DESERET EVENING NEWS FRIDAY AUGUST 28 1908



(Continued from page seven.)

tems until a national system can be excured. Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte's rul. tens until a national system can be excured. Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte's rul, has whether it correctly interprets the law or not, would not bring such con-sternation as it does if the Republican candidate favored a law allowing na-tional banks to take advantage of state systems for the protection of depositors but Mr. Taft's hostility to all guaranty systems is shown in the objection which

systems is shown in the objection which he offers: "The proposition is to tax the honest and prudent banker to make up for the dishonesty and imprudence of others. No one can foresee the burden which under this system would be imposed upon the sound and conservative bank-ers of the country by this obligation to make good the losses caused by the reckless, speculative and dishonest men who would be enabled to secure depos-its under such a system on the faith of the proposed insurance; as in its pres-ent shape the proposal would remove all safeguards against recklessness in hanking, and the chief, and in the end, probably the only, bensfit would accrue to the speculator, who would be de-lighted to enter the banking business when it was certain that he could en-joy the profit that would accrue, while the risk would have to be assumed by his honest and hard-working fellow." joy the profit that would acted, and by the risk would have to be assumed by his honest and hard-working fellow." He even pletures dire disaster and dechres that "if the proposal were adopted exactly as the Democratic plat-form suggests, it would bring the whole working system of the country down banking system of the country down in ruin.

As an afterthought he suggests that As an afterthought he suggests that a foluntary system might be tolerated, but as his objections to a compulsory system apply just as well to a volun-tary system we may fairly count him easinst all legislation which has for its object the guaranty of depositors. - As Mr. Taft's argument is that pres-ented by the big banks which put their own selfish interests above the welfare of the depositors and the safety of the community it is worth while to answer

community, it is worth while to answer the several propositions which he adances.

TAFT'S ARGUMENT ANALYZED. Let us take the first sentence, that "The honest and prudent banker would be taxed to make up for the dishonesty and imprudence of others." Is not this true of all restrictions on bank-ing? Does not the honest and pru-dent backer under existing laws suffer dent baaker under existing laws suffer in order that the depositor may b protected from the dishonest and im andent? If we had no banking laws at all, and banking was done by pri-vate individuals, the honest and pru-dent banker would have the money that he now pays for enforced exam-inations of his bank, and he could at times make interest on a part of the money which he is now required to keep in his vault as a rigid reserve But because some bankers are not prudent, these laws place a burden upor the good as well as upon the bad, it being difficult to distinguish the pru-dent banker from the imprudent one

until a bank actually fails. In like manner it might be said that if all people were careful about fire, fre insurance rates need not be as high as they are, but the careful have to pay higher rates than they should be-cause some are not careful. Life in-surance rates are higher than would be necessary to cover the actual rish if everybody took care of his health and here too the cautions are but and here, too, the cautious are but-dened because some are careless of their health. All insurance is open to the same objection, and yet insurance of all forms is growing, and the insuranes of depositors is growing in pop-ularity more repidly than any other form of insurance—and, I may add, it yields the largest refurn on the invest-Mr. Taft complains that "no one car

foresee the burden which under this system would be imposed upon the ound and conservative bankers of th country by this obligation to make good the losses caused by the reckless, spective and dishonest have the past to guide us, and we have reason to believe that the loss will be less in the future than in the rest, because when banks become mu-tually responsible for each other's de-nositis they will be sufficiently interest-ed in each other to favor better regu-

TEA Fine tea is so daintily fine that a man (or even a woman) may gobble it down without suspecting

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best, we pay him.

removal of any safeguards. In fait contemplates stricter regulations the banks, and Oklahoma has already In fact made the banking regulations stricter. WHO WOULD BENEFIT.

