his credit in the financial world rests on the general belief that approximately that sum represents his earthly possessions.

If that be true, it is to be hoped that the speaker will give details as to how he got it. If it be untrue, then let him tell exactly how much he is worth, and of what his wealth consists, and follow Mr. Bryan's example in taking the people into his confidence.

Mr. Cannon cannot gracefully refuse to do this. For he himself invited the demand now made on him.

RAINBOW gold is currency in the land of dreams.

\$70,000,000 WAS CRAFTED
Representative Lloyd Shows How the Congress Gave Railroad That Sum Improperly.

Representative James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee, on March 10, 1903, exposed the fraudulent theft of the people's money through the unfair weighting of mails when official tests were made to determine what compensation the railroad should receive. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, in delivering my address a few days since on postal conditions, in discussing the interpretation of the law as to the weighing of the mail, I failed to state the law on the subject, and I wish to do so now:

"The average weight to be ascertained, in every case, by the actual weighing of the mails for such a number of successive working days, not less than thirty, at such times after June 30, 1874, and not less frequently than once in every four years."

"Later the time was changed to ninety days. Otherwise the law has not been changed to this date.

"The same law was in effect when the general Cartwright changed his interpretation which had been accepted as correct for over thirty years and issued the following order as his construction of the law:

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NO SCARES THIS YEAR.
"No one fears that Mr. Bryan's election would provoke an industrial, commercial and financial cataclysm."—New York Evening Post, Aug. 1903.

Just That Long.
The New York Evening Post, (Republican), asks: "How long are the trusts to enjoy their present license to pick our pockets?"

Just so long as the people keep in mind a party which derives its campaign funds from the trusts.

Always listen attentively to others, to the entire exclusion of yourself, your aims and ambitions, your likes and dislikes, and you will be considered a charming companion, if not a brilliant conversationalist.

Too often the early bird gets holed for breakfast.

PEOPLE GIVE MONEY
New Orleans Editor Receives \$7,000 for the Democratic Fund.

ROBERT EWING TELLS ABOUT IT
Encouraging Reports Come from Many States.

Oregon for Bryan—Wisconsin in Line—Minnesota, Either—Even Ohio Will Defeat Taft, Says Ed. Mahon.

Chicago, Ill., Sept.—Special—If publishers of Democratic papers throughout the country are as successful as Mr. Robert Ewing of the New Orleans States in raising funds for the Democratic national campaign, Chairman Moses C. Wetmore of the finance committee will not want for money to meet legitimate campaign expenses. Mr. Ewing, who has been here attending the meeting of the Democratic national committee, has collected a popular subscription fund of approximately \$7,000. This has been accomplished within the past three or four weeks. Mr. Ewing predicts that the States' fund will grow and that it will finally be as much as \$200,000.

"Our people are taking a lively interest in this work of raising a popular fund for the election of Bryan and Kern," said Mr. Ewing today. "They realize fully the importance of getting a sufficiently large fund to run the campaign, and they know that this money must come from the people. The trusts and the special interests will save the Republican party the necessity of going out and raising money by small subscriptions. That is the reason this unprecedented collection of a campaign fund for the election of presidential candidates has been comparatively easy. Every parish in the state is swelling the fund. Already Democrats are regarding the contribution of funds for the election of Bryan and Kern as a patriotic duty. Fully five hundred registrars and judges of election in Louisiana, who earn \$300 a day for their services one day in each campaign year, have contributed their earnings to the Democratic national campaign fund. That shows the extent of the personal sacrifices being made by Democrats in this presidential contest."

The Democratic national committee is not overlooking opportunities in Pacific coast states and a very vigorous campaign is to be conducted in those western states. The reports Chairman Mack has received from California, Oregon and Washington are convincing that Democrats have a fine chance to carry all those states. The national committee will work in harmony with the state committees.

