



# 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 whom I thought him to be the logical candidate in 1904, have listened intently for his judgment on the recent overwhelming democratic defeat.

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 future?

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 secured by dropping the coinage question entirely. The convention accepted this theory, and the platform made no reference 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 the democrats of the West and South, was applauded by the Eastern press.

He had the cordial endorsement 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 DEMOCRATIC PARTY ATTEMPTED TO BE CONSERVATIVE IN THE PRESENCE OF CONDITIONS WHICH DEMAND RADICAL REMEDIES. IT SOUNDING A PARTIAL RETREAT WHEN IT SHOULD HAVE ORDERED 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 democrats who, in the nature of things, can not be expected to return, and it drew to itself the pliant and earnest advocates of reform whose attachment to these reforms is much stronger than attachment to any party name.

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 do this without losing several times as many voters as that course would win.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS NOTHING TO GAIN BY CATERING TO ORGANIZED AND PREDATORY WEALTH. IT MUST NOT ONLY KEEP ITSELF OUT OF THE RINGS OF THE TRUSTS, BUT 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 kind of industrial and financial reforms by means of which we 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 Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms—and there were some 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 merits 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 Philippines, for imperialism adds the means of military 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 individually.

The injustice done to the Filipinos is not resented as it should be or as 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 this as the only issue.

The party must also maintain its position on the tariff question. No answer 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 through 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 bimetallicism. 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 abeyance until conditions 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 between 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 immunity.

No well-informed person doubts that the large corporations have furnished the republican campaign fund during the campaigns of 1896 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 unless they are paying for favors already granted or purchasing favors for future delivery.

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 depends 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 prove its sincerity by giving the public access to its contributors to 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 acquisition by the government is to be made for profit. He will disappoint either the contributors or the voters. If he disappoints the contributors, the trust question may be put in the process of settlement. If he disappoints the voters, 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 respect, any other position is a surrender. The platforms of 1896 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 wage-earners; 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 regard to them.

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 endorsed by any party platform. BUT THE COMMONER WILL PROCEED 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 RESPECTIVE 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 none" 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 the masses. "With malice toward none and charity for all," let us begin the campaign of 1908; let us appeal to the moral sentiment of the country and arrange the policies of the republican party before the bar of the public conscience.

## RUSSIAN PLANS WRECKED.

In 1881 Port Arthur was a village of mud huts on the farthest outpost of Chinese territory. 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 peninsula, as the Chinese call it.

The China-Japanese war in 1894 found it a mongrel village of 4,000, when it was destroyed by the Japanese fleet. Between 1881 and 1894 China had built foundries for casting heavy ordnance and had prepared to make it the leading Chinese naval supply station. In 1898 Russia secured a lease upon the entire peninsula, including all the outer and inner forts as well as the country lying north of Port Arthur.

Since that time she has expended \$200,000,000 in adding to the strength of the forts, besides building Dalny for a commercial port, free to all nations. Russia's lease was made for 25 years, but she immediately laid plans for perpetual possession and the fortifications she built and the preparations she made, alarmed China and Japan.

China at once saw that in the 25-year lease she had given the Russians a perpetual foothold, as Manchuria was being so thoroughly Russified that it would be impossible for China to hold the province with its Russian institutions so firmly founded.

From Manchuria, Russia began extending 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 cutting off Japan from any interest in the mainland and leaving her at the mercy of Russia.

The fall of Port Arthur wrecks the entire plan of the empire built at billions of expense by Russia. It insures the continual expansion of Japan and means an open door to the Orient.

Russia would have extended the narrow policy of St. Petersburg across the entire sweep of Asia to the Pacific, and her success in this war would mean another and more terrible conflict between the Slav and the United States or England, in the near future. A Japanese victory over Russia clears away every other prospect of war in the Orient. It means extending civilization. It means the beginning of the end of Russian domination.

Taking hope from a Japanese victory, Russian peasants at 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 Oregon, it should claim the deepest consideration from Oregon's delegation in congress. Senator Mitchell has been asked by representative citizens of Umatilla county, to attend a meeting of the irrigation association and government engineers in this city, before starting to Washington to be present at the opening of congress. Instead of spending one day in studying this all-important issue among the actual irrigators of Umatilla county, and in gathering information needed by him in the proper discharge of his duties as a public servant, he curtly replied that any one desiring to see him on irrigation matters would find him at his office in Portland, on November 12. So much for the welfare of Oregon in the United States senate.

