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## ELECTIONS FOR 1908.

Closes for election Oct. 20.  
Presidential election Nov. 3.

## Republican National Ticket.

## FOR PRESIDENT

**WILLIAM H. TAFT**  
of Ohio.

## FOR VICE PRESIDENT

**JAMES S. SHERMAN**  
of New York.

## For Presidential Electors

J. D. LEE, of Multnomah County  
F. J. MILLER, of Linn County  
A. C. MARSTERS, of Douglass County  
R. R. BUTLER, of Gilliam County

## WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN.

The present indications are that from now until the close of the poles on election day we will see one of the liveliest political campaigns ever waged in the state of Oregon.

With the betting four to one against Bryan in New York, with no takers, it would indicate a lost cause for Democracy in that state, hence they are shifting their forces even to the Pacific Coast with the vain hope of carrying California, Washington and Oregon. Many able speakers, from a democratic standpoint, will inhale the exhilarating atmosphere of Oregon perhaps for the first time. Even our own beloved non-partisan Gov. Chamberlain has been commanded to step out from the Republican pie counter and pour hot molasses down the backs of his erstwhile friends.

Our Republican brethren are fully apprised of the situation and will give us some of the good old solid fellows that have stood by the guns on many a hotly contested battlefield.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, one of the finest campaign orators in the United States, will lead off at Portland about the 6th of October. He is a polished gentleman, a deep and logical thinker, as well as a fluent speaker, having absolute control of the English language in a marked degree. He is thoroughly posted on all the political questions of the day and his private character, as well as public record, is above reproach, a fact which is so essentially necessary in view of the spirit of reformation which is now sweeping the country. To him will be accorded the honor of placing the rainbow colors on Mr. Bryan's speeches.

Hon. J. S. Sherman, Taft's running mate, will also be in Oregon in October and will show us that our leaders made no mistake in point of ability when they placed him second on the National ticket.

With our happy homes and generous wave of prosperity all around us, we fail to realize the importance attached to the present campaign and it is high time we were beginning to get down to business.

## READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Republicans of Corvallis rallied to the call of the committee and met at the court house Tuesday evening to organize a Taft and Sherman club. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Geo. E. Lilly, county central committeeman. J. F. Yates was elected temporary chairman and Emery J. Newton temporary secretary, which election was afterward made permanent. Dr. James Withycombe was elected 1st vice president and W. P. Lafferty 2nd vice president.

Enthusiastic talks were made by G. W. Denman, Dr. James Withycombe, Prof. E. R. Lake, B. F. Irvine, Senator A. J. Johnson and others. A committee of three, composed of A. J. John-

son, Dr. Withycombe and W. P. Lafferty, was appointed to report on constitution and by-laws, their finding being adopted by a unanimous vote.

The name will be the "Taft Republican Club of Corvallis" and the object to advance republican policies and principles and assist in the election of the National Republican Standard Bearer, Taft and Sherman. All Republicans are not only eligible, but earnestly requested to become members.

An opportunity was then afforded those present to enroll their names, which was promptly done and a tidy sum varying from 10 cents to \$1.00 per member was laid on the table to aid in the incidental expenses which may be incurred in providing speakers where desired in the progress of the work in hand.

While this will be the central club, it is earnestly desired that the committeemen in every township proceed at once to organize similar clubs in every school district in the county, calling on us for assistance whenever we can render service in the perfect organization of the entire republican forces of the county. The time is short and your duty apparent.

We expect to make this a whirlwind campaign, full of fire and enthusiasm, like a regular old Methodist campmeeting, and if your soul has not yet been touched, wake up and gird on the armor. The soldier who fails to respond to the bugle call retires in disgrace. The voter who does not take an interest in a Presidential election, be he republican or democrat, is not worthy the name of an American citizen. Line up, brethren, line up!

## ROOSEVELT'S REPLY TO W. J. BRYAN.

The Oregonian prints the following summary of Roosevelt's reply to Bryan in the Haskell exposure by W. R. Hearst:

Haskell's close relation with the Standard Oil Interests in Ohio was a matter of common notoriety.

In defiance of the Attorney-General of the State (Oklahoma) he intended to protect the interests of a great corporation (the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, controlled by the Standard) against the law.

