

BRYAN'S VIEWS ON THE ELECTION.

He Has No Intention of Undertaking the Organization of a New Political Party.

WHAT IS THE LESSON TAUGHT?

Parker's Defeat Not a Personal One—Democrats Must Continue to Progress Against Militarism.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—William J. Bryan today gave out an extended statement concerning yesterday's election which is intended to serve as his comment upon the result, and as an answer to reports connecting him with a movement looking to the formation of a new party. Mr. Bryan said he would not attempt to deny all the reports circulated as to his future political action, but would let his statement serve to explain his position. He says:

HIS STATEMENT.

"The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit of analysis, and it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of Republican voters 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?"

PARKER'S DEFEAT.

"The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances, he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy. He grew in popularity as the campaign proceeded and expressed himself more and more strongly upon the trust question, but could not overcome the heavy odds against him."

THE MONEY QUESTION.

"The so-called conservative Democrats charged the defeat of 1896 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question and insisted that a victory could be gained 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."

THE GOLD TELEGRAM.

"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 endorsement of Mr. Cleveland, who declared that the party had returned to 'safety and sanity.' He had the support of the Democratic papers which he had 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 are in complete control of the party. They planned the campaign and carried it out according to their own views, and the verdict against the plan is unanimous. Surely silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis. Neither can the defeat be charged to the platform, for the platform was not the cause of the loss. The party was not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago."

REASON FOR DEFEAT.

"It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the president, for his administration was the subject of criticism. The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demanded radical remedies. It sought 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 Democrats, who, in the nature of things cannot 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 party name."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"The Republican party occupies the conservative position. That is, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantage through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed, no matter how oppressive their exactions may become. The Democratic party cannot 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 not do this without losing sympathy with the masses."



"I rather like to meet this fellow," said Golden Gate, "it's so easy to make him see stars—and planets, too."

Nothing does with GOLDEN GATE COFFEE but satisfaction. No prizes—no coupons—no crockery. 1 and 2 lb. aroma-tight tins. Never sold in bulk.

J. A. Folger & Co.
Established half a Century
San Francisco

WHY DOES A BABY CRY?

Because it is either hungry or in pain. Properly nourished it will usually grow up right and be comfortable—that's the principal thing for a baby. If its food lacks strength and nourishment add Scott's Emulsion at feeding time. A few drops will show surprising results. If a baby is plump it is reasonably safe. Scott's Emulsion makes babies plump.

We'll send you a sample free.

Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York.

eral 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 do without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and emphatic opposition of these elements. The campaign has clearly shown that it is as inexpedient 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. The Democratic party, if it hopes to win, must take the side of the plain, common people."

Mr. Bryan says that for two years he has pointed out the futility of any attempt to compromise with wrong or to patch up peace with the great corporations which are now exploiting the country, but the Democrats were so alarmed by the race issue that they listened rather reluctantly, he said, to their credit, to the promises of a success held out by those who had contributed to the defeat of the party in the two preceding campaigns. He continued:

"The experiment has been a costly one, and it is not likely to be repeated during the present generation. The eastern Democrats were also deceived. They were led to believe that the magnates and monopolists who coerced the voters in 1896 and supplied an enormous campaign fund in both 1896 and 1900, would help the Democratic party if our party would only be less radical. The corporation press aided in this deception, and even the Republican papers professed an undue desire to help build up the Democratic party."

DEMOCRATS' EYES OPENED.

"The election has opened the eyes of the hundreds of thousands of honest and well-meaning Democrats, who, a few months ago favored the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats of the west and south in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive reform organization. There is no middle ground."

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 some reforms—and there were several—promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over, he will assist those who desire to go into the Democratic party more on a footing basis; he will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908. It does not matter so much who the nominee may be."

PROTEST AGAINST MILITARISM.

"The party must continue to protest against a large army, against a large navy, and to stand for the independence of the Philippines, against imperialism and the menace of militarism, and the corrupting influence of commercialism; and yet experience has shown that, however righteous the party's position on this subject, the issue does not arouse the people as they can be warmed by a question which touches them immediately and individually."

IMPERIALISM.

"The injustice done to the Filipinos is not redressed 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 cannot present this as the only issue."

THE TARIFF.

"The party must also maintain its position on the tariff question. No answer has been made to the argument against the high tariff, and yet, here, too, the burden of the tariff system is concealed by the method in which the taxes are collected. It cannot be made the sole issue in 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 expense of the government. Today we are collecting practically all the federal revenue from taxes upon consumption, and these bear heaviest upon the poor and light upon the rich."

BIMETALLISM.

"The party must maintain its position in favor of bimetalism. It cannot surrender its demand for the use of its gold and silver as the standard money of the country, for the question must remain in abeyance, until conditions so change as to bring the public again face to face with the choice of a gold or silver dollar. This, therefore, cannot be made the controlling issue of the contest upon which we are entering."