From the prices charged by the American Book Company for school library books, it looks as if the people who buy school libraries and pay out cash raised in taxes for them, are being defrauded. It is alleged that this book monopoly charges districts \$1.10 per volume for books in a like binding that can be bought from home dealers at 40 to 50 cents. The legislature should investigate the school library matter. If the American Book Company must be paid 200 to 250 per cent more than the books can be bought for at home, the people would like to know why. No book monopoly owns the school money of Oregon, and the graft should be cut off at once.

Meteoric and brilliant as both Turner, of Washington, and Dubois, of Idaho, are, the staid and sober people have turned them down. Honest change of opinion in public men is never condemned by the masses, but an acrobatic leaping frog, skipping from party to party and from base to base, in hopes of gaining popularity, attracts no genuine admiration from the people. Brilliance cannot take the place of stability in statesmanship. People prefer the steadfast, pale moon, to the sweeping meteor.

To prevent a possible spread of diphtheria from the reservation to the city, the Umatillas should be quarantined and kept at home until the danger is past. Pendleton has been singularly and happily free from epidemics for a number of years and the strict precaution and vigilance should not relax for a moment. With diphtheria spread to threaten the schools of Pendleton, the result would be terrible to contemplate.

As long as the corporations choose United States senators and federal judges the constitution of the United States will be incomplete. No matter how many other kinks are put in it to fit colonial deformities, it will be unfit to the masses at hand.

## PAUL AND A DRUNKARD.

A story is being related of Paul du Chailu, the one-time African explorer, to this effect. One evening when returning home on foot he observed a man evidently rather the worse for drink who was engaged in vehemently embracing a lamp post. Disengaging him with some difficulty the explorer started to take him to his home, the location of which the man was still able to remember. Having finally reached their destination,

the bibulous one affectionately grasped Paul du Chailu by the hand, exclaiming in tones of fervent gratitude: "Oh, my dear fellow, you're all right! Whatcha your—hic—name?"

As the explorer did not particularly care to give his name in full he merely replied that it was Paul.

"So—hic—any answer to those long letters 'y' wrote to th' Ephesians?" coughed the man, and then after some moments of apparent thought inquired softly: "Did you ever get any—hic—any answer to those long letters 'y' wrote to th' Ephesians?"

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Governor Chamberlain has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

To the end that thanks may be returned to Almighty God for the manifold blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, the president has designated Thursday, the 24th day of November, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and four, as a day of general thanksgiving, and conformably 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 of the state of Oregon in an appropriate way, returning thanks for the continued health, happiness and prosperity of our people.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Oregon to be hereunto affixed at the city of Salem this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of Oregon.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A convict at Auburn, N. Y., tore a 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 woman was killed and the man will die.

The Cuban congress is being important to appropriate \$14,000,000 to pay the balance due the revolutionary soldiers of the rebellion from Spain.

The Essex, Panhandle & Witchesburg coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, have closed down to restrict production, throwing 1,000 men out of employment.

W. E. Scott and T. M. Young, American students at Oxford, England, have so far taken first honors in all this season's athletic events at that institution.

In Colorado the democrats elect Adams governor beyond doubt, and possibly Mrs. Green for state superintendent of public instruction. The republicans elect all three congressmen.

Mr. Phillips E. Dodge, of New York, has been convicted of smuggling into the United States precious stones valued at \$4,000. Under the law, the gems are now the property of the United States.

Edward Truman, aged 10 years, shot and killed James McCabe, at Sedan, Mont. Eyewitnesses say the killing was wholly unjustified. Truman is an ex-member of the Quantrell gang.

J. Samuel McCue, of Charlottesville, Va., convicted of murder of his wife, relative available to his car, \$10,000 life insurance, and the companies writing it are speculating as to their liability.

Henry Newman, a wealthy New Yorker, sold a blooded trotter for \$6000, he to deliver the animal at the stables of the buyer. On the way the animal ran away and was killed by colliding with a street car.

At Chauncey, N. Y., Joseph Capple, a hotel keeper, saved the lives of his father and mother and three children at a fire, and then was hurried to death trying to rescue his wife, who also lost her life.