Speaking of political conditions in the west, National Committeeman Miller, of Oregon, said today: "Bryan and Kern will carry Oregon this year, though I notice in the morning papers that United States Senator Jonathan Bourne says that Democrats haven't a chance in the west. The best answer I can make to this statement is to cite Senator Bourne as an authority against himself. Prior to the Republican nomination in Mr. Taft's case, he was pre-eminently from one end of the country to the other that the nomination of Judge Taft would result in his defeat in the nation and a loss of Oregon to the Republican party. Mr. Bourne says for the renomination of President Roosevelt, but I think at the time he correctly diagnosed the situation in Oregon, when he declared that Taft could not carry the state against Bryan."

Conditions are highly favorable to the Democracy in Pacific coast states," continued Mr. Miller, "and I believe Mr. Bryan will get relatively a larger per cent of the Republican vote in those states than in any others of like population in the country. The better platform is the best ever put forward by a party, and it appeals with particular force to Pacific coast people."

Representative James W. Murphy, of the Third Wisconsin Congressional district, was a caller at Democratic headquarters today. He thinks Democrats have a fine chance to carry Wisconsin this year. He told Chairman Mack as much and went over with him, the political situation in the state. "There is a wonderful change in public opinion towards Mr. Bryan this year," said Congressman Murphy. "This is particularly noticeable in cities where Bryan and Kern clubs are being organized. In Milwaukee one night last week, a Democratic club was started with an enrollment of 250 members. This was in a precinct where the total Democratic vote four years ago was only 30. This shows the drift towards Democracy in Wisconsin, and I hope like reports from all the states of the west."

Chairman Moses C. Wetmore of the finance committee stated today that 1,500 papers had joined in the movement to raise a popular subscription fund with which to run the Democratic campaign. He says, in his opinion, every Democratic paper in the United States will join in this movement.

Senator Thos. F. Brady, of New York, famous as an orator in the Tammany organization, was another caller at Democratic headquarters, where he spent some time with Chairman Mack. Senator Brady has been on a two months' trip through the

west. He thinks Mr. Bryan will be elected president. He says Mr. Bryan has great strength among the western people who admire and love him. In every place that I have visited, said Senator Brady, I heard Republicans say they would vote for Bryan in preference to Taft. Of course, New York is going Democratic this year, and conditions favor a Democratic victory."

John A. Hartigan, Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, who called at Democratic headquarters, is very enthusiastic over Democratic prospects in that state. "Johnson will be elected governor," he said, "and we will make a great fight all along the line for the Democratic ticket. There is no factionalism in our party. There are no Johnson men and there are no Bryan men. All Democrats are Bryan and Johnson Democrats and are working with enthusiasm and vigor for the state and national tickets. We are going to win this year."

"Many people express surprise when the statement is made that Taft will only give his own state this year, but it is my confident opinion that Ohio will give its electoral vote to Bryan and Kern." This statement came from Ed. Mahon, a prominent business man in Columbus, Ohio, who called at Democratic headquarters to arrange for the distribution of literature in the Ohio contest. "We want all the literature we can get," said Mr. Mahon, "for the people are in a very receptive mood this year. It is surprising to Democrats to find so many Republicans in Mr. Taft's own state who are for Bryan and Kern. I never knew the Democratic party to be in as good shape as it is in Ohio today. We are not only going to elect a Democratic governor, but we are going to beat Mr. Taft right in his own back yard."

Bad Symptoms.
The woman who has perished head-aches, backache, was imaginary dark spots or warts, itching or burning face, red eyes, has remaining distress or heavy full feeling of stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily started or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without the menarche, is suffering from weak female arrangements that should have been treated. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Not only of badly treated and such cases, but run into malady which demands the surgeon's knife if they do not respond naturally.

No medicine except has such a long record of success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. No medicine has such a long record of success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. No medicine has such a long record of success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. No medicine has such a long record of success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

CONCERNING "UNCLE JOE."
Last week one of the ablest and best liked Republican members of congress, J. Adam Bede, of the Eighth Minnesota district, was defeated for renomination by members of his own party because he declared himself unflinchingly in favor of the re-election as speaker of Joe Cannon. This seems to be a fair indication of Republican sentiment concerning the war of the lower house of congress. Collier's Weekly, which so far as it has any policy, is certainly friendly to the Republican party, denounces Cannon unreservedly, and last week printed a communication in which it was said that if Taft and Sherman were elected the long arm of the speaker would reach from the house end of the capitol to the senate and make the puppet Sherman do the bidding of the autocrat in the speaker's chair.

