

La Grande Evening Observer

Published Daily Except Sunday.

CURRY BROTHERS, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

United Press Telegraph Service.

Daily, per month... \$6.00
Daily, single copy... \$0.05
Daily, one year in advance... \$65.00
Weekly, one year, in advance... \$1.00
Weekly, six months, in advance... .75

Entered at the postoffice at La Grande as second-class matter.

This paper will not publish any article appearing over a nom de plume. Signed articles will be received subject to the discretion of the editors. Please sign your articles and save disappointment.

Advertising Rates.

Display ad. rates furnished upon application.

Local reading notices 10c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of condolence, 5c a line. Cards of thanks, 5c a line.

Calendar for August 1908 showing days of the week and dates.

BRYAN ACCEPTS NOMINATION

(Continued from page 1.)

policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them.

Platform is Binding.

I shall in the near future prepare a more formal reply to your notification and in that letter of acceptance will deal with the platform in detail. It is sufficient at this time to assure you that I am in hearty accord with both the letter and the spirit of the platform. I endorse it in whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its declarations as binding upon me. And, I may add, a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains, according to the democratic idea, the people think for themselves and select officials to carry out their wishes. The voters are the sovereigns; the officials are the servants, employed for a fixed time and at a stated salary to do what the sovereigns want done, and to do it in the way the sovereigns want it done. Platforms are entirely in harmony with this democratic idea. A platform announces the party's position on the questions which are at issue; and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval. If one is nominated upon a platform which is not satisfactory to him, he must, if candid, either decline the nomination, or in accepting it, propose an amended platform in lieu of the one adopted by the convention. No such situation, however, confronts your candidate, for the platform upon which I was nominated not only contains nothing from which I dissent, but it specifically outlines all the remedial legislation which we can hope to secure during the next four years.

Republican Challenge Accepted.

The distinguished statesman who received the republican nomination for president, said in his notification speech:

"The strength of the republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined—as our platform unequivocally declares—to maintain them and carry them on."

In the name of the democratic party, I accept the challenge, and charge that the republican party is responsible for all the abuses which not only exist in the federal government and that it is impotent to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed. Further, I cannot concur in the statement that the republican platform unequivocally declares for the reforms that are necessary; on the contrary, I affirm that it openly and notoriously

disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether those reformers be republicans or democrats. So far did the republican convention fall short of its duty that the republican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform, in several important particulars, thus rebuking the leaders of the party upon whose co-operation he must rely for the enactment of remedial legislation. As I shall, in separate speeches, discuss the leading questions at issue, I shall at this time confine myself to the paramount question, and to the far-reaching purpose of our party, as that purpose is set forth in the platform.

Shall the People Rule?

Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion, is, "Shall the people rule?" No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question confronts us: "Shall the people control their own government, and use that government for the protection of their right and for the promotion of their welfare? Or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods?" This is the issue raised by the "known abuses" to which Mr. Taft refers.

Why No Tariff Reform?

The president's close friends have been promising for several years that he would attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was restive under the demands of the highly protected industries. And yet the influence of the manufacturers, who have for 25 years contributed to the republican campaign fund, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform. As the present campaign approached, both the president and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set the date of revision after the election. But the pressure brought to bear by the protected interests has been great enough to prevent any attempt at tariff reform before the election; and the reduction promised after the election is so hedged about with qualifying phrases, that no one can estimate with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide, the republican party will be so obligated by campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of protection, as to make that party powerless to bring to the country any material relief from the present tariff burdens.

Why No Anti-Trust Legislation?

A few years ago the republican leaders in the house of representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the endorsement of the president, but the senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedial legislation upon this subject.

Why No Railroad Legislation?

For 10 years the interstate commerce commission has been asking for an enlargement of its powers, that it might prevent rebates and discriminations, but a republican senate and a republican house of representatives were unmoved by its entreaties. In 1900 the republican national convention was urged to endorse the demand for railway legislation, but its platform was silent on the subject. Even in 1904, the convention gave no pledge to remedy these abuses. When the president finally asked for legislation, he drew his inspiration from three democratic national platforms and he received more cordial support from the democrats than from the republicans. The republicans in the senate deliberately defeated several amendments offered by Senator La Follette and supported by the democrats—amendments embodying legislation asked by the interstate commerce commission. One of these amendments authorized the ascertainment of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the senate, but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent republican national convention and the republican candidate has sought to rescue his party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself, in a qualified way, in favor of ascertaining the value of railroads.

Campaign Contribution Publicity.

An effort has been made to secure legislation requiring publicity as to campaign contributions and expenditures; but the republican leaders, even in the face of an indignant public, refused to consent to a law which would compel honesty in elections. When the matter was brought up in the re-

cent republican national convention, the plank was repudiated by a vote of 880 to 94. Here, too, Mr. Taft has been driven to apologize for his convention and to declare himself in favor of a publicity law; and yet, if you will read what he says upon this subject, you will find that his promise falls far short of the requirements of the situation. He says:

"If I am elected president, I shall urge upon congress with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring the filing, in a federal office, of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress."

I shall not embarrass him by asking him upon what he bases his hope of success; it is certainly not on any encouragement he has received from republican leaders. It is sufficient to say that if his hopes were realized—if, in spite of the adverse action of his convention, he should succeed in securing the enactment of the very law which he favors, it would give but partial relief. He has read the democratic platform; not only his language, but his evident alarm, indicates that he has read it carefully. He even had before him the action of the democratic national committee in interpreting and applying that platform; and yet, he fails to say that he favors the publication of the contributions before the elections. Of course, it satisfies a natural curiosity to find out how an election has been purchased even when the knowledge comes too late to be of service, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is past? Why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

An Election a Public Affair.

