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THE CORVALLIS GAZETTE

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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

HEAR LOWELL AND FULTON.

Republican campaign speakers are now at work all over the state impressing on the minds of the people the importance of the presidential election now so close at hand.

For the purpose of arousing the spirit of patriotism and to set the mind of the people upon the importance of the election...

how we got them; demand of him an abstract of title to the Filipinos, and he cannot show even a quit claim deed from anybody who ever had any authority to make it.

In this as in so many other utterances Mr. Bryan proceeds upon the insolent assumption that his hearers are stupid fools who can be tricked with a phrase or deceived with a statement of half-truth.

Mr. Bryan knows that the American title to the Philippines is just as good as the American title to the territory embraced in the Louisiana Purchase.

The United States acquired the Philippines partly by war in which Mr. Bryan himself took a more or less heroic part, and partly by purchase.

We had to negotiate with Spain or nobody, and those negotiations, ending in the Treaty of Paris, gave the United States a title to the Philippine Islands which has never been disputed except by shallow doctrinaires of the Bryan type.

Mr. Bryan's whole policy with respect to the Philippines has been a policy of deception and false pretenses. He has tried to deceive the American people into the notion that we have no lawful right to hold the islands.

Mr. Bryan's record on the Philippine question is both inconsistent and discreditable. He has sought to deceive his own countrymen and betray the Filipinos.

"One vital, dominating fact confronts the Democratic party which no oratory, which no eloquence, which no rhetoric can obscure: Bryan's nomination means Taft's election." N. Y. World, Democratic.

WORLD CRUISE OF OUR BATTLE-SHIPS

A Significant History-Making Movement by the United States.

Pacific Ocean Saved to America by Robust Policy of Republican Party.

The present world cruise of American warships is one of the most interesting, important and far reaching performances of any administration since the Civil War.

The armada took its departure from Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, 1907, and after a wholly successful voyage around the Horn, of about twelve thousand miles, it dropped anchor in San Francisco Harbor May 6, 1908.

There were already in the Pacific and Oriental waters the fine armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In due time the main fleet of warships resumed its western course and will touch at the leading ports of China and Australia, passing on east by way of the west, and coming finally to Malta and Gibraltar, where it will coal and ultimately return to its starting point at Hampton Roads, some time early next February.

In this expedition the Republican party has a policy which projects itself far into the future, but it is an entire misunderstanding of the whole scheme to suppose that it is aimed narrowly or definitely at any single power.

The eyes of the world have followed our fleet with absorbing interest. One of the great advantages gained by this cruise is the cordial welcome and close acquaintance which it has evoked from the governments and peoples of the chief republics of Latin America.

At every South American port the fleet, our navy, our government, our institutions, our people, our aims, our industries, our trade—every conceivable thing that is ours, have been discussed as they never were before, and that without suspicion of our political and diplomatic intentions.

President Roosevelt Explains Movement.

In a statement in a speech he made in St. Louis, President Roosevelt took the public into his confidence to a degree when he said: "California, Oregon and Washington have a coast line which is our coast line just as emphatically as the coast line of New York and Maine, of Louisiana and Texas.

The Pacific Ocean is recognized by all far seeing statesmen as the theater of the world's coming great struggles

for military and commercial mastery. When China awakens, to the degree that Japan is now awake, events passing the power of the imagination to conceive will take place.

As to the palliative and beneficent effect this cruise may have on China and Japan, there can be but one opinion. While Uncle Sam was little concerned about the rumors to the effect that Japan was about to descend upon the Philippines, or possibly to make a demonstration off our Pacific coast, yet he did desire, and perhaps is in a position to insist, that the Open Door policy be maintained in China.

"WE WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO PROTEST AT BEING EXCLUDED FROM THE TRADE OF CHINA BY REASON OF OUR INSISTENCE UPON THE POLICY OF THE OPEN DOOR." The acquiescence in this policy of all the nations interested has been so unhesitating and emphatic that it is hardly worth while to speculate as to how far the United States would go in the protection of its Chinese trade.

So we have not far to seek for another very powerful reason for this world cruise of our fleet. Mr. Taft simply announced in diplomatic language that this cruise is intended to say that the Open Door policy will be maintained at any price.

Perfection of Discipline. This world cruise of the mighty armada of sixteen ships of the line has been, and is being, conducted with a precision worthy of the fine traditions of American seamanship.

