



W. J. BRYAN ON THE ELECTION.

The 6,000,000 voters who cast their ballots for W. J. Bryan for president in 1896 and 1900, and a large proportion of whom thought him to be the only logical candidate in 1904, have listened intently for his judgment on the recent overwhelming democratic defeat.

The Commoner of November 11, contains his review of the past, and his rallying call for the future. Significant as it is to be in the future political program of democracy, the East Oregonian takes pleasure in reproducing the editorial entire, as follows:

The democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit analysis, and it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of republican votes or to a falling off in the democratic vote. This phase of the subject will be dealt with next week when the returns are all in. The questions for consideration at this time are, what lesson does the election teach? and, what of the

The so-called conservative democrats charged the defeats of 1896 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question and insisted that a victory could be won by dropping the coinage question entirely. The convention accepted this theory, and the platform made no referencece to the money question, but Judge Parker felt that it was his duty to announce his personal adherence to the gold standard. His gold telegram, as it was called, while embarrassing to the democrats of the West and South, was applauded by the Eastern press.

He had the cordial indorsement of Mr. Cleveland, who certified that the party had returned to "safety and sanity"; he had the support of the democratic press which bolted in 1896, and he also had the aid of nearly all of those who were prominent in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and yet his defeat is apparently greater than the party suffered in either of those years.

It is unquestionable, also, that Judge Parker's defeat was not local. but general-the returns from the Eastern states being as disappointing as the returns from the West. The reorganizers were in complete control of the party; they planned the campaign and carried it on according to their own views, and the verdict against their plan is a unanimous one.

Surely, silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis; neither can the defeat be charged to emphatic condemnation of the trusts, for the trusts were not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago.

THE RESULT WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY ATTEMPTED TO BE CONSERVATIVE IN THE PRESENCE OF CONDITIONS WHICH DEMANDED RADICAL REM-EDIES. IT SOUNDED A PARTIAL RETREAT. WHEN IT SHOULD HAVE ORDERED A CHARGE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

In 1896 the line was drawn, for the first time during the present generation, between plutocracy and democracy, and the party's stand on the side of democracy alienated a large number of plutocratic de ocrats who, in the nature of things, can not be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of earnest advocates of reform whose attachment to these reforms is much stronger than attachment to any

The republican party occupied the conservative position. That is, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantages through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed no matter how oppressive their exactions may become. The democratic party can not hope to compete successfully with the republican party for this support. To win the support of the plutocratic element of the country the party would have to become more plutocratic than the republican party and it could and do this without losing several times as many voters as that course

would win THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS NOTHING TO GAIN BY CA-TERING TO ORGANIZED AND PREDATORY WEALTH. IT MUST NOT ONLY DO WITHOUT SUCH SUPPORT. BUT IT CAN STRENGTHEN ITSELF BY INVITING THE OPEN AND EMPHATIC OPPOSITION OF THESE ELEMENTS.

The campaign just closed shows that it is as inexpedient from the standpoint of policy as it is wrong from the standpoint of principle to attempt any conciliation of the industrial and financial despots who are gradually getting control of all the avenues of wealth.

Mr. Bryan did what he could to prevent the reorganization of the democratic party; when he failed in this he did what he could to aid vital ones-promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over he will both through the Commoner and by personal effort assist those who desire to put the democratic party once more upon a fighting basis; he will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908. It does not matter so much who the nominee may be.

During the next three years circumstances may bring into the arena some man especially fitted to carry the standard. It will be time enough to discuss a candidate when we are near enough to the campaign to measure the relative availability of those worthy to be considered, but we ought to begin now to lay our plans for the next national campaign and to form the line of battle.

The party must continue to protest against a large army and against a large navy, and to stand for the independence of the Filipinos, for imperialism adds the menace of militarism to the corrupting influence of commercialism, and yet experience shows that however righteous the party's position on this subject, the issue does not arouse the people as they are aroused by a question which touches them immediately and

The injustice done to the Filipinos is not resented as it should be s we resent a wrong to ourselves and the costliness of imperialism is hidden by the statistics and by our indirect system of taxation. While the party must maintain its position on this subject, it can not present

The party must also maintain its position on the tariff question. has been made to the democratic indictment against the high tariff, and yet, here too, the burden of the tariff system is concealed by the method in which the tax is collected. It can not be made the sole issue of a campaign.

