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When a girl who is wearing a tight skirt has a big hole in the corn-fed section of her stocking she would rather walk home in the rain than board a street car.

If the man next door goes to church with his wife every Sunday, all the married heathens in the neighborhood learn from their wives what a fine man the man next door is.

THOUSANDS HEAR BRYAN IN TACOMA AND SEATTLE

FORMER CABINET OFFICIAL SPENDS TWO BUSY DAYS IN DOWN-SOUND CITIES, ADVOCATING HIS PEACE THEORIES, DECRYING MILITARISM AND ENDORSING DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Greeted enthusiastically on all sides by hundreds of friends, political and personal, honor guest at receptions and luncheons, speaker on six occasions to thousands of people, William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, spent Sunday and Monday in Seattle and Tacoma and then went on to Eastern Washington Monday evening. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bryan.

Several auto loads of local and statehouse Democrats journeyed to Tacoma Sunday evening to hear the "peerless leader's" address in the stadium that evening, and to join in the reception to him at a Tacoma hotel Monday morning. Democrats from all parts of Western Washington gathered in one city or the other to meet the Commoner, some for the first time, many to renew past friendships, and he greeted them all in his usual cordial manner.

Almost no reference at all was made by the former cabinet official in his various addresses, to his resignation from the president's cabinet. Practically all he said was that they differed in methods, not in spirit, that they had "talked the situation over like friends" and that there was absolutely no misunderstanding, no ill feeling between them.

Healthy and vigorous, with increased girth and diminished hair, Mr. Bryan looks as hearty as ever he was during the days of his active political and oratorical career. He says he's feeling fine, and he certainly looks it. He put in two busy days in Seattle and Tacoma Sunday and Monday and was kept moving so fast by his friends that he had little time to discuss even the things he was willing to talk about.

The Commoner was readily recognized by the crowds who greeted him. The cartoonists and newspaper photographers have done their work well, and there wasn't one who didn't recognize the Democratic leader before getting more than half a look at him. Clad in the customary suit of solemn black, and with the black string necktie of the statesman, he looked as Bryanque as ever. With his hat on he is the same as of old; otherwise—the serried ranks of his once famous locks have retreated from the crest of his head and now cling bravely in a ring from a point just above his ears to the nape of his neck.

Mr. Bryan was smiling and cheerful, and appeared to be enjoying his trip immensely. Lines of care are absent from his face.

Auditorium Is Packed.

Three thousand men heard Mr. Bryan's lecture at the First Presbyterian church, Seattle, Sunday afternoon, the first of several addresses which the Commoner delivered on his two days' visit to the Sound. The auditorium was packed long before Mr. Bryan arrived, and many stood. The address was purely a religious lecture, the subject being "False Gods," and was given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. In his lecture Mr. Bryan enumerated as false gods an inordinate love of wealth, fashion, fame, life of ease, idle travel, intellectual pursuits for personal pleasure only, strong drink, chance and passion.

Hustling over to Tacoma by automobile Sunday evening, Mr. Bryan addressed a crowd of about 12,000 persons in Stadium, when he discussed "The Causeless War" and promulgated his ideas on international peace, decried the bloodshed of war, denied that to avoid war a nation must prepare for it and pleaded for a world-wide spirit of brotherhood and co-operation.

The man who only recently resigned from the Wilson cabinet was given a resounding reception as he arrived at 7:30, an hour late from Seattle. The audience cheered and clapped and there was a deafening din of automobile horns. A similar demonstration had been given earlier when Mrs. Bryan and the Tacoma reception committee arrived, the crowd thinking the former secretary was also in the machine. Immediately on the Nebraskan's arrival, Rev. Murdoch McLeod of the First Presbyterian church of Tacoma offered a brief prayer, asking that this nation be protected against all causes and occasions of war. Governor Ernest Lister then introduced the distinguished visitor as "the nation's greatest private citizen" and in five minutes Mr. Bryan was in the midst of his speech.

Relations With President.

After analyzing some results of the war to date in lives lost and money expended, and the disastrous effects of the strife upon neutral nations, Mr. Bryan expounded his peace theories, during which he took what the crowd construed as an allusion to former President Roosevelt and made one brief reference to the severance of his connections with the present administration. This reference came when he spoke of the new peace and arbitration treaties, signed by the United States with 30 nations, and was:

"If any of you think that the president and I are unfriendly, let me tell you that we worked together getting these treaties signed, and a thousand years from now our names will stand together in the capitols of the world as co-workers toward peace. And these 30 nations represent three-

fourths of all the people of the world."