There is no question but that this cruise will be noted by all commentators of the future as one of the most remarkable happenings of any age. Even though the American people have not fully understood the significance, when all the facts are known, it will be found to have been one of the distinctive acts of statesmanship of the present Republican administration.

COCKRAN ON TAFT.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion of Judge Taft in all parties and in all sections. Men pay tribute to his remarkable ability even where party politics may exert such an influence as to demand the espousing of the rival presidential candidate's cause.

"Yes, I shall support Bryan; he is the best candidate the Democrats could put up. Taft, however, is the greatest and best qualified nominee ever offered in any republic in the world. He is a greater man than Roosevelt, and when surrounded by the same environments that made Roosevelt great will prove a bigger man.

Democratic Inconstancy. The Democratic leaders have been for years making loud declarations against corporations and trusts and railroads.

Society Is Sound. In spite of the general comfort, there have been made manifest by signs not to be misunderstood, a quickening of the public conscience and a demand for the remedy of abuses, the outgrowth of this prosperity, and for a higher standard of business integrity.

I hope and believe that all far-sighted citizens who wish to see this country prosperous in material things will support Mr. Taft, but above all I ask for support for him because he stands for the moral uplift of the nation.

A MILD REBUKE.



—San Francisco Chronicle.

ROOSEVELT HOT SHOT.

On Haskell. Governor Haskell's utter unfitness for any public position of trust or for association with any man anxious to make an appeal on a moral issue to the American people has been abundantly shown.

To Bryan. In my judgment the measures you advocate would be wholly ineffective in curing an evil, and so far as they had any effect at all would merely throw the entire business of the country into hopeless and utter confusion.

As an American citizen who prizes his Americanism and citizenship far above any question of partisanship, I regard it as a scandal and disgrace that Governor Haskell should be connected with the management of a national campaign.

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.

GROWTH OF WEALTH PER CAPITA.

Doctrine that the Poor Are Growing Poorer Shown to Be False.

(From the Los Angeles Times.)

In 1820 the savings banks of the United States held \$1,138,576. This was a poor country then compared with now.

Now the people of this country have \$3,690,878,945 in savings banks. This is an average for the whole population of this time of over \$42.

When James Buchanan, the last Democratic President in a long line, went into office, there was about \$100,000,000 in the savings banks of the United States.

So there it is. In 1820 there were only about 8,000 people rich enough to have a savings bank account.

That the poor grow poorer and the rich richer in this country is as true as any other Populistic notion.

Bryan.

- He talks in the morning and talks in the night,
He talks when he's wrong and he talks when he's right;
He talks in the office and talks in the hall,
He talks in the church and he talks at the ball,
He talks to the Senate and talks to the House,
He talks to the people as poor common sense;
He talks to the press and he talks to the crowd,
He talks and he talks with a voice long and loud;
Like an old clapper mill he'll sound to the end
And die disappointed for office and friend!

—John A. Joyce in Baltimore American.

Roosevelt on Taft.

I hope and believe that all far-sighted citizens who wish to see this country prosperous in material things will support Mr. Taft, but above all I ask for support for him because he stands for the moral uplift of the nation.

BRYAN'S SPECIOUS RECORD.

Judge Taft Points Out the Weak Spots in the Nebraskan's Political History.

(From Taft's Cincinnati Speech.)

"What is it that we have to expect from Mr. Bryan? Have we anything to expect but what he promises? Have we anything to expect but what is based upon his eloquence and his adroitness as a public critic?"

"With the record of promises and prophecies unfulfilled for a period of twelve years; with this record of a hunt for an issue upon which to achieve the presidency; with this record of repudiation, of negotiation and of running away from national responsibilities, Mr. Bryan comes forward and asks that the people now give him an opportunity to put into operation new reforms in respect to trusts and in respect to guaranty of bank deposits, wholly untried, wholly theoretical, and on their face bearing evidence of their impracticability and of having been devised by the ready brain of one looking for plausible arguments rather than real reforms.

"The record of Mr. Bryan and his character, as it is understood by a twelve years' acquaintance with him, have impressed the business community of this country and those whose judgment determines whether or not capital shall be invested that he is not a safe man with whom to try experiments in government; that he loves financial theories that are full of sophistry and are impractical; that he advances propositions with but little sense of respect as to how they may be carried out in practice, and that he gives but little attention to the welfare of the conservative business community in his suggestions of reform.