He declares that "the only benefit outd accrue to the speculator, was outd be delighted to enter the bankwould be deligited to enter the bank-ing business when it was certain that he could enjoy any profit that would accrue, while the risk would have to be assumed by his honest and hara-working fellow." The present bank-ing law requires that a certain amount of capital shall be invested in the busi-ness, and that law would still stand. To enter the banking business, there-fore, a man would either have to have fore, a man would either have to have the capital himself or secure the confi-dence of men who had capital. And this capital, together with the 100 per cent llability, would be a guaranty that the stockholders would not inten-tionally select careless officials. Why would a "speculator" be "delighted to enter the banking business" under the guaranty system? He is not relieved from pecuniary obligation, nor is he relieved from criminal liability. would have nothing to gain by carc-lessness nor would the stockholders have anything to gain by indifference

CAUSES OF BANK FAILURES. The chief cause of bank failures is

The chains of excessive loans to di-rectors or officials of the bank. This is the fruitful case of disaster and it has been impossible to secure legislation protecting banks from their own official and directors. Why? Because there has been no mutual responsibil-ity. When all banks become liable for the densits of each the stockholders the deposits of each, the stockholders will insist upon the enactment of a law making it a criminal offense for a bank official to loan more than the prescribed amount to one individual. At present we have a law prohibiting the loaning of more than one-tenth of the capital and surplus to one person or corporation, but the law is only directory. Of course, the comptroller can suspend a bank if it violates the law, but the law is not enforced, be-cause the enforcement of such a law would throw the punishment upon innecent stockholders and upon the innocent stockholders and upon the community, since the suspension of a bank inflicts a great loss upon stock-holders and disturbs the business of the city or town in which the bank is

cated. The law should make it a criminal offense to loan more that the pre-scribed amount to one person, and we would probably be able to secure the offense passage of a law prohibiting market peculation by bank officials.

peculation by bank officials. The Oklahoma plan is better. A bank recently failed in Oklahoma; within 48 minutes after the notice of sus-pension, the officer in charge had au-thority to pay all depositors, and then the banking board proceeded to col-lect the assets of the bank and to pros-sente the officials criminally. When ecute the assets of the bank and to pros-ecute the officials criminally. When the business was closed up, the stock-holders passed a resolution thanking the state board for its prompt action, the action of the board being a pro-tection to the stekholders, as well as to the densitions and to the public genthe depositors and to the public genrally

ompare this failure under the guar is no guaranty. In Oklahoma the bank commissioner telephoned the farmers to come in and get their money, and the answer was. "I am busy with my

the answer was, "I am busy with my crop: I will be in in a day or two." In Cleveland, O., a bank failed about the same time, and the papers an-nounced: "Twelve hundred infuriated Italians stormed the closed doors of the busted banking house of Costan Liopta on Orange street today. The police drove the crowd back."

OBJECTION TO GUARANTY LAW An objection is sometimes made

ate of the esteem of his fellows? At present a successful farmer, or busi-ness man, may be induced to take stock in a bank. It may be that his name is desired to give standing and credit to the bank, but such a man is constantly baunted by the fear that Is constantly haunted by the fear that a bank official may be guilty of crim-inal conduct which w₀⁺ bring the bank into insolvency. If is even possible that the bank's assets may be entirely dis-sipated, and that the honest citizen, who has become a stockholder, may cither be compelled to go beyond his legal liability or meet the bitter crit-icism of the depositors who have suf-fered by the failure. Would it not be worth something to the stockholder, in worth something to the stockholder, in peace of mind, to know that the max-imum of his loss would be the value of his stock and the 100 per cent liability. thing? I am convinced that the guar anty of deposits would not lead to de ration in the personnel of the

JUSTIFICATION OF THE LAW.

ankers.

To justify a law guaranteeing de-positors, it is not necessary to show that the advantage to the bankers would amount to more than the tax. The examination of the banks would continue to be made at the expense of the banks, even if it were certain that the examination was of no pecu-niary advantage to the banks. The law would continue to require a certain mount of reserve to be kept on hnd, even if it were certain that such a would even if it were certain that such a law brought no pecuninary gain to the bank; and so the banks ought to be compelled to insure their depositors against loss, even if it could not be shown that such insurance would bring a compensating advantage to the bank. The bank charter has a value: if it were not valuable to bank would not be organized. The bank would not be organized. The bank would not be organized. The bank would hav, and the people through the establishment of a bank have a right to demand, in return, that the bank shall keep the pledge which it gives

shall keep the pledge which it gives when it invites deposits, and make good its promises of security to those who deal with it. LAW WILL AID BANKS.