First showing that, in his opinion, there had been no real cause for the present world-wide war, and that no one in America wants war here, Bryan attacked those advocating greater military preparedness by saying:

"And now we come to the doctrine being preached in the United States, and the most important one we have to consider. It is preparedness for war. There are some who say that to have peace we must get ready for war. That theory was exploded when, after generations of preparation, the nations most prepared rushed into war, and we, too, would be in the war if we were as prepared as they. First, we can't have preparedness for war unless we have a man in office who believes in it, and the men who believe in that theory believe in the duelist code of honor, that we must avenge in blood any insult."

If any nation wants the United States to enter into a war, Mr. Bryan said the reply should be: "No, we have 100 millions of people to take care of and priceless ideals to preserve for the world."

Refers to Lusitania.

Referring, a few minutes later, to the Lusitania affair, the former secretary of state said:

"Shall we send 100,000 of our young manhood to death because 100 of our people went into a danger zone that they should have stayed out of? Did they have a right to go there? Yes, but there are times when rights must be subordinated to duties, and it was their duty to stay at home rather than risk involving their country in war. Remember, if we enter this war we can't be stingy with blood, because we will be in a crowd that is prodigal in blood."

Other features of his Tacoma address were:

"Today we are carrying on diplomatic controversy with two of the leading nations at war and we don't agree with either as to the law to be applied. One is the use of submarines by Germany and the other the interruption of commerce by Great Britain. Both nations and acts interfere with our rights, but neither nation is doing as it is doing because of unfriendliness to us or because of a wish to hurt us. Both are doing it for the same reason as two men fighting on the streets—they are too busy trying to kill each other to pay any attention to the bystander who gets the stray bullets they shoot.

"God forbid that we make anybody fight us who don't want war with the United States."

This will be known as a causeless war, said Bryan. He declared it had had no cause in race hatred, was not a religious war, not a family war and not a war of greed. In cablegrams passed between this country and the warring nations at the start of the war each foreign ruler had replied in substance, he said: "You can search me. It's not my fault. I didn't want war. The other fellow started it."

No Ruler Dares Shoulder Blame.

"Progress has been made even in this," said Mr. Bryan. "Not one ruler dares admit he did cause the war. All say that peace is desirable, but they differ as to the methods of obtaining it."

The real cause, the Nebraskan said, was the outgrowth of the false philosophy that "might makes right." "This is no longer preached as it used to be," he said. "It is just practiced when something desired is to be secured." The code of the individual, he asserted, should be that of the nations, "and when we repudiate the codes of morals of the individuals, as with the nations, there is no other code to substitute for it."

In stating his objections to preparedness for war, Bryan said:

"We can't make the people bear the burdens of preparing for war without convincing them there is going to be war and stirring belligerent feelings. The five billion dollars that would be spent in 10 years to get ready for war

under the National Defense league program, would build macadam roads every 12 miles apart, north, south, east and west, throughout the United States," he said.

Of the war's outcome, Mr. Bryan said annihilation of any one nation was not possible—the fighters would tire of bloodshed long before that stage. The continued physical domination of any one nation is also impossible, and history, he said, is full of accounts of the fall of nations that aspired to dominancy.

"The world needs no despot on land or sea," Bryan thundered. "The world is not waiting for a tyrant, but the world is longing for a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation to make the nations stand together and work out their destinies."

Importance as Leading Neutral.

As greatest of all objections to war, the speaker said: "We cannot enter the war without surrendering our position as the leading neutral nation of the world. We're the diplomatic clearing house of the world and the closest akin to all the belligerent nations. The opportunity that is coming to us is such as has never come to any other nation, and what a tragedy it would be if, when the call comes, our nation has forfeited its right to act because it had entered into a war with a nation that does not desire war with us."

Monday a Busy Day.

Monday was a very busy day for the former secretary of state. In the morning, in Tacoma, the Democrats of that city and Pierce county gave an informal reception in honor of himself and Mrs. Bryan; at noon he returned to Seattle where about 200 King county Democrats gave a luncheon in his honor. Then he addressed a meeting in the Hippodrome at 3 o'clock under the auspices of the King county Democratic committee, spoke at the Commercial club at 7 o'clock, and Monday night gave his scheduled lecture, "Fundamentals," before a big audience in the First Presbyterian church.

That the president could obtain a volunteer army of 1,000,000 in a single day if trouble came, was his only significant statement on war during the evening address, while his speech at the Hippodrome in the afternoon was much similar to his Tacoma address the night before. In it, however, he reviewed what he considered the important accomplishments of the national administration. He expressed contempt for jingoism in any form, outlined the causes and results of the war, and reiterated his peace program.

At the outset of his address Mr. Bryan said: "I am calculating on about 20 years more of political activity."

