

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

By WILLIAM J. BRYAN in The Outlook, Reprinted in The Journal by Special Permission.

In response to the request of the Outlook, I submit the following suggestions in regard to the election and its influence upon the future of the Democratic party. It is impossible to say just in what proportion a number of cases contributed to the overwhelming victory recently recorded in favor of the Republican party, or how accurately speaking, against the Democratic party, the returns will show that the falling off in the Democratic vote was not entirely offset by Republican gains. A multitude of opinions have been expressed in regard to the election and its political effect. Some have attributed it to Mr. Roosevelt's popularity, but this hardly accounts for it, because men in public life are favored or opposed because of what they stand for rather than because of personal characteristics.

As both candidates stood for the gold standard, the result cannot be construed as a victory for gold. As Judge Parker announced in his first address to the people, he was not presenting sufficient definiteness by either side to make the election a deliberate decision of the people on the trust question. Neither can the result be regarded as a vindication of the Republican position on the tariff question. The result was not presented with sufficient definiteness by either side to make the election a deliberate decision of the people on the trust question. Neither can the result be regarded as a vindication of the Republican position on the tariff question.

The Federal Revenue Today are derived almost entirely from taxes upon consumption, and such taxes always bear heaviest upon the poor and lightest upon the rich. When a man is thoroughly imbued with the idea that a tax is a blessing, he is apt, when in office, to enlarge the blessing, especially if it belongs to the class known as the "tax-paying class."

While it would be difficult to regard the election as a vindication of any particular policy of the Republican party, or of any definite principle advocated by the returns, it does show more conclusively the folly of trying to run a Democratic campaign on compromises and concessions. While the election may not show the president-elect to be a man who would show the Democratic party what it ought not to do, for the past eight years the Democratic party has been to a greater or less extent deflected from the fixed principle of equal rights for all people, and the return to "equal rights" that ought to guide it, by the influence of what is called the conservative element of the party.

As a result of the election in 1896 was known, the Democratic party immediately began to give it advice. Those who had themselves voted for Palmer and Buckner who polled about 130,000 votes in the nation began to tell the Democratic party that it ought to give it advice. Those who had themselves voted for Palmer and Buckner who polled about 130,000 votes in the nation began to tell the Democratic party that it ought to give it advice.

The Moral Phases of Public Questions. The Democratic party is now in a position to consider the moral issues presented by pending public questions. The Democratic party is now in a position to consider the moral issues presented by pending public questions. The Democratic party is now in a position to consider the moral issues presented by pending public questions.

Legislation as Little as Possible, and Leave the rest to the energies of a free people. Thus, the speaker, Jefferson, and who oppose legislation intended to destroy the trusts. Such an application of his language, however, does great injustice to Jefferson. He was the foe of monopoly, and he insisted that the government should be the proprietor of the public lands.

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Justice and Taxation. The problems which confront the nation today involve moral questions, and the welfare of the nation depends upon their just solution. The subject of taxation is an ever-present one. Many opinions have been expressed in regard to the amount of taxes to be raised, and as to the manner and proportion in which they should be collected.

The Republican party is more inclined to extravagance in appropriations than the Democratic party, and two reasons may be suggested for this. First, the Republican party contains more rich men than the Democratic party, and as the rich spend money more freely than the poor, they naturally do not hold their public servants to so strict an accountability as the Democrats do.

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If tariff reform and an income tax are steps toward justice in taxation, as he stated in his address to the people, the Democratic party should boldly advocate them and take advantage of the growth in the sentiment which must ultimately support these reforms.

The Immorality of Trusts. The trust question involves a moral principle, and it is a moral question. The trust magnate who manipulates his victims upon the industrial highways and the masked robber who, with more risk, and more audacity, manipulates his victims upon the highway of the country road.

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MR. BRYAN ON DEMOCRACY IN DEFEAT

In its issue of Nov. 12 the Outlook, commenting on the election, said: "We anticipate that with this election indelible democracy as a political power; and that the democracy of the future will be that represented by Mr. Bryan and his party—socialism, but a social democracy." It is for this reason that we have asked Mr. Bryan to tell our readers what are the principles of this democracy, and how they differ from the principles of the Democratic party.

There is no misunderstanding Mr. Bryan. He does not guard his affirmations with so many qualifications that he leaves the reader in doubt as to whether or not he really believes in his doctrines. He is clear, definite, positive, concrete. The intelligent and honest reader can easily understand his meaning. Whether he will be the Democratic candidate in 1916, or the Republican candidate in 1916, is a matter of long hours still a matter of controversy.

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OIL BOOM RIVALS KLONDIKE GOLD

(William E. Reiley in Chicago Tribune.) IT WAS a little over 20 years ago that the first natural gas well was drilled in Delaware county, Ind. Even the last natural gas well drilled in this county was drilled in the year 1896. The first natural gas well was drilled in Delaware county, Ind. Even the last natural gas well drilled in this county was drilled in the year 1896.

It remained for the Daniel Boone Oil company to become like the man whose name it bears, a great pioneer. The Daniel Boone Oil company was formed and capitalized at \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 of stock sold. On October 20 the drill was sunk into the ground, and the well that was to make the Daniel Boone field was begun.

Up to this time the few wells that were operating in this field had found the "oil sand" about 1,000 feet below the surface. This was where the "pool" was generally supposed to be. If you were to dig a well in this field, you would find a dry well, and must begin again or quit.

When the old driller whom the Daniel Boone engaged struck this sand there was no more to be had. The Daniel Boone had a "dry hole." He pulled up his drill, came back to Muncie, and advised the directors to quit. The directors told him to go back and drill some more. And back he went, with a syndicate of men on his side. This time he drilled a well that was 1,000 feet deeper than the first. It was 2,000 feet deep, and it was full of oil.

was found. The new field had been opened. For the first 24 hours the well produced 100 barrels of oil. Oil was then sold at \$1.10 a barrel. After the company was assured success.

Guthrie, who had eagerly watched every step from the time he signed the contract for the farm on which the oil was found, and who had bought a share of the first day's return about \$40. He has long since paid off the mortgage and his income is almost as great as that of the governor of Indiana.

From the Baltimore Sun. It is not every man who goes to sea that can order freshly laid eggs as a companion to his breakfast bacon, but Captain Thaprich of the German bark steamer Burgermeister Petersen, in port, has by a careful study of the genus poultry been able to do so. On board he has a flock of chickens that receive better care than any other in the world for his kindness they produce one dozen eggs a day from November to May.

Captain Thaprich's fads are the breeding of chickens and homing pigeons. The homing pigeons are carefully raised from the eggs all on board, with the exception of two pairs to start the family, having been hatched on the ship. An incident of the instinct of the homing pigeon was developed on board the Burgermeister Petersen on her present trip. Baltimore, Oct. 25, Friday, when the vessel was off Hog Island making her way to the cape, the pigeons took an exercise fly, and all but one returned. Capt. J. E. Thompson, Jr., joined the crew at 3:30 p. m. after the ship had steamed 70 miles from the time the bird was missed, it came on board. Captain Thaprich was then in the cabin taking his afternoon tea. He was the first to know that his pet had returned.