President Roosevelt, in 1891, said of Cannon: "We cannot escape from the fact that it was no credit to the Republican party of the house that Mr. Cannon of Illinois should be one of its leaders." Cannon then was temporarily out of office, the only time he has been out of office in thirty-five years. Among all the prominent Republicans there is none upon whom the country looks with so much hesitancy and doubt. His face is always set against any measure for the good of the people, his power is invariably exerted for those measures that are demanded by the great interests, whether a sacrifice of his attitude or not, the fact remains that after thirty-five years of office-holding, with only a moderate salary most of the time, "Uncle Joe" has grown rich, his wealth increasing as his power increased. He is emphatically an issue in this campaign, not merely an issue between the Democratic and Republican parties, but between the decent and patriotic element and the corrupt element which he has so long dominated.

A large majority of alumni admitted to the port of New York are under 14 years of age.

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For Good Workmanship, Cleanliness and Fair Treatment give us a trial.
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AND—
General Blacksmithing,
GIVE US A TRIAL.
Sole agents for Olympia and Thurston county for the celebrated
STUDEBAKER
Wagons and Carriages
Corner Third and Columbia Streets,
Olympia, Wash.

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Is showing a
BEAUTIFUL LINE OF GOODS
Both standard and novel.
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These two men have offered valuable contributions to the discussion of the proposed guarantee of bank deposits. Mr. Gage has set forth, the present trend of bankers towards a closer watchfulness over all institutions which accept the people's money in trust, and has indicated the exact means whereby, under guarantee law, bankers would do as now they do—maintain an association empowered to look sharply into financial concerns which seem to be departing from sound methods.

His reference to the John R. Walsh failure in Chicago was doubtless because it was known to the country generally, having been given wide publicity and therefore most likely to attract attention as an illustration.

However, there is scarcely a locality where bankers in late years have not gone under toppling banks and upheld them by guaranteeing deposits wholly or in part, in order to help in the quelling of popular distrust and the undermining of confidence in all banking institutions.

No Delay for Depositors.
It is quite apparent that under guarantee of deposits there would be no alteration of conditions affecting banks now, so far as concerns espionage maintained by one over another. The important difference, however, would be that depositors would not be subject to the annoying, often disas-

teous, delays in getting their money which now they experience when banks fail.

But, that fewer failures would occur surely would be one of the results of such a law. Everyone knows that many runs are precipitated on banks which are absolutely sound. Many a man, faithful, safe, conservative, conscientious in caring for the money of his depositors, has suffered runs caused by some rumor started through malice. Many an honest banker has had his heart broken by senseless runs, and has groined in spirit as he realized that gross injustice had been done as reward for earnest and able keeping of the trust reposed in him by his depositors.

The Baring Failure.
When a dozen years ago, Baring Brothers, of London, suspended, it was due to that very cause, says another banker, which Mr. Gage refers. The Barings had embarked in many South American enterprises, some of which were manifestly unsafe.

The governors of the Bank of England, sensing the danger, refused to issue bank notes under the custom of that country; that action never has been adversely criticized in any country, although it has been discussed ever since the world over.

Modern Business of Credits.
You go to your bank with a bundle of checks and drafts and deposit them to your credit. Against that account this day you draw checks, they pass into the world of business, are accepted at face value, and circulate virtually as does gold, silver and currency. If you pay your bills in checks, often you pass through weeks at a time when you have only a trifle of loose cash on hand. The same is true of the railroad. The number of days the mails are weighed shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day.

"This required in effect, that, instead of dividing the number of working or week days in the weighing period, the divisor should be the number of days on which mail was actually carried during the period. If it was weighed one hundred and five days, the divisor to obtain the daily weight was one hundred and five. If the mail was not carried on Sunday, the divisor would be ninety. This, as you can readily see, would give less compensation for carrying the full week than for six days, for the accumulated mail would be practically the same weight carried in six days or in seven."