Contrast your action in this case of Governor Haskell with Mr. Taft's action as regards Senator Foraker.

Mr. Taft refused to be a party to the renomination of Senator Foraker, showing by actual deeds that his words were true when he said: "I do not care for the Presidency if it has to come by compromise with any one on a matter of principle."

With hundredfold clearer evidence you have secured Governor Haskell to write the platform and put him in as treasurer of your campaign committee.

I regard it as a scandal and disgrace that Governor Haskell should be connected with the management of any National campaign.

Let me call your attention to his conduct in prostituting to base purposes the state university.

You have indeed advocated measures against private monopolies that sound more radical than either I or my party associates have been willing to undertake, but they have the prime defect that in practice they would not work.

I put Mr. Taft's deeds against your words. I ask that Mr. Taft be judged by all his deeds, for he wishes none of them forgotten. I ask that you be judged both by the words you wish remembered and by the words that seemingly you and your party now desire to have forgotten.

I hold it entirely natural for any great law-breaking corporation to wish to see you placed in the Presidency. Your plans to put a stop to abuses are wholly chimerical.

BRYAN AS PROPHET  
FAILS TO QUALIFY

Disasters He Foretold Never Come to Pass.

## OPPOSITE IS ALWAYS TRUE.

Gold Standard Does Not Slay, Nor Does It Write Future In Blood.

As a prophet William Jennings Bryan has never been a success. The calamities which he has foretold would have brought unlimited disaster to the country if they had ever been realized. But they never came to pass. The harrowing pictures which he painted were merely figments of his imagination, based on absolutely no foundation whatever.

It is well to have Americans remember that prophecies uttered by the orator of the Platte must be discounted fully 100 per cent, for all signs indicate that he feels the fates once more and is about to begin prophesying again. A male Cassandra, Mr. Bryan might by this time have learned that the forecast of evil will never be believed by those who have found that in the past his vaticinations have been but empty air.

## "Driving Country to Ruin."

For instance, when Mr. Bryan was a member of the House of Representatives in 1892 he was absolutely certain that protection was driving the country heading to rack and ruin, and in his speech delivered March 16 of that year he drew the following agonizing pictures:

"Protection has been our cannibal tree, and as one after another of our farmers has been driven by the force of circumstances upon that tree and has been crushed within its folds his companions have stood around and shouted, 'Great is protection!'"

Thus in every State, so far as these statistics have been collected, the proportion of home owning farmers is decreasing and that of tenant farmers increasing. This means but one thing. It means a land of landlords and tenants, and, backed by the history of every nation that has gone down, I say to you that no people can continue a free people under a free government when the great majority of its citizens are tenants of a small minority. Your system (protective tariff) has driven the farm owner from his land and substituted the farm tenant."

How far this picture portrays the America of to-day or the America of any year since he made that speech any American can answer. Even in Mr. Bryan's own State he can find an answer right at his doors, for the farmlands of Nebraska have doubled in value.

## "Murderous Gold Standard."

But during the four years succeeding that speech Mr. Bryan's agitation grew no less nor did the demon which he had raised in his own imagination hide with diminished head, for in 1896 he again saw destitution threatening the country. He had a remedy for it, a panacea, a fetch which he held up for worship—free silver. Here are some of the things Mr. Bryan said would happen if the gold standard were continued:

"I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands."—From speech at Democratic National Convention, July, 1896.

"Do not let the Republicans beguile you about the future. The future is written in blood crushed out of you by gold."—From speech at Erie, Pa., August, 1896.

"Ah, my friends, there is another reason why people have gone into the cities and left the farms. It is because your legislation has been causing the foreclosure of mortgages upon the farms. . . . Mark my words! If the gold standard goes on and people continue to complain, the gold standard advocates instead of trying to improve the condition of the people will be recommending that you close your schools so that the people will not realize how much they are suffering."—From speech at Monmouth, Ill., October, 1896.

But whom has the gold standard slain? What future did it write in blood? What district schools did it close? Again the condition of the country makes a calm reply confuting the impassioned orator.