TRUSTS.

"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 election, 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, 1900 and 1904, and no one can answer the logic of Judge Parker's arraignment of trust contributions."

"The trusts are run on a business principle. They do not subscribe millions of dollars to campaign causes that 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 cannot be fought successfully by any party that depends upon trust funds to win the election."

WAR ON TRUSTS.

"The Democratic party must make its attack upon the trusts so vehement that no one will expect to sever aid from them. It will be to its advantage if it 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 contribution list, in public enterprises the names of contributors are generally made public in order to denote the character and purpose of the work."

"Roosevelt has four years in which to make good that declaration that billions were incurred by the acceptance of trusts' funds. He will disappoint either the contributors or the voters, if he disavows the contributions. The trust question may be put in the process of settlement if he disappoints the people, they will have a chance to settle with his party four years hence. Death to every party in this question, any other position is a surrender. The platforms of 1900 and 1904 did not declare that a private monopoly is not a monopoly and intolerable, and this declaration presents the issue upon the trust question."

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LABOR QUESTION.

"The party must continue its defense of the interests of the wage earners; it must protect them from the encroachments of the capitalist. The fact that labor has not been shown the 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 employees 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 the hours and application, and they must so limit the authority of the courts so 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."

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

"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 the consideration of new questions as they arise."

It takes time to direct attention to an evil and still more time to consolidate victories in favor of reform, and Mr. Bryan is not arrogant enough to believe that all the reforms that he favors will at once be induced by any party platform, but he will proceed to put out the reforms which he believes to be needed. Among these may be mentioned the general telegraph system, state ownership of railway property, the election of judges for fixed terms, and the election of postmasters by the people for their respective communities instead of having the government controlled by corporations, through officers chosen by corporations. We must have a government of the people, by the people and for the people; a government administration by the Jeffersonian maxim of 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Hope and duty demand 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 election of the Republican party before the bar of the public conscience."

Bryan Congratulates Adams.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 9.—Among the many telegrams received by Gov. Adams from all parts of the country is the following: "Hon. Alva Adams—Accept my congratulations, both upon your personal success and upon the triumph of constitutional government."

"W. J. BRYAN."

ENGLISH COMMENT.

Election Means America Will Take Part in World's Affairs.

London, Nov. 9.—The afternoon newspapers adopted Judge Parker's message to President Roosevelt as describing with "exactness and comprehension" the result of the election. Such headings as "A Vote of Confidence" and "Roosevelt's Triumph" mark all the editorials. The victory is regarded by all the international questions upon the side making for justice and the development of the human race, and as "affording a guarantee that Great Britain's present relations with America will not only be maintained, but probably will be strengthened."

Mrs. McKinley to President.

Canton, O., Nov. 9.—Words of congratulation from Mrs. McKinley were conveyed to President Roosevelt in a telegram sent to the executive mansion today. The telegram read: "Accept my sincere congratulations. 'IDA S. MCKINLEY.'"

Artist Moran's Widow Dead.

New York, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Annette Moran, widow of the late Edward Moran, a distinguished marine painter, is dead at her home from pneumonia. She was about 80 years old. Mrs. Moran was an artist of some ability, two of her paintings being well known.

Trading in Pig Iron Warrants.

New York, Nov. 10.—All arrangements have been completed by members of the New York produce exchange to inaugurate trading in pig iron warrants. The business will begin Nov. 11, and it is announced that certificates may be bought and sold through any member of the exchange. The unit of trading will be 100 tons.

DOLBEER WILL CASE.

W. B. Leonard Says Dead Woman Was Perfectly Rational.

New York, Nov. 10.—William B. Leonard, a merchant of this city, was a witness for Miss Marion Warren before Commissioner Lee, who is examining New York witnesses in the contest of the will of Miss Bertha M. Dolbeer.

Mr. Leonard and wife were passengers on the Oceanic and became acquainted with Miss Dolbeer and her companion, Miss Warren, during their voyage abroad in the early part of last May. Mr. Leonard testified that the two young women joined the Leonard party on board so that they met every day.

"She was perfectly rational and acted as any normal girl would. She seemed to be enjoying herself and was bright and cheerful," said he. The Leonards stopped at the same hotel.

"Let the other man do most of the talking; he will have a better opinion of you."

TREE TEA SELECTED WISDOM

The pure, good tea, sold in packages only.

M. J. Brandenstein & Co. Importers, San Francisco.

In the Liquidation Sale

All Blankets And Comforts At Cost

New York Cash Store

Allen's Lung Balsam

Will positively break up a deep, racking cough past relief by other means.

IN THE Liquidation Sale!