The present postmaster general, seeing this predicament, issued another order of construction, known as order 412, which is as follows:

"That when the weight of mail is taken on railroad routes, the whole number of days included in the weighing period shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day."

"If the construction up to last year were not changed, the money held on the railroads this year over \$1,000,000 that is theirs under the law. If the present construction is the proper one, the railroads have received over \$700,000,000 since 1880 that belongs to the people; so that whichever view is sustained, money has been wrongfully withheld through the post-office department."

"WHERE DID YOU GET IT?"
"Uncle Joe" Invites Demand That He Show Where He Got His Wealth.

Speaker Cannon intimated that Mr. Bryan had become a millionaire. The speaker was speaking in his home town, Danville, Ill.

The following day Mr. Bryan, speaking also in Mr. Cannon's home district, opened his ledger to the gaze of the American people and showed that he is worth approximately \$100,000.

Having thus accepted Speaker Cannon's challenge to "fess up," Mr. Bryan demanded in return that Speaker Cannon "switch on himself," that is, that Mr. Cannon also "fess up," and relate just how he got his wealth.

It is a perfectly proper thing, too, for some people have been worried by Mr. Bryan's success by his great industry in upbuilding a competency for his old age.

Salary, Lectures and Books.
"It was from what I saved from my congressional salary, and gained from lectures and books and the profits of 'The Commoner' that I got what money and property I have," Mr. Bryan answered, in substance, "Will Mr. Cannon now tell the people how he amassed his wealth? He has been hampered more or less by official duties during his term of service in the congress, yet in spite of that obstacle, he is commonly presumed to possess considerable wealth of this world's goods."

Now "Uncle Joe's" Turn.
None will deny that it is now Uncle Joe's turn to take the people into his confidence. Down in Danville, it is true that Mr. Cannon and his brother as bankers are thought each to have amassed much more than \$1,000,000. Certainly, his credit in the financial world rests on the general belief that approximately that sum represents his earthly possessions.

If that be true, it is to be hoped that the speaker will give details as to how he got it. If it be untrue, then let him tell exactly how much he is worth, and of what his wealth consists, and follow Mr. Bryan's example in taking the people into his confidence.

Mr. Cannon cannot gracefully refuse to do this. For he himself invited the demand now made on him.

RAINBOW gold is currency in the land of dreams.

NO SCARES THIS YEAR.
"No one fears that Mr. Bryan's election would provoke an industrial, commercial and financial cataclysm."—New York Evening Post, Aug. 1903.

Just That Long.
The New York Evening Post, (Republican), asks: "How long are the trusts to enjoy their present license to pick our pockets?"

Just so long as the people keep in mind a party which derives its campaign funds from the trusts.

Always listen attentively to others, to the entire exclusion of yourself, your aims and ambitions, your likes and dislikes, and you will be considered a charming companion, if not a brilliant conversationalist.

Too often the early bird gets holed for breakfast.

PEOPLE GIVE MONEY
New Orleans Editor Receives \$7,000 for the Democratic Fund.

ROBERT EWING TELLS ABOUT IT
Encouraging Reports Come from Many States.

Oregon for Bryan—Wisconsin in Line—Minnesota, Either—Even Ohio Will Defeat Taft, Says Ed. Mahon.

Chicago, Ill., Sept.—Special—If publishers of Democratic papers throughout the country are as successful as Mr. Robert Ewing of the New Orleans States in raising funds for the Democratic national campaign, Chairman Moses C. Wetmore of the finance committee will not want for money to meet legitimate campaign expenses. Mr. Ewing, who has been here attending the meeting of the Democratic national committee, has collected a popular subscription fund of approximately \$7,000. This has been accomplished within the past three or four weeks. Mr. Ewing predicts that the States' fund will grow and that it will finally be as much as \$200,000.