The party must renew its demand for an income tax, to be secured

brough a constitutional amendment, in order that wealth may be made to pay its share of the expenses of the government. Today we are collecting practically all of our federal revenue from taxes upon consumption, and these bear heaviest upon the poor and light upon the rich The party must maintain its position in favor of bimetallism. It can not surrender its demand for the use of both gold and silver as the

standard money of the country, but the question must remain in abeyditions so change as to bring the public again face to face with falling prices and a rising dollar. This, therefore, can not be made the controlling issue of the contest upon which we are entering. The trust question presents the most acute phase of the contest be-tween democracy and plutocracy, so far as economic issues are concerned. The president virtually admits that the trusts contributed to his

campaign fund, but he denies that they received any promises of aid or No well-informed person doubts that the large corporations have furnished the republican campaign fund during the campaigns of 1895 and 1900 and 1904, and no one can answer the logic of Judge Parker's arraignment of trust contributions. The trusts are run on business principles. They do not subscribe millions of dollars to campaigns urless they are paying for favors already granted or purchasing favors for fu-

The weakness of Judge Parker's position was that the charge was made at the close of the campaign when it was neutralized by a counter charge. The trusts can not be fought successfully by any party that de-

per.ds upon trust funds to win the election. The democratic party must make its attack upon the trusts so vehemently that no one will suspect of secret aid from them. It will be to its advantage if it will begin the next campaign with an announcement that no trust contributions will be accepted and then prope its sincerity by giving the public access to its contribution list. In public enterprises the names of contributors are generally made public in order to denote the character and purpose of the work.

President Roosevelt has four years in which to make good his declaration that no obligations were incurred by the acceptance of trust funds. He will disappoint either the contributors or the voters. If he disappoints the contributors, the trust question may be put in the process of setlement. If he disappoints the people, they will have a chance to settle with his party four years hence. "Death to every private monopoly" must be the slogan of the party in this question; any other position is a surrender. The platforms of 1900 and 1904 declare that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and this declaration presents

the issue upon the trust question. The party must continue its defense of the interests of the wageearners; it must protect them from the encroachments of capital. The fact that the laboring men have not always shown their appreciation of the party's position ought not to deter the party from doing its duty in

The labor question is not one that concerns employers and employes alone; it concerns the entire community, and the people at large have an interest in the just settlement of labor controversies; for that reason they must insist upon remedial legislation in regard to hours and arbitration, and they must so limit the authority of the courts in contempt cases as to overthrow what is known as government by injunction. The party must continue its opposition to national banks of issue

and must insist upon divorcing the treasury department from Wall street. The party must continue its fight for the popular election of senators and for direct legislation wherever the principle can be applied. It must not only maintain its position on old issues, but it must advance to

the consideration of new questions as they arise. It takes time to direct attention to an evil and still more time to consolidate sentiment in favor of a remedy, and Mr. Bryan is not sanguine enough to believe that all the reforms that he favors will at once be indorsed by any party platform, BUT THE COMMONER WILL PRO-CEED TO POINT OUT THE REFORMS WHICH HE BELIEVES TO BE NEEDED . AMONG THESE MAY BE MENTIONED THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM, STATE OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS, THE ELECTION OF FEDERAL JUDGES FOR FIXED TERMS, AND THE ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE OF THEIR RE-

SPECTIVE COMMUNITIES. Instead of having the government controlled by corporations through officers chosen by the corporations, we must have a government of the people, by the people and for the people-a government administered according to the Jeffersonian maxim of "equal rights to all and

special privileges to none. Hope and duty point the way. To doubt the success of our cause is to doubt the triumph of the right, for ours is and must be the cause of Disengaging him with some difficulty penses of the city of Portland, as the masses. "With malice toward none and charity for all," let us begin the explorer started to take him to turned in by the heads of departthe campaign of 1968; let us appeal to the moral sentiment of the country and arraign the policies of the republican party before the bar of the public conscience.