Mr. Bryan congratulated the state of Washington for enacting laws permitting woman's suffrage and providing for prohibition. He forecast an early acceptance of the doctrine of woman's rights in every state in the Union.

"If the women of Europe had been consulted," he explained, "Europe would not now be a slaughter house, where men are killing one another."

Among the legislative results of the present Democratic administration Mr. Bryan considered triumphs, the tariff, income tax and trust laws.

Wall Streets' Power Broken.

"No longer is the senate the bulwark of predatory wealth," he asserted, with reference to the currency reform. "I have lived to see the power of Wall street broken. When Secretary McAdoo heard that Wall street was fighting the currency bill, he did not go to see Wall street—as other secretaries have done—he went straight to see the president, he went to the White House, which is nearer. If the Republicans had all the intelligence they claimed, why didn't they write such a currency law?"

The only reference he made to the next campaign was that this "simply is a question of whether we should stand by progress already made, or put our affairs in the hands of those who have spread a Belsazzar feast for special interests." He congratulated the president for "having the courage to tear down that Republican plank in the Democratic platform rejecting the Panama canal tolls." As for the new ship registry bill, he said the objections raised to it now were the same as those raised when imprisonment for debt was abolished in this country.

The Nebraskan paid his respects to Col. Roosevelt in refutation of the claims of those advocating a large army and navy. "It is lucky for this country it hasn't for president one of these men. There are some persons who still believe a man should drink raw blood before breakfast and threaten to kill somebody before dinner—just to keep from being a mollycoddle. There are a few such persons—no many."

No Difference in Spirit.

"It is fortunate for this country it has a president who stands for peace. My own difference with him was not in spirit, but only in method. We

talked frankly, as friends should, and there was no misunderstanding between us."

In addressing the Commercial club banquet Mr. Bryan hit again at the militarists:

"The advocates of preparedness have likened our own country to the position of Belgium—have said, in substance, that this country lay in the direct path of danger because it is unprepared. There are 7,500,000 people in Belgium. In the United States there are 90,000,000 and more. Watch out. You'll suffer like her, it has been told us. With the Atlantic on one side and the Pacific on the other, and not a solitary nation hating us, the comparison is ridiculous."

Then, referring to Mexico, he said: "When our administration went into office, it was confronted by the situation in Mexico. In two years and more there was not a single day that this country could not have gone to war with this southern neighbor. There was not one day that some person or other, with property interests and financial investments to protect, did not urge us to enter into conflict—demand and declare that such was the only course we should pursue. I had my chance then to see American character perverted when it ceases to put its love of country first and above all things. But, thank heaven, we had a president who did not think morals as immaterial."

"I believe the American people are with the president in the policy he has pursued."

"We had our chance to go to war with Japan as well," he added. "I have no sympathy with the idea that Japan wants war or expects war with the United States. This country can do more for the development of peace with Japan as a friend than Japan as an enemy."

Mr. Bryan went to Spokane Monday night.

Bryan Likes Loganberry Juice.

SALEM, Ore.—For five minutes here last Friday William J. Bryan, ex-secretary of state, addressed a crowd of 800 persons from the rear platform of an observation car. In this time he lauded the present administration, deplored war, predicted universal suffrage throughout the United States and complimented Salem on turning its brewery into a loganberry juice factory.

"You people of Oregon have done two good things," said Mr. Bryan. "You have invited women to share the responsibility of government and abolished drink."

The brewery referred to is owned and managed by the Schmidts of this city, proprietors of the Olympia Brewing company, by whom it has been converted during the last year to the production of fruit juices and the handling of cold storage products.

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

We all know that when the other fellow is talking he makes a lot of noise without saying anything.

Once in a while, when you get a whiff of a man's breath you wonder why it doesn't catch on fire when he lights a cigar.

No man who ever tried to hook his wife's dress up the back can go around bragging that he never made a mistake.

If every man could be his own judge we would all be wearing hero medals.

You can always bet that a 20-year-old corn-fed who has to wear an "out" size in stockings isn't going to be any thinner when she is 40.

We are a contrary bunch. There is more joy over one righteous man who goes astray than there is over 500 horse thieves and porch climbers who reform.

After a princess has waited around for the handsome prince to fly away with her, she usually marries an ordinary two-legged mutt who chews tobacco and eats onions.

When mother is angry with the children she tells them that they will go to the "bad" place, but she isn't so careful of her language when she gets mad at father.

When a man gets his first full dress suit he has an awful battle with himself to keep from wearing it down town in the daytime so people can see it.

When the old-fashioned boy lost an article he used to spit in the palm of his hand and take his forefinger and hit it, and the way the spit would fly would indicate the direction in which the lost article could be found, but the modern boy who loses an article goes to a newspaper office and puts in a lost ad.