But as a matter of fact, the banks will, as a rule, gain more from the law than they will lose by the tax imposed the law. The experience th Oklahoma banks shows this. The terest collected upon the increased posits will far more than pay the losses

occasioned by insolvency. But two banks have failed, and the assets have in both cases been sufficient to reimburse the fund. Then, too, the banks must remember that the question is not merely wheth-er depositors shall be made secure, but whether the security shall be given by the banks themselves or by the govern-ment through a postal savings bank. The refusal of the banks to permit the passage of a law granting security to depositors is responsible for the growth of the sentiment in favor of the burse the fund. growth of the sentiment in favor of the government savings bank, and the

government savings bank, and the sen-timent will continue to grow unless something is done to satisfy the de-mands of the people upon this subject. The Republican party proposes the establishment of a postal savings bank system; the Democratic party prefers the guaranteed bank because it is bet-ter for the depositor and better for the backer it gives the depositor the sebanker-it gives the depositor the s curity which he needs and yet leav the banking business in the hands of the banks. But the Democratic plat-form declares for "a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured," and in November more than 90 per cent of the voters will by their ballots demand either the guaranteed bank or the postal savings bank. Can the financiers prevent the carrying out of this demand? the

FOSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Republican platform does not go into detail, but it is fair to assume that the postal savings bank plank is in-tended as an endorsement of the postal tended as an endorsement of the postal savings bank system proposed by the president and postmaster-general. Un-der this plan the federal government would invite the deposit of savings, a limit being placed upon the amount that each person or each family could deposit. According to this plan, the business man would not be protected, for he uses a checking account instead of a savings account; but no one can for he uses a checking account instead of a savings account; but no one can doubt that the successful operation of a government savings bank would ul-timately lead to an extension of the plan until the government bank would include the ordinary checking account and be open to deposits without limit. It would mean a long contest between the depositors and the bankers, but a contest which must in the end be decid-ed on the side of the depositors. The banker must decide, therefore, whether he will favor a postal savings bank which, in the absence of the guaranty bank, will grow until it absorbs the banking business, or preserve the pres-ent system of banking by giving to the people, through a guaranty law, the protection which they must other-wise find in a government bank. The Democratic plan, therefore, con-templates a less radical change than the Republican plan. In his notification speech Mr. Taft charged the Democrats with being Socialistic, in some of their remedies. The charge was not well savings account; but no one can

conflict between the two, the depositors have a prior claim to considera-tion. If we estimate the average number of stockholders of each bank at the total number of stockholders would only be 1,500,000, or one-tenth stockholders as many as there are depositors. The stockholder is not compelled to buy stockholder is not compelled to buy stock, while the depositor is com-pelled to use the banks, both for his own sake and for the sake of the community, for only by using the banks can be keep his money a part of the clrculating medium. The guaranty law, therefore, brings the greatest good to the greatest number, as well as to those who have the greatest equity upon their side. There is another reason why the

There is another reason why aim of the depositor is superior to the claim of the stockholder. The stockholder has a voice in the selec-tion of the bank officials; the deposito has not. If anyone must lose, there fore, as the result of bad management there. ought to be the stockholder rather han the depositor. And, I venture to ush, if the bankers will not trust each

ask, if the bankers will not trust each other, why should they expect the depositors to trust the banks? We are fortunate, however, in that we are not compelled to choose be-tween justice to the depositor and justice to the stockholder, for as has been shown before, the plan which we propose not only does justice to both, but brings advantage to both. More than that, the plan which we propose protects the banker—and it is his only protection—against the estabonly protection—against the estab-lishment of a government bank, with indefinite encroachments upon the banker's business. With the guarindefinite encroachments upon the guar-banker's business. With the guar-anteed bank established, government savings banks would only be needed in the towns and villages where there were no guaranteed banks.