RUSSIAN PLANS WRECKED.

In 1881 Port Aribur was a villag f mud huts, on the farthest outpos of Chinese terirtory. Although China had been inhabited for thousands of years, there was no evidence of any permanent settlement of any strength on the Lu Shun Kow pents

The China-Japanese war in 1894 and it a mongrel village of 6000 when it was destroyed by the Japan ese fleet. Between 1881 and 1894 China had built foundries for cast ing heavy ordnance and had prepared to make it the leading Chine naval supply station. In 1898 Russi secured a lease upon the entire pe insula, including all the outer and mer forts as well as the country lying north of Port Arthur.

Since that time she has expended \$300,000,000 in adding to the strength of the forts, besides building Dalny for a commercial port, free to all na-China and Japan.

China at once saw that in the 25 rear lease she had given the Russian a perpetual foothold, as Manchuri was being so thoroughly Russianized that it would be impossible for China o hold the province with its Russia

nstitutions so firmly founded.

From Manchuria, Russia began exending her power over Korea, and then it was that Japan interfered The plan of Russia was to make the coast a Russian stronghold from Port Arthur to Vladivostok, thus cut ing off Japan from any interest in the mainland and leaving her at the

The fall of Port Arthur wrecks the ntire plan of the empire built at bil ions of expense by Russia. It insure the continual expansion of Japan and eans an open door to the Orient.

Russia would have extended the arrow policy of St. Petersburg across the entire sweep of Asia to the Paci fic. and her success in this war would flict between the Slav and the United States or England, in the near fu da clears away every other prospec of war in the Orient. It means exending civilization. It means the beginning of the end of Russian dom- Adams governor beyond doubt, and home will take advantage of the weakness of their oppressor and the end may be easily guessed.

Irrigation being the most vital subject now before the people of Eastern nsideration from Oregon's delegahas been asked by representative citzens of Umatilia county, to attend a Quantrell gang. ty, before starting to Washington gress. Instead of spending one day to their liability. among the actual irrigators of Uma-Portland, on November 12. So uch for the welfare of Oregon in he United States senate.

his book monoply charges districts \$1.10 per volume for books in a like

Meteoric and brilliant as both Tur- a model dairy. er, of Washington, and Dubois, of daho, are, the staid and sober people hange of opinion in public men is a acrobatic leaping frog, skipping om party to party and from base base, in hopes of gaining popularty, attracts no genuine admiration from the people. Brilliancy cannot It is of a virulent type, and William take the place of stability in statesmanship. People prefer the stead- its effects.

To prevent a possible spread of liphtheria from the reservation to he city, the Umatillas should be charged with robbing the postoffice auarantined and kept at home until een singularly and happily free ears and the strict precaution and nent. With diphtheria spread to of a man named Finlayson. threaten the schools of Pendleton,

As long as the corporations choo e unjust to the masses at home.

PAUL AND A DRUNKARD.

A story is being related of Paul du haillu, the one time African explorer, to this effect. One evening then returning home on foot he ob- November 10. He was a bachelor served a man evidently rather the and died at the home of his brother, worse for drink who was engaged in his home, the location of which the ments exceeds the possible revenue man was still able to remember. Having finally reached their destination, with an emergency.

ed Paul du Chaillu by the hand, ex aiming in tones of fervent grati-

"I shay, ol' feller, yoush all right. Whatsh your-hic-name?" As the explorer did not particularcare to give his name in full he rely replied that it was Paul. "So it'sh-hie-Paul, ish it?" hieoughed the man, and then after me moments of apparent thought

quired solfcitously Shay, ol' man, did y'ever get any hic-any ansher to those lo-ong ttersh y' wrote to th' Ephesians?" New York Times.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Governor Chamberlain has issued following Thanksgiving proclam-To the end that thanks may be re-

urned to Almighty God for the maniold blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, the president as designated Thursday, the 24th day of November, A. D., one thousand ine hundred and four, as a day of general thanksgiving, and conformale to custom, I, George E. Chamberlain, governor of the state of Oregon, do designate said day as a day generally to be observed by the people the fortifications she built and the of the state of Oregon in an appro preparations she made, alarmed priate way in returning thanks for the continued health, happiness and

rosperity of our people. In witness whereof, I have hereito set my hand and caused the creat seal of the state of Oregon to hereunto affixed at the city of Sathe year of our Lord one thousand ne hundred and four GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor of Oregon F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