Campaigning again in 1900 Mr. Bryan decided that imperialism was another danger to the country. If it were continued the Fourth of July would be forgotten by all Americans and the "spirit of '76" would become a thing of the past. Speaking at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan said:

## Sees Death of Patriotism.

"The fight this year will be to carry out the sentiment of that song we have so often repeated, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' If we lose our children and our children's children will not succeed to the spirit of that song, and celebrations of the Fourth of July will pass away, for the spirit of the empire will be upon us."

Is there any spot in these United States where the spirit of 1776 is dead

and forgotten and the Fourth of July a meaningless date on the calendar?

One of the most ridiculous of these prophecies was contained in a speech Mr. Bryan made in support of Judge Parker during the campaign of 1904, when he attacked President Roosevelt bitterly. This prophecy had it that military despotism was sure to follow the decrease in the size of the standing army. In this speech Mr. Bryan also emphasized the fact that he was then and always would be a firm believer in the principle of free silver. He summed up his position on this question in the following sentence:

"I believe to-day in the principles set forth at Chicago and Kansas City (18 to 1) and shall continue to fight for those principles."

## THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Result of Victory Indicates Undiminished Majorities for Republicans in November.

Raymond, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who is regarded as one of the most reliable political writers in the country, regards the result of the Vermont election as presaging absolute victory for Mr. Taft. In a recent special dispatch to the Tribune Raymond said:

"Practically speaking, the result of Tuesday's election is more favorable to the Republicans than they had any right to expect, because there has been no determined campaign for the purpose of making a good showing in Vermont and few of the big guns of the party have been put on the stump there this year."

"There is, of course, a slight falling off in the vote of both Republicans and Democrats, as compared with four years ago, but this was entirely to be expected, because at that time Roosevelt was the nominee of his party for president, and the result in Vermont in that year was merely a forerunner of the tremendous landslide which took place all over the country."

"As it is, the plurality of over 29,000 at yesterday's election is taken to be an indication that, while the campaign this year is not to be a sensational one, the election of Mr. Taft is foreshadowed by a safe majority."

"If Vermont can be taken as an index of the condition of public opinion throughout the country, it means that in the November election, whatever strength the Independence League develops in the other States will come almost exclusively from Bryan and not from Taft."

"The Vermont Democrats, while few in number, are extremely rockribbed in their sentiments. They make a point of going to the polls year after year and carry on a hopeless fight merely because they want to set a good example to the Democrats in other States. In 1896 they repudiated Bryan and the free silver heresy, and they did it largely by staying at home on election day. The result was a plurality of a little over 40,000 for McKinley, which has been a record in Vermont elections. In the State elections of 1900 and 1904 the Democratic vote was practically stationary."

## TAFT'S RELIGION.

A Consistent Christian with No Spot Upon His Record of Private Conduct and Public Service.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible let us say that Mr. Taft is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church.

These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no rightful place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law. "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief shows simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.—Philadelphia North American.

## Union Labor Vote.

Hon. William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1907 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chautauque county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:

"I am a union labor man, and I want to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make trouble."

REPUBLICAN PARTY  
AND LABOR

An Equality of Opportunities Secured for Wage Earners.

William H. Taft's Speech of Acceptance Gives Party Record in Behalf of Labor.

(William H. Taft in his speech of acceptance.)

We come now to the question of labor. One important phase of the policies of the present administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as shall place him on a level in dealing with his employer.

The Republican party has passed an employers' liability act for interstate railroads, and has established an eight hour law for government employees and on government construction. The essence of the reform effected by the former, is the abolition of the fellow-servant rule and the introduction of the comparative negligence theory by which an employee injured in the service of his employer does not lose all his right to recover because of slight negligence on his part.

Then there is the act providing for compensation for injury to government employees, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon interstate commerce railroads for the protection of their employees and limiting the hours of their employment.

These are all instances of the desire of the Republican party to do justice to the wage-earners.

Doubtless a more comprehensive measure for compensation of government employees will be adopted in the future; the principle in such cases has been recognized and in the necessary somewhat slow course of legislation will be more fully embodied in definite statutes.