WALSH BANK CASE.

If we had to choose between the interests of the bank and the interests of the community, we would be com-pelled to protect the interests of the community first; but here, too, we are fortunate, for we are not driven to this alternative. That which protects the community protects the bank also

the community protects the bank also, for when there are several banks in the community, the failure of one often causes a run upon the others, and the insolvency of one bank is such and the insolvency of one bank is such a menace to the solvency of others that the solvent banks often join together and assume the liabilities of the insolvent one for their own pro-tection. As an illustration of this, I point to the action of the Chicago banks in assuming the liabilities of the Walsh banks, at a heavy loss to he Walsh banks, at a heavy loss to themselves.

There is another advantage which There is another advantage which the guaranty of depositors brings to the banks—it protects the reserves deposited in other banks. During the panic last fall the reserves caused the most of the trouble. The small banks wanted to withdraw their reserves from the city banks, and the big banks in the citles were not prepared to meet the strain. With deposits guaranteed, there would be no runs on local banks and no sudden with-drawal of reserves. drawal of reserves.

WHY HE CHOSE TOPEKA.

I have selected the capital of the state of Kansas as the most appropriate place for the delivery of a speech upon this subject, because your neighbor this subject, because your heighton upon the south has been a pioneer in this reform. Her plan, as you know, has been such a signal success that the deposits have been drawn across the use for your state into Oklahoma. deposits have been drawn across the line from your state into Oklahoma. The alarm caused by this invasion of your banking territory caused your governor to include in his call for a special session a recommendation of the passage of a law similar to that of Oklahoma. When the legislature met, however, the influence of the large banks was sufficient to prevent the needed legislation and your state still however, the influence of the large banks was sufficient to prevent the needed legislation, and your state still suffers. The people of Kansas have had an object lesson: they know the necessity for a law guaranteeing de-posits. They have seen its beneficent results in a sister state; they have seen 54 national banks taking advan-tage of the state system and reaping a rich reward. They have heard the echo of the blow that has been struck at the national banks of Oklahoma by the attorney-general's ruling, which denies to such banks the right to share in the benefits of the state guaranty system—that echo being the surrender of charters by national banks which prefer to become state banks rather

When Solomon was invited to choose When Solomon was invited to choose what he would, he asked for an under-standing heart, that he might discern between the good and the had, and he was told that, because he had chosen wisdom rather than riches or long life, he should have not only wisdom, but riches and length of days as well. And so when a party determines to seek first that which benefits the common people, it finds that in acting in the interest of the common people, it also promotes the welfare of the smaller classes which rest upon the masses, for when the rest upon the masses, for when the producers of wealth prosper, their pros-perity is shared by every element of society.

REPUBLICANS PLAN "INVASION OF THE SOUTH"

New York, Aug. 27.-Some of the plans Republican politicians in the south are making to increase the Re-publican representation in Congress from their states were made known to Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock today by distings from Virginia Alabama Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock today by visitors from Virginia, Alabama and Louislana. The plan for the "inva-sion of the south" was outlined by Mr. Tati, the Republican candidate for president, in recent speeches and in-torviews in Hot Springs, Va. He ex-pressed the opinion that the Republican national campaign managers ought to try to carry close districts, and Mr. Hitchcock concurred in that view Alvan H. Martin, member of the na-tional committee from Virginia, and Representative Slemp, the state chair-man, conferred with Mr. Hitchcock and urged that an effort should be made

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man, conterred with Mr. Hitchcock and urged that an effort should be made to carry three districts at least in Vir-ginia. These are the Ninth, which Mr. Slemp now represents in Congress; the fifth, which was Democratic by only about 100 votes at the last con-reasional election, and the Richmond only about 100 votes at the last con-gressional election, and the Richmond district. Maj. P. D. Barker, the na-tional committeeman from Alabama. declared that there is a good chance to carry some of the northern or mountain districts of his state, and F. B. Williams, state chairman for Louis-iana, urged that a fight be made in cer-tain Louisiana districts.