An election is a public affair. The people, exercising the right to select their officials and to decide upon the policies to be pursued, proceed to their several polling places on election day and register their will. What excuse can be given for secrecy as to the influences at work? If a man, peculiarly interested in "concentrating the control of the railroads in one management" subscribes a large sum to aid in carrying the election, why should his part in the campaign be concealed until he has put the officials under obligation to him? If a trust magnate contributes \$190,000 to elect political friends to office, with a view to preventing hostile legislation, why should that fact be concealed until his friends are securely seated in their official positions?

This is not a new question; it is a question which has been agitated—a question which the republican leaders fully understand—a question which the republican candidate has studied, and yet he refuses to declare himself in favor of the legislation absolutely necessary, namely, legislation requiring the publication before the election.

Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money, the present method of electing United States senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For 100 years after the adoption of the constitution, the demand for the popular election of senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through congressional action. In the 52d congress, however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment and this resolution passed the house of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the 53d congress a similar resolution was reported, and adopted by the house of representatives. Both the 52d and 53d congresses were democratic. The republicans gained control of the house as a result of the election of 1894 and in the 54th congress the proposition died in committee. As time went on, however, the sentiment grew upon the people until it forced a republican congress to follow the example set by the democrats and then another and another congress acted favorably. State after state has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructed the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, demanded it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three

democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but no republican national convention has been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the republican national convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent republican national convention, by a vote of 866 to 114, rejected the plank endorsing the popular election of senators—and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for the plank.

Gateway to Other Reforms.

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The president may heed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature. Through a democratic victory, and through a democratic victory only, can the people secure the popular election of senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the democratic party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me, will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

Discuss Other Issues Later.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for what ever we consider the tariff question; the railroad question; the banking question; the labor question; the question of imperialism; the development of our waterways or any of the other numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question involved in each is whatever the government shall remain a mere business asset of favor-seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

Party Has Earned Confidence.

If the voters are satisfied with the record of the republican party and with its management of public affairs we cannot reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the government; if they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the republican party and in favor of the democratic party for our party has risked defeat—aye, suffered defeat—in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred. Only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between democracy on one side and plutocracy on the other, the democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the democratic party charges the republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies, and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The democratic party affirms that in this campaign it is the only

(Continued on page 5.)

Fruit Season is Now On

Phone Us Your Orders for ECONOMY JARS

- Pints \$1.10 dozen
Quarts \$1.35 dozen
Half gallons \$1.75 dozen
Extra clamps 10c dozen
Extra caps 20c dozen

EXTRAS FOR EASY VACUUM JARS

- Caps .18c dozen
Rubber rings .20c dozen
Clamps .10c dozen
Extra large Jelly Glasses .45c dozen

These are an attractive size and shape, and are easily worth 60 cents per dozen

F. D. HAISTEN

1411-1415 Adams Ave.

Phone Red 1161

Catarrh— A Guaranteed Cure

One thousand retail druggists who are the leaders of the drug trade of the United States, and that means the world, rated by Bradstreet's and Dun's at twenty million dollars and whose retail business aggregates over seventy million dollars annual sales, have agreed to give their name, financial backing and endorsement to the guarantee that Rexall Muc-Tone will cure any disease or trouble arising from catarrh or they will refund the money. We are proud of our connection with the Rexall Remedies, particularly so of Muc-Tone, because a remedy must be something out of the ordinary to get our backing. It is not all profit that leads us and our one thousand associates into endorsing this remedy; it is our years of experience with medicines and our knowledge of them that makes us believe that Rexall Muc-Tone is a bona-fide discovery for the cure of all ailments due to catarrhal affection. We know that it is not a cure at all, but a remedy built on scientific lines and not a patent medicine as each one of the one thousand druggists knows its formula and its value. It has one great additional value besides curing constitutional catarrh—that it is a system builder. No such tonic was ever before designed for the curing of inflammation of the mucous membrane—nor can it be improved on in the present age. Just stop and reason with yourself for one minute. We are doing business right here in your midst. Could we afford to offer our name and endorsement to Muc-Tone as we do if we did not know that it was an honest medicine? Could we afford to agree as we do that we will refund every penny paid us for the medicine if it does not benefit.

All we ask is the customer's word and the empty bottle and we hand the money back. No signed certificate. We believe the public, especially the sick, are honest, certainly every sick person who suffers from any of the following ailments should take advantage of our offer to-day. Rexall Muc-Tone cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys or bladder, and any who are convalescing from sickness of any kind should take advantage of our offer and purchase what we recommend as the best tonic ever sold in a drug store. We have a large trial size at fifty cents and we guarantee it or refund your money.

A REASON

'The Rexall Remedies deserve confidence. As all these Remedies are grouped under one name, they must succeed or fail together. There must be no weak links in this chain. One unworthy remedy would mean disaster for the entire plan. If you, for example, purchased the Rexall Cough Cure and were not cured by it, how could we expect you to place any faith thereafter in the Rexall Dyspepsia Cure or any other member of the Rexall family? You can understand, therefore, why such anxious care was given to finding and choosing the remedies to which the name "Rexall" was given. We have admitted none to this circle until our committee of experts had been convinced by investigation and test that it was the best remedy known to medical science for the ailment it aimed to relieve. Who should know better than the leading thousand druggists of this country what are, and what are not, efficient medicines? Remember, the success of our enterprise depends on the merit of each individual remedy. Our reputation, which is our very business existence, is at stake. Can you doubt that in buying a Rexall Remedy you are buying the best that science and experience can give you?

- For Nervousness—Rexall Americanitis Elixir, 75c.
For Constipation—Rexall Orderlies Price, 10c.
For Coughs—Rexall Cherry Juice, large bottle, 25c.
And—196 other Rexall Remedies for 196 other ailments.

A. T. HILL

La Grande Oregon