"Our people are taking a lively interest in this work of raising a popular fund for the election of Bryan and Kern," said Mr. Ewing today. "They realize fully the importance of getting a sufficiently large fund to run the campaign, and they know that this money must come from the people. The trusts and the special interests will save the Republican party the necessity of going out and raising money by small subscriptions. That is the reason this unprecedented collection of a campaign fund for the election of presidential candidates has been comparatively easy. Every parish in the state is swelling the fund. Already Democrats are regarding the contribution of funds for the election of Bryan and Kern as a patriotic duty. Fully five hundred registrars and judges of election in Louisiana, who earn \$300 a day for their services one day in each campaign year, have contributed their earnings to the Democratic national campaign fund. That shows the extent of the personal sacrifices being made by Democrats in this presidential contest."

The Democratic national committee is not overlooking opportunities in Pacific coast states and a very vigorous campaign is to be conducted in those western states. The reports Chairman Mack has received from California, Oregon and Washington are convincing that Democrats have a fine chance to carry all those states. The national committee will work in harmony with the state committees.

Speaking of political conditions in the west, National Committeeman Miller, of Oregon, said today: "Bryan and Kern will carry Oregon this year, though I notice in the morning papers that United States Senator Jonathan Bourne says that Democrats haven't a chance in the west. The best answer I can make to this statement is to cite Senator Bourne as an authority against himself. Prior to the Republican nomination in Mr. Taft's case, he was pre-eminently from one end of the country to the other that the nomination of Judge Taft would result in his defeat in the nation and a loss of Oregon to the Republican party. Mr. Bourne says for the renomination of President Roosevelt, but I think at the time he correctly diagnosed the situation in Oregon, when he declared that Taft could not carry the state against Bryan."

Conditions are highly favorable to the Democracy in Pacific coast states," continued Mr. Miller, "and I believe Mr. Bryan will get relatively a larger per cent of the Republican vote in those states than in any others of like population in the country. The better platform is the best ever put forward by a party, and it appeals with particular force to Pacific coast people."

Representative James W. Murphy, of the Third Wisconsin Congressional district, was a caller at Democratic headquarters today. He thinks Democrats have a fine chance to carry Wisconsin this year. He told Chairman Mack as much and went over with him, the political situation in the state. "There is a wonderful change in public opinion towards Mr. Bryan this year," said Congressman Murphy. "This is particularly noticeable in cities where Bryan and Kern clubs are being organized. In Milwaukee one night last week, a Democratic club was started with an enrollment of 250 members. This was in a precinct where the total Democratic vote four years ago was only 30. This shows the drift towards Democracy in Wisconsin, and I hope like reports from all the states of the west."

Chairman Moses C. Wetmore of the finance committee stated today that 1,500 papers had joined in the movement to raise a popular subscription fund with which to run the Democratic campaign. He says, in his opinion, every Democratic paper in the United States will join in this movement.

Senator Thos. F. Brady, of New York, famous as an orator in the Tammany organization, was another caller at Democratic headquarters, where he spent some time with Chairman Mack. Senator Brady has been on a two months' trip through the

west. He thinks Mr. Bryan will be elected president. He says Mr. Bryan has great strength among the western people who admire and love him. In every place that I have visited, said Senator Brady, I heard Republicans say they would vote for Bryan in preference to Taft. Of course, New York is going Democratic this year, and conditions favor a Democratic victory."

John A. Hartigan, Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, who called at Democratic headquarters, is very enthusiastic over Democratic prospects in that state. "Johnson will be elected governor," he said, "and we will make a great fight all along the line for the Democratic ticket. There is no factionalism in our party. There are no Johnson men and there are no Bryan men. All Democrats are Bryan and Johnson Democrats and are working with enthusiasm and vigor for the state and national tickets. We are going to win this year."

"Many people express surprise when the statement is made that Taft will only give his own state this year, but it is my confident opinion that Ohio will give its electoral vote to Bryan and Kern." This statement came from Ed. Mahon, a prominent business man in Columbus, Ohio, who called at Democratic headquarters to arrange for the distribution of literature in the Ohio contest. "We want all the literature we can get," said Mr. Mahon, "for the people are in a very receptive mood this year. It is surprising to Democrats to find so many Republicans in Mr. Taft's own state who are for