ARTIST EARLE THINKS HE CAN RECONVERT HIS AFFINITY

Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 27 .- After spending two sleepless nights in the jail here on a charge of beating his wife, Fer-dinand Pinny Earle, of "affinity" and dinand Pinny Earle, of "affinity" and "soul-mate" fame, was released this morning on furnishing \$2,000 ball. Im-mediately upon leaving the jail he be-gan a search for his wife, Mrs. Julia Kutiner Earle, whom he married after inducing his first wife to so to Early inducing his first wife to go to Franc and get a divorce from him. As h As he

and get a divorce from him. As he stepped from the jail, Earle said: "I am going to find my wife, no matter where she is. I know that if I can talk with her for 10 minutes she will forgive me and everything will be all right again. This whole trou-ble has been twisted and I have been misrepresented.

Then Earle hired an automobile and went to his home at Monroe, where he put on fresh clothing, remarking to the chauffeur that he wanted to look pre-seniable when he found his wife.

Afterward he drove to Tuxedo to catch a train for New York. Earle said that he did not know where his wife was stopping, but believed she was with her mother. He said that two days in jall had unsettled his nerves.

MONTANA SOCIALISTS.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 27 .- The Social-ists in state convention today adopted a platform and nominated a full state ticket. It follows for the principal offices: Governor-Harry Hazelton of Missou-

Lieutenant Governor-Rev. F. L. Buz-

zell of Conrad. Congressman-Rev. L. J. Duncan,

Associate Justice-S. L. Maury, Butto, Secretary of State-W. P. Harvey of

Attorney-General-J. G. Parr of Liv-

Auditor-Rev. Paul Castle of Hamil-Treasurer-T. E. Powers of Living-



terests of the national ticket in N

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Mack said he should not attempt to dictate to any of the state leaders con-cerning their attitude toward each oth-

selection of the Democratic candidate

for the governorship. The opinion was expressed by Mr. Mack that he believed

it to be his function, however, to do

everything he could to promote the in-

nor would he try to influence

lation and greater restrictions. What has Mr. Taft done to protect depositors from recklessness and speculation? While he refuses to protect depositors, he praises the Aldrich-Vreeland law which invites specula-tion and stock jobbing. In declaring that the system proposed by the Den-ocrats "would remove all safeguards against recklessness in banking," Mr. Taft betrays an ignorance of the sub-ject, for the plan does not propose the

MISSIONARY'S WIFE PRAISES CUTICURA

Daughter's Head Encrusted with Dandruff-Feared she Would Lose her Hair-Many Treatments were Futile-Baby had Milk-Crust.

BOTH CHILDREN CURED **BY FAMOUS REMEDIES**

BT FAWOUGS REWEUTES "For several years my husband was a missionery in the Southwest, and we were living on the edge of the desert at an elevation of nearly five thousand feet. Every one in that high and dry stmosphere has more or less trouble became so encrusted with it that I was a harmed for fear she would less all her with dandruff and ry daughter's soal became so encrusted with it that I was a provide the seal of the soal her with the soal of the soal her so for various remedies, in desperation I bought a cake of Cutieura Scap and a box of Cutieura Ointment. After sub-ing the Cutieura Ointment thoroughly into the roots of the hair. I gently combed the crust of dandruff free from a charmed for from dandruff, and after the scalp, and then gave her bead a thorough shampoo with the Cutieura Soap. This left the scalp beautifully dean and free from dandruff, and after the hair was dry I again rubbed the into the roots, and I am happy to say that the Cutieura Remedies were a diment as at first, after shampoing, which kept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike-rust" on baby's head, and her merefoundanything to equal them. Yea are at libertly to publish this lefter, for a do sincerely believe that the Cutieura mander is reacted and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully mike heept the scalp and roots of the her dubber of publics this lefter, for a mendies are a blossing to mankind.