The interests of the employer and the employee never differ except when it comes to a division of the joint profit of labor and capital into dividends and wages. This must be a constant source of periodical discussion between the employer and the employee, as factored are the other terms of the employment.

To give to employees their proper position in such a controversy, to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength, and without it, each individual laborer and employee would be helpless. The promotion of the industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted.

There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body.

They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer, and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

## TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND.

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation for Benefit of the Sightless.

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere, common sense sympathy with the unfortunates in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way.

Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self sustaining, placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft, then secretary of war and within whose jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

In Georgia the electors must have a majority, and with Watson, Hicken and Chas. pulling away from them the Bryaulites are becoming apprehensive.

## THE ISSUE AND PARTY RECORD.

Will the People Trust Experimentals and Theorists?  
(From Sherman's Speech of Acceptance.)

The overshadowing issue of the campaign really is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved, shall a party of demonstrated capacity in administrative affairs be continued in power, shall the reins of government be placed in experienced hands, or do the people prefer to trust their destinies to an aggregation of experimental malcontents and theorists, whose only claim to a history is a party name they pilfered?

With a record of four decades of wise legislation; two score years of faithful administration; offering its fulfilled pledges as a guaranty of its promises for the future, the Republican party appeals to the people and, with full confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, awaits the rendition of the November verdict.

## DENIES THAT BRYAN

"COULD DO NO HARM."

Congressman Burke Says Office of President Is Infinitely More Powerful Than Congress.

Congressman James Francis Burke, of Pittsburg, in an address on "The Powers of the President," says:

"The American people can make no greater mistake than to elect Mr. Bryan on the assumption that he can do no harm in the face of an adverse Senate. As between the executive and legislative departments of the government, the former has infinitely greater power to rule and ruin than the latter."

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are wholly different types of men. Each possesses a strong individual character, which would certainly assert itself in the White House. What either of these men would do during a four years' term in the White House is causing as much anxiety among thoughtful Americans as the mere matter of election alone."

"As a disturber of money's the President is without a rival in the world. Through the agencies under his control he will this year disburse a billion dollars, showing the great things we are doing in addition to the unparalleled list of the world's achievements."

"In view of the fact that during the fifteen years of Bryan leadership the States controlled by his party have decreased from 23 to 12, the number of Senators from 48 to 31, the number of Representatives in Congress from 220 to 164, and in that time the Democratic party was in control of the ground, whereas it is now, as a consequence of his teachings, a hopelessly heterogeneous mass of Populist elements, the American people can see little prospects of a constructive policy if Mr. Bryan should succeed."

## LABOR WORLD FOR TAFT.

Characterizes Him as True Friend of the Workingman.

(From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor.)

The Labor World comes out strongly in its advocacy of Mr. Taft. It characterizes him a true friend of labor and declares that the unfair attacks of Mr. Gompers will have little or no effect in alienating from him the labor world. It says: "That Secretary Taft is a true friend of labor is certain, and all the untrue, ungenerous, vicious attacks that President Gompers or any one else may make on him cannot prevent him from continuing to be the friend of the wage worker. Organized labor cannot afford to have itself split up into factions on this political issue. That President Gompers is wrong in forcing this most ominous fight is certain, and intelligent wage workers will certainly come to this conclusion."

## Campaign Funds.

"We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan intended to convey the impression that Mr. Taft had come to that determination after the Denver convention. In that the Democratic "peerless one" is not honest. Mr. Taft is a law abiding citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months before the Denver convention. Be honest, Mr. Bryan, if you can!

## Bryan's Precinct Republican.

At the recent primary election in Nebraska Lancaster Precinct No. 4, in which is located Fairview, the voting precinct of W. J. Bryan, cast thirty-five Republican votes and twenty-six Democratic. The same precinct last fall cast forty-three Republican votes and thirty-five Democratic, a Democratic loss of slightly more than 1 per cent. When Mr. Bryan lived in town he registered in Precinct A of the Fifth Ward, a polling place which usually could be depended upon to vote about the proportion of three Republicans to one Democrat. At the time he removed to Fairview he remarked jocularly that he was going to a community where the political division was more even, and he hoped in time so to reform Lancaster No. 4 as to make it veer around to his way of thinking.