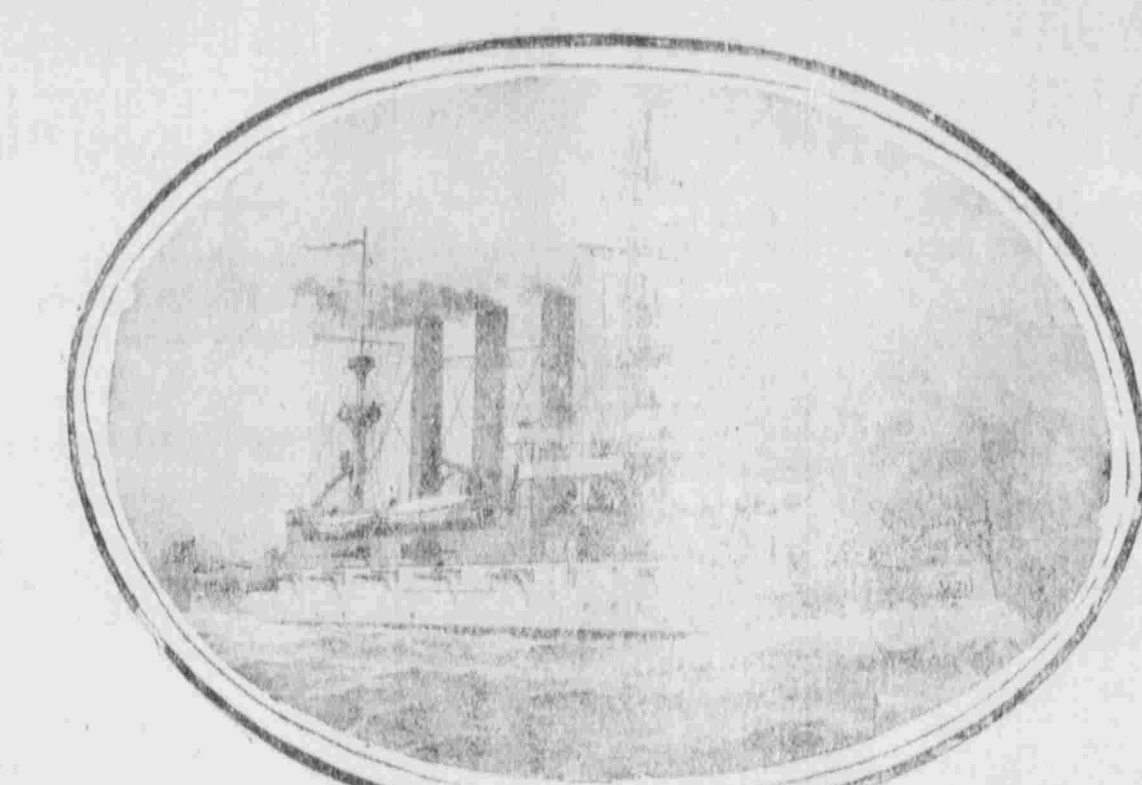
All Ready-Made Garments at Below Cost.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

161 Melghn St., U. S. A.

Whether the rush of business we have had the last few days was due to the heavy frost which struck most of us on Tuesday or just to the real merit of "That Good Coal."

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UNCLE SAM'S NEW TERROR OF THE SEAS.

The latest of the United States' battleships, the New Jersey, was built at Quincy, Mass., in the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding company. The vessel was christened by Mrs. William B. Kinney, daughter of Gov. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey. The ship is 435 feet long; breadth 76 feet; displacement 14,918 tons and will carry a crew of 31 officers and 772 men. The New Jersey will be the most powerful battleship in our navy and will have a speed of 19 knots. The cost for the hull and engines alone foots up \$3,465,000.

Will Inspect the Inspectors.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Admiral Kemp and Key, Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor will proceed today to investigate the conduct of the United States local inspectors of steam vessels. They will visit many vessels in the harbor and will satisfy themselves by personal inspection whether they are equipped and managed in accordance with the law.

Crew of the Thalia Lost.

Hamburg, Nov. 10.—The crew of the German bark Thalia, bound from Lique for Hamburg, all of the crew, which were lost through the foundering of the vessel during a storm in the North sea, numbered 20. There were seven men in the crew of the 14-ton schooner Neptune, the loss of which was reported at the same time as that of the Thalia.

Grain Blocks Russian Roads.

New York, Nov. 10.—Reports from Russian correspondents are to the effect, says a Times dispatch from London, that there have been extraordinary shortages of grain in Russia. The block is estimated at 91,386 tons of grain. The grain blocks are bound to assume even greater proportions during the next few weeks and it is doubtful whether the last of the aid will be cleared without the assistance of the waterways at the opening of next year's navigation.

