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ELECTIONS FOR 1908.

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

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT fof 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.

at hand. When we think of the way that the Porto Ricans do. happy conditions now existing in The United States acquired the the polls and vote for him, for- the Bryan type. of being a democrat.

how we got them; demand of him an abstract of title to the Filipinos, and he cannot show Published Tuesdays and Fridays even a quit claim deed from any-

> In this as in so many other utterances Mr. Bryan proceeds upon the globe. When President Roosevelt the insolent assumption that his hearers are stupid fools who can he tricked with a phrase or deceived with a statement of halftruth. No other candidate for the Presidency ever tried to mislead the people so persistently or so offensively as Mr. Bryan has. He attempted it in I896 and was hit squarely between the eyes for miles, it dropped anchor in San Franhis insolence. He made another cisco Harbor May 6, 1908. The ships attempt in 1900 and was beaten into the dust for refusing to heed the teachings of experience. He souri, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Islis trying it again this year, and history will repeat itself.

American title to the Phillippines is just as good as the American battleships in perfect condition. title to the territory embraced in in the Louisiana Purchase. He and Oriental waters the fine armored knows that the American sover-Republican campaign speakers eignty in the islands is just as leare now at work all over the state gal as it is in Texas or Nebraska. impressing on the minds of the He knows that the Filipinos poeple the importance of the themselves "belong" to the Uni- armada, thus making eight armored presidential election now so close ted States in exactly the same cruisers to be added to the eighteen

the Willamette valley, with ev- Phillippines partly by war in told there were ten hundred and fifty erybody happy and prosperous, it which Mr. Bryan himself took a officers and nineteen thousand five hunwould seem unnecessary to re- more or less heroic part, and dred men. mind the voter of his duty, yet partly by purchase. They were ships resumed its western course and it is a historical fact that in times ceded to the American govern- will touch at the leading ports of Classia of great prosperity we often lose ment by a nation whose title to and Australia, passing on east by way sight of the fundamental princi- the territory was recognized by ta and Gibraltar, where it will coal ples which produce these condi- all the nations of the earth, and ultimately return to its starting tions and often go to sleep to There was no organized authori- point at Hampton Roads, some time have a rude awakening as ex- ty in the islands save that of early next February. emplified in the election of Cleve- Spain, and when it was over- party has a policy which projects itself land in 1892. It would seem thrown there was no government far into the future, but it is an entire strange indeed if, in the light of in the archipelago with which misunderstanding of the whole scheme past events, men would walk up negotiations as to the control of or definitely at any single power. It is to the polls and vote to change the territory could be undertak- one of those robust constructive polian absolute certainty of home and en. We had to negotiate with cies of the party gauged on world lines.

happiness to one of perplexity Spain or nobody, and those nego-threat, to all existing governments. and doubt, yet such will be the tiations, ending in the Treaty of Welding North and South America. case. Many of our democratic Paris, gave the United States a The eyes of the world have followed brethren fear the consequences of title to the Philippine Islands of the great advantages gained by this Bryan's election, but blinded by which has never been disputed cruise is the cordial welcome and close party prejudice, will walk up to except by shallow doctrinaires of acquaintance which it has evoked from

for the one single, simple thought respect to the Philippines has lians and the Peruvians, the mighty rebeen a policy of deception and For the purpose of arousing false pretenses. He has tried to the spirit of patriotism and to set deceive the American people into known. For years there had been litthe the notion that we have no law- tle or no visible evidence of the wealth, n- ful right to hold the islands. On the chief South American ports. But as the other hand he has pretended they were all visited by swift and to the Filipinos that public senti- stately liners, flying the flags of the ment in the United States was in maritime powers of Europe.

> ol- independence. He encouraged stitutions, our people, our aims, our them to continue in armed revolt thing that is ours, have been discussed against American authority by as they never were before, and that ell deluding them with false prom- without suspicion of our political and ed ises of American support, and to diplomatic intentions. One business se his pernicious influence must be South American correspondence has incharged much of the loss and dis- creased fourfold since the fleet visited

of a struggle which Mr. Bryan

Do should have told them could end vill in only one way.

800 Mr. Bryan's record on the m- Philippine question is both inconsistent and discreditable. He he has sought to deceive his own which is our coast line just as emphatcountrymen and betray the Filipinos. History will write him feet is going to its own home waters down as a sham statesman who, instead of helping to clarify one of our most momentous nationa paval officer to learn his duties is at

him "One vital, dominating fact the confronts the Democratic party know as to our naval needs and pracin which no oratory, which no elohe quence, which no rhetoric can obscure: Bryan's nomination means Taft's election." N. Y. World, all far seeing statesmen as the theater emocratic.

to pervert and befog it.

WORLD CRUISE OF

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. History rides upon the prow of the flagships of this fleet. Eighty-five millions of people have for months been attempting to interpret the movement and solve the problem our government is attempting to properly adjust by this circumnavigation of first announced that the fleet of battleships was to make the long journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the Democrats turned prophets of evil and predicted many disastrous things would follow as a consequence of this unprecedented move.