Cuticura Olniment is one of the most successful curatives for torturing, dis-figuring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever campounded, is proved of which a single ancienting with it, preceded by a hot bath with onecessary, by a mild dese of Cutieura Besolvent (liquid or pills) is often sufficient to afford immediate relief of tiching, burning and scaly humors, events, irritations and inflammations, purphic rest and sleep, and point to a sufficient test sheep, and point to a sufficient test and sleep. And point to a sufficient test and sleep.

An objection is sometimes made to the guaranty law that a "new bank would start up across the street," and, being able to promise its deposi-tors absolute security through the guaranty law, could draw the deposits away from conservatively managed banks by officing a higher rate of inbanks, by offering a higher rate of in-terest than the latter could pay. This objection is urged as if it were an unanswerable one. But let us see how easily it can be met. Since the law makes all of the banks liable for the obligations of each bank, the law the obligations of each bank, the law should probibit any abuse of this se-curity by any bank, and in Oklahoma the banking board has already fixed the rate of interest that can be paid to depositors. According to the rules of the banking board, no bank is per-mitted to pay more than 3 per cent on short-time deposits or more than 4 per cent on time deposits running for six months or more. It has also been urged as an objec-tion that under the guaranty system

It has also been urged as an objec-tion that under the guaranty system a big bank would have no advantage over a little bank. Even if this argu-ment were sound, it could not weigh against the advantages of the sys-tem, for banks are made for the peo-ple, not the people for the banks. While there are advantages in having big banks, the advantages are not sufficient to justify the jeopardizing of the depositor or of the business in-terests of a community.

BIG BANKS.

BIG BANKS. But, as a matter of fact, the big bank would still have several advant-ages over the small one. In the first place, it could make larger loans than the small bank. For instance, a bank with \$1,000,000 capital and surplus could, as at present, loan \$100,000 to one person, while a bank with \$100,-000 capital and surplus could only loan \$10,000 to one person. This advantage would in itself draw to the large bank the large deposits, and the men doing business upon a large scale, for deposits follow accommodations. Then, too there is a certain business advantage in depositing with a big bank. It is worth something to be able to refer to a big bank when one's financial standing is being investigated and worth still more to have the ad-

to refer to a big bank when one's financial standing is being investigated and worth still more to have the ad-vice of a man of large business ex-perience when business enterprises are being considered. Besides these there is a social ad-vantage in being on good terms with the men who are prominent in the banking world. Surely the big bank's prestige will be worth enough to it un-der the guaranty system: It should not begradge the smaller banks the ad-vantage which the guaranty of de-posits will bring to them. I cannot pass from this subject with-out referring to the fact that the big bank needs the guaranty as well as the little one, for big banks fall as as well as small banks, and the big-ger the bank the greater the calamity to the community when its fails. No bank is so big as to be absolutely be-yond danger, and a community needs protection against the big banks' fail-ure even more than against the fail-ure of the small banks.

EFFECT OF GUARANTY LAW

EFFECT OF GUARANTY LAW It has sometimes been objected that the guaranty system would bring into the banking business a lower class of men and reduce the average in char-acter. On the contrary, the guaranty of deposits, I submit, would, if it made any difference in this respect, bring in-to the banking business a better class of men and raise. If that is possible, the average of character. It is not to a man's discredit that he is not willing that one of his fellow men should lose money on his account. Is it not a mark of character that a man should be careful of his good name and consider.

with being Socialistic. In some of their remedies. The charge was not well founded, but I might reply by charging founded, but I might reply by charging him with advocating an unnecessary-extension of the government's sphere of activity in the establishment of the postal savings bank, when the guar-anteed bank would answer the same purpose without any considerable in-crease in the number of government employes. I would rather see the banks attend to the banking business than to have it transferred to the government, and because I prefer to have the bank-ing business done by the banks rather ing business done by the banks rather than by the government. I urge the guaranty of deposits as the easiest so-lution of our difficulties.