King Edward's Birthday.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—A banquet in honor of King Edward's birthday has been given by the British and Canadian Americans of Chicago at the Auditorium. Sixty-four guests were present, among whom were Alexander Finn, British consul to Chicago, Vice Consul Thomas Erskine, J. B. Forgan, George Duddleston, D. R. Chamberlain, John Greer and Charles Crispin.

Travels as Private Citizen.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—His imperial highness, Lieut.-Gen. Prince Sandauro Fushimi, cousin of the emperor of Japan, hero of the battle of Nanshan hill and idol of the common soldiery of his country, arrived in America this morning by the liner Manchuria. He was accompanied by a suite of seven members composed of A. Sato, grand master of the household; Count S. Terashima, Maj. Mihara, master of ceremonies; Dr. Rokkaku, physician to his imperial highness, and two personal attendants.

His Highness Prince Fushimi.

The court shows a wonderful freak of nature which is on the summer estate of ex-State Senator W. W. Towle at Freyburg, Me. It is an elm tree with a great branch that loops, and it has been compared by the neighboring children to a

big doughnut. The little girl standing within the circle is the senator's daughter. The young couple of the American elm are exceedingly tough and flexible, but the cause of the circular development of this particular branch is only a matter of conjecture since it is known to have existed for at least ninety years. The tree is an object of great interest and attracts many visitors.

As the prince was traveling as a private citizen no formal reception was tendered him here by government officials. He was met, however, by the collector of customs and taken ashore on the revenue cutter Golden Gate. On board the cutter were the consul general of Japan at this port and a party of eight, who acted as an escort to his highness.

Mr. A. Sato, who acted as spokesman for the party, stated that the prince desired particularly not to give any interview to the American press at this time.

"You can understand that it would be improper," continued Mr. Sato, "for his highness, who is an officer in the army and closely related to the emperor, to express any opinion on the existing war. His visit to this country is purely one of courtesy. The party will remain in San Francisco only 24 hours. We leave tomorrow morning for Washington by way of Chicago, stopping at the latter city three hours. As soon as we arrive at the national capital his highness will seek an audience with the president of the United States."

Asked as to the purpose of this interview with the chief executive, Mr. Sato smilingly replied: "I assure you that it is of a purely informal nature. His highness desires to cement more closely those bonds of good feeling which exist between America and Japan."

This is not Prince Fushimi's first visit to the United States. About 30 years ago he passed through San Francisco and crossed the continent on his way to Europe. He is a distinguished looking gentleman about 50 years of age. Practically his first introduction to American ways on the occasion of this visit was made through the enterprise of the newspaper photographers. About 20 of these surrounded his highness after the latter consented to pose, and each in turn took a shot at him. These operations took place in the stern of the tug as she was carrying the distinguished party ashore, and they so highly amused the prince that he did not cease his laughter and gesticulations until he reached the shore, where another horde of the rapacious snap-shot men were awaiting him. At this the prince good-naturedly threw up his hands and was heard to exclaim, "Camera friends! Camera friends!"

At the dock a throng of Americans and Japanese mingled "banzais" and "hurrahs" as the prince and his party entered carriages and were driven to their hotel. Here apartments, magnificently decorated in the colors of the empire of the Rising Sun, and chrysanthemums the size and beauty of which caused exclamations of surprised delight even from the visitor, who came from a land of these flowers.

After luncheon the prince and his party were driven through Golden Gate park.

NEW KING OF SAXONY.

The new monarch of Saxony, Frederick Augustus, who recently succeeded to the throne, was born May 25, 1865. Some years ago he was married to Princess Louise of Tuscany. The domestic career of the young people was most unfortunate, and the princess finally eloped with the tutor of her children, Andre Giros. At the time her



husband was crippled with a broken leg at Salzburg and showed little disposition to bring the couple to judgment. The scandal shocked Europe, and the prince obtained a divorce. Friends of the disgraced princess maintain that the prince was harsh in his treatment of his wife and that she was made insane by his neglect and contemptuous usage. The new king is a corps commander in the German army.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Cousin of the Emperor of Japan, With a Large Suite Arrives In San Francisco.

TRAVELS AS PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Purpose of Visit is to Cement More Strongly Good Feeling Between Two Countries.

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He was accompanied by a suite of seven members composed of A. Sato, grand master of the household; Count S. Terashima, Maj. Mihara, master of ceremonies; Dr. Rokkaku, physician to his imperial highness, and two personal attendants.

As the prince was traveling as a private citizen no formal reception was tendered him here by government officials. He was met, however, by the collector of customs and taken ashore on the revenue cutter Golden Gate. On board the cutter were the consul general of Japan at this port and a party of eight, who acted as an escort to his highness.

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TEA

Who takes the risk of you liking his tea?

How much risk do you think there is?

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schramm's.

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All Ladies' Hosiery And Underwear At Actual Cost.

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