Republican detectives in New York City got conclusive evidence against 100 repeaters, each of whom had registered 20 times for the election of the 8th. After warrants were sworn out for them it was discovered that they were "professionals" in the employ of the republican city committee.

## NORTHWEST NEWS.

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

Charles Alley is being tried at Eugene for the murder of John Howland, October 17. Alley pleads self-defense.

James Hayes, of Eugene, has shipped 161,000 hop roots to Sacramento, Cal., to be used in setting a hopyard of 100 acres.

One dairy company asks for 1500 square feet at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, upon which to establish a model dairy.

Unofficial figures show that Yamhill county voted prohibition by 25 votes, but the official canvass will be necessary to positively settle it.

The O. R. & N. and the city of Arlington have compromised. The company will pay \$1200 for the right of way instead of the \$1500 originally demanded.

Instead of abating, diphtheria is on the increase in Union Park, Spokane. It is of a virulent type, and William Armstrong, aged 15, is paralyzed from its effects.

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.

Harry Allen is on trial at Spokane charged with robbing the postoffice at Camden. His partner, Wilson, was shot and killed during the pursuit following the robbery.

A boiler explosion on the steamer Mermaid, November 9, off Observatory Inlet, B. C., resulted in the death of Alfred Jones and serious scalding of a man named Finlayson.

The land department is vigorously engaged at Roseburg in investigating charges of fraud in land entries. It is said they meet with little encouragement as no one will "sneak."

August Giesinger, a butcher at Wilson Creek, Wash., tore his arm on a meat hook November 3. Blood poisoning at once set in and the limb was amputated on the 10th.

I. J. Merrill, of Lewiston, has invented a quartz mill that is attracting much attention among mining men. It is said to secure the very largest per cent of gold at a minimum cost.

Harris L. Wing, aged 89 years, a pioneer of 1851, died of heart disease at Lewisville, near Independence, November 10. He was a bachelor and died at the home of his brother, A. Wing.

The estimates of next year's expenses of the city of Portland, as turned in by the heads of departments exceed the possible revenue three times, and the city is confronted with an emergency.

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Quality in every part.

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# Cold Weather Specials

GOOD MERCHANDISE LOW PRICED, AND JUST THE THING FOR COLD WEATHER.

Men's sweaters, fancy stripes and solid colors ..... 50c to \$4.00  
Boys' sweaters ..... 50c to \$2.00  
Extra heavy underwear, ribbed and fleeced, per garment ..... 50c  
Wool underwear, from ..... \$1.00 to \$3.00 each  
Bed comforters from ..... \$1.00 to \$2.00  
Lined gloves and mittens from ..... 25c to \$1.00 per pair  
We have a good line of shoes from ..... \$1.50 to \$4.00

## Duck Clothing, Mackintoshes and Rubber Shoes

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Good Shoes Cheap

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We have a fine assortment. The prices on Peegys run from \$1.50 to \$10.00. Handbags, \$1.50 to \$7.50.

Everyone is a good value and sure to suit.

# KOEPPENS

The Popular Price Drug Store.  
A. C. KOEPPEN BROTHERS.

# Evenings at Home Are Made Pleasant by Games

The games that are the rage now are "SHERLOCK HOLMES," "FLINCH," "PANIC," "DOWN THE PIKE WITH MRS. WIGGS,"

DUPLICATE WHIST TRAYS AND SCORE CARDS.

## Combination Game Boards

Ten to 100 different games can be played on each board. All the newest books, most popular stories, latest magazines and the leading newspapers.

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Three new, useful household articles that are a big improvement over the old style.

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Pan is free to swing in any direction. No bending over in taking up dust.

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Lamps are never overfilled. Air tight and easy to take oil from. No tipping of can and no spilling of oil.

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No burnt corn. Every kernel of corn pops. Easy to operate, convenient to fill and empty.

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Has sold out his entire Furniture business and must reduce his stock before January 1st, 1905.

HEATING STOVES, COOK STOVES, STEEL RANGES, AT COST.

Bird-eye Maple Dressers, Chiffoniers, and Washstands are going at greatly reduced prices.

Sewing Machines warranted to be in perfect order, of all kinds and descriptions, from \$5.00 up. New Machines at actual cost.

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Will furnish anyone who desires it, absolutely free, a handsome

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like the one shown here, to keep at their home. You are invited to call and ask for one of these safes.

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