A convict at Auburn, N. Y., tore strip from his bedding, put it about his neck and twisted upon it until insensibility and death came.

C. A. Curry and wife, at Pueblo Col., quarreled bitterly and as a result fought a pistol duel. The woma was kiled and the man will die. The Cuban congress is being im ortuned to appropriate \$14,000,00 to pay the balance due the revolution ary soldiers of the rebellion from

The Essen, Panhandle & Witchazel coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, have closed down to restrict roduction, throwing 1600 men out of mployment.

W. E. Scutt and T. M. Young, American students at Oxford, Engand, have so far taken first honors in all this season's athletic events at that institution In Colorado the democrats elec

nation. Taking hope from a Jap- possibly Mrs. Grenfell for state suanese victory, Russian peasants at The republicans elect all three con-Mrs. Phillis E. Dodge, of New York. has been convicted of smuggling into -

valued at \$64,000. Under the law, the gems are now the property of the Inited States. on in congress. Senator Mitchell Sedan, Mont. Eyewitnesses say the killing was wholly unjustifiable. Truman is an ex-member of the

the United States precious stones

J. Samuel McCue, of Charlottesand government engineers in this ville, Va., convicted of murder of his wife, and sentenced to hang, carries \$70,000 life insurance, and the companies writing it are speculating as Henry Newman, a wealthy New

Yorker, sold a blooded trotter for olliding with a street car.

ple, a hotel keeper, saved the lives of

his father and mother and three Republican detectives in New York City got conclusive evidence against 100 repeaters, each of whom had registered 20 times for the election of merican Book Company for school the 8th. After warrants were swot

NORTHWEST NEWS.

There are 9500 unsold bales of hops Portland of this year's Oregon

Charles Alley is being tried at Eugene for the murder of John Howan Book Company must be paid 200 ard October 17. Alley pleads self-James Hayes, of Eugene, has ship-

ped 101,000 hop roots to Sacramento

Cal., to be used in setting a hopyard One dairy company asks for 380

Exposition, upon which to establish Unofficial figures show that Yamill county went prohibition by 28 otes, but the official canvass will be

company will pay \$1200 for the right of way instead of the \$3000 originally

Armstrong, aged 35, is paralyzed from Dan McLeod and Sinclair Swanson

will wrestle at Vancouver, B. C., for \$1500. The articles stipulate that McLeod must throw Swanson three times in one hour.

shot and killed during the pursuit following the robbery.

A boiler explosion on the steamer Mermaid, November 9, off Observa tory Inlet, B. C., resulted in the death igilance should not relax for a mo- of Alfred Jones and serious scalding The land department is vigorous

engaged at Roseburg in investigating charges of fraud in land entries. It is said they meet with little encour August Giersinger, a butcher at Wilson Creek, Wash., tore his arm

limb was amputated on the 10th. It is said to secure the very largest per cent of gold at a minimum cost. pioneer of 1851, died of heart disease at Lewisville, near Independence,

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Wool underwear, from \$1.00 to \$3.00	each
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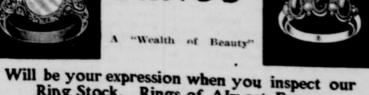
Home Savings Bank

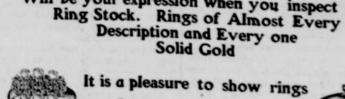
Very few people can save in large amounts. If you wait until ing as he goes will always remain poor.

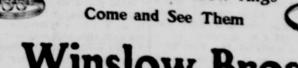
> IT IS WHAT YOU SAVE NOT WHAT YOU EARN











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