BANKS AND DEPOSITORS.

There are only 20,000 banks, while there are 15,000,000 depositors, and I do not hesitate to declare that in a

prefer to become state banks rather than surrender the benefits of the guarthan surrender the behavior and seen how the influence of a few big banks, con-centrated upon a legislature, can de-feat the wishes of the smaller banks and the desire of the depositors all over the state

I submit that in this effort to make all banks secure, the Democratic party is the champion of the farmer, the laboring man, the business man, the profes-sional man, and the champion of the banker as well. No class is outside of the benefits of this law, for it bestows its blessings upon all,

REPUBLICAN PARTY AND WALL STREET.

Why has the Republican party been so quick to respond to the demands of Wall street and so slow to yield to the demands of the masses? There are two reasons: First, the Republican party as allowed itself to become the servant of the favor-seeking corporations, and, second, too many Republican leaders look at questions from the aristocratic standpoint, the standpoint of the few-rather than from the Democratic stand-point, the standpoint of the many. They point, the standpoint of the many. They legislate upon the theory that society is suspended from the top, and they fail, therefore, to understand either the evils that afflict the body politic, or the rem-edies that are needed. The Democratic party, viewing questions from the standpoint of the whole people, easily sees that which Republican leaders do not discover, and its remedies begin with the relief of the average man. This is the secret, if secret there be, of the primacy of our party in matters of reform.



Democratic party in New York state, Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic national committee, tonight Democratic national committee, tonight conferred with Charles Fi Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, Senator Pat-rick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, whose leadership in that borough is threat-ened by his break with the Tammany leader, was at the Hoffman House late reder, which are writteet back leader, was at the Hoffman House late today, but did not visit national head-quarters. Mr. Mack, however, intimat-ed that he expected to see Mr. Mc-Carren within a few days. The conference between Mr. Mack and Mr. Murphy took place at dinner The meeting was arranged soon after the arrival of the Democratic national chairman today from the west, where he has been for several weeks. Speak-ing of the situation in this store Mr.

ng of the situation in this state, Mr



BULLETIN OF EXCURSION RATES



YELLOWSTONE PARK EXCURSION. Sept. 3rd. \$45.25 from Salt Lake including Stages and Hotels. EXCURSIONS TO GOLDFIELD AND TONOPAH, September 5th and 6th; limit September 12th. Round trip \$40.55. **COLORADO INTERSTATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION.** Denver. On sale September 5th and 6th, limit September 20th. Round trip \$20.00. LAND OPENING AT DOWNEY, IDARO, On Sale September 4th, 5th and 6th. Round trip \$5.30. PEACH DAY, at Brigham Sept. 16th. EXCURSIONS NORTH, Sept. 5th and 19th, and Oct. 6th. I. 0. 0. F., Denver, On Sale Sept. 17th and 18th, Round Trip \$22.50. NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS, Albuquerque, New Mexico On Sale September 23 to 26, Round Trip \$51,95. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, San Francisco, On Sale, September 30th, and October 1st and 2nd See agents for rates and further particulars. City Ticket Office - - 201 MAIN ST.



If you have missed attending this GREAT MONEY SAVING CARNIVAL, GET HERE TODAY OR TOMORROW. The sooner the better for you. Suits and hundreds of articles are being sold for less than half price. No store has ever dared to offer such bargains-such snaps. Never have you seen any store before cul prices like this store has done. Every article in this store-the most seasonable, up-to-date merchandise-has to be sacrificed. Our one object was to dispose of the stock. Cost and profit were lost sight of. We have accomplished our object, but there are many hundreds of bargains left, and only two days more in which to avail yourself of this the greatest opportunity of saving ever offered the people of Salt Lake. Hurry or you will be disappointed.

Rowe & Kelly Co., 132-134 So. Main