Armada and World Cruise. The armada took its departure from Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, 1907, and after a wholly successful voyage around the Horn, of about twelve thousand that form the four divisions of the fleet in this record-making cruise are: The Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Misand, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas and Vermont. To which were add-Mr. Bryan knows that the ed the Nebraska and the Wisconsin, already in Puget Sound, thus making a fleet of eighteen first-class modern

There were already in the Pacific cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Their two sister ships, the California and South Dakota, were also on the Pacific, and the powerful Washington and Tennesbattleships. In addition there were in the Pacific several protected cruisers, gunboats and other lesser craft. All

In due time the main fleet of warof the west and coming finally to Mal-

In this expedition the Republican

our fleet with absorbing interest. One the governments and peoples of the chief republics of Latin America, To getting home, family and friends Mr. Bryan's whole policy with the Brazilians, the Argentines, the Chipublic of the north had been merely a name or a dim figure, powerful and honored perhaps, but not actually or authority of the United States, in

At every South American port the to favor of giving them immediate feet, our navy, our government, our inhouse in New York states that its ry tress they suffered in prolonging Rio Janeiro. In this case it seems that trade may follow the battleships.

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 ically as the coast line of New York and Maine, of Louisiana and Texas. Our in the Pacific and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic. The best place for the problems, has basely endeavored sea, by performing them, and only by actually putting through a voyage of this nature, a voyage longer than any one before undertaken by as large a fleet of any nation, can we find out just exactly what is necessary for us to tice our officers and enlisted men in the highest duties of their profession."

Awakening of the Orient. The Pacific Ocean is recognized by of the world's coming great struggles

for military and commercial mastery. When China awakens, to the degree that Japan is now awake, events n ing the power of the imagination to meetre 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 Pullippines, 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. _ Japan has apparently never been quite reconciled to this policy, and is said to have worked to establish in China the policy of "spheres of influence." To this America, with European nations, strenuously objected-and does still object. This Open Door policy stands as a world monument in diplomacy to the constructive genius of the Republican party. William Howard Taft is in full sympathy with this constructive policy.

Mr. Taft on his last trip to the Orient was given such an enthusiastic reception at Shanghal, China, as was never before accorded to any visiting statesman by officials of the Celestial Kingdom. On that occasion Mr. Taft made a speech which, in spite of its genial tone and cautious phrasing, was at once recognized as of the highest international importance. Said he:

"WE WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO PROTEST AT BEING EXCLUD-ED 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. * * * This feeling is likely to find expression in the action of the American government. The United States and the other powers favor the Open Door, and if they are wise they will encourage the empire to take long steps in administrative and governmental reform."

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. He is in thorough sympathy with the alert constructive policy of the Republican party. He is one of its chief expon-

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—which speaks the highest praise. Every man, from officer to common sailor, has felt that the eyes of the nation at home were following him, and that however modest his situation, he must bear himself worthily as an American sailor, in the stoutest squadron that ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

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. Mr. Taft is the man to continue this history-making policy of the Republican

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 pol-Ities may exert such an influence as to demand the espousing of the rival presidential candidate's cause. As an illustration W. Bourke Cockran in an interview at Boston the other day said:

"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. Taft is a wonderful administrator, the greatest the country has ever seen, and is a wonderful worker."

Democratic Inconsistency. The Democratic leaders have been for years making loud declarations against corporations and trusts and railroads and have nevertheless, instituted no legislative steps in all this time for the purpose of restraining abuses. They are now indignant that the Republican party, in carrying out the promises of its own platform, is putting into practice the principles which they, with a superb self-complacency, claim are really covered by a Democratic patent .- Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Greensboro, North Carolina.

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. Every lover of his country should have a feeling of pride and exaltation in this evidence that our society is still sound at the core.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus,



ROOSEVELT HOT SHOT.

On Haskell.

-San Francisco Chronicle.

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,

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.

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.

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

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. The amount was only an average of 12 cents for the copulation of that time. That amount of average economy was very small,

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. The actual depositors have an average of \$429 to their credit. In 1829 only 5,635 persons is the country were rich enough to have a savings bank account. Now there are 8,588,811.

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. By 1870, after fighting out the great war, the people, under Republican rule for twenty years, bad \$550,000,000 in the savings banks. When the next Democratic President took his seat in 1883, the savings of the people had passed the billion point. By 1898 the savings had doubled again.

So there it is. In 1820 there were only about 8,000 people rich enough to have a savings bank account. Now there are over 8,000,000. In 1820 the savings were 12 cents per capita; now they are over \$42.

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

He talks to the people as poor common

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 be'll sound to the end 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 mate--ial things will support Mr. Taft, but thove all I ask for support for him because he stands for the moral upift of the nation, because his deeds have made good his words, and because the pollcies to thich he is committed are of imbeasurable consequence alike to the honor and interest of the while American people.

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? Has he ever given any practical demonstration of his ability to meet problems and solve them? Has he ever done anything but formulate propositions in his closet of an utterly impracticable plausibility, and very little with a view of their operation? 'By their fruits we shall know them.'

"With the record of 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. He only in a qualified way approved the postal savings bank recommended by the Republican platform, which is a tried and proved means of encouraging the wage-earner and small farmer to make denosits in a bank absolutely secure: but much prefers a system which takes a man's money to pay another man's default, and which instead of strengthening our banking system will break it down by destroying the value of the banking character and experience and capital and by offering inducement to reckless and speculative bankers without character or capital.

"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, Certainly his record justifies this judgment of him by the business men. If he was to be elected, unquestionably because of his record, however much now he may seek to pose as a conservative-because of his record, because of the failure of the theory which he has proposed for the last twelve yearshis election will mean a paralysis of business, and we should have a recurrence of the disastrous business condition of the last Democratic administration."