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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

HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

A rich treat was in store for all those who listened to that eloquent speech made at the court house Friday night by Hon. Henry McGinn. He wasted no time in preliminary remarks but proceeded to take his text from that good old Book in which one of the disciples advised the people to "Hold fast that which is good." He made the application that Judge Taft had made good in all the various positions of honor and trust in which he had ever been placed by the people—as citizen, as judge, as political adviser of the President, in command of the Philippine Islands, in dispelling the trouble in Cuba, and lastly that he had thrown more dirt while in command of the Panama canal, with less friction, than had been deemed possible by the most ardent supporters of this great undertaking.

As an attorney for the laboring men in Portland, Mr. McGinn cited several cases of vital importance where the rulings of Judge Taft had been friendly to the labor interests and urged the laboring man to faithfully consider this question in a spirit of fairness as against political bias by such men as President Compers and others who seek to gratify their own personal ambition. It was particularly gratifying to Republicans in this opening campaign speech to have a representative man who could handle questions of national importance in a spirit of fairness, free from personalities or abuse of his political opponents, and we can say without fear that all who heard him were amply repaid for the time spent.

He called the attention of his hearers to the prosperous condition of the country under the Roosevelt administration; cited the close friendship that has always existed between the President and Secretary Taft, and quoted the language of the President that Taft, above all others, was the man best qualified to carry out the policies which had brought such great blessings to the American people.

The audience was a surprise to the most enthusiastic Republicans as only one day's notice had been given the public and the court room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen who gave the speaker marked attention, thus showing their appreciation as well as the interest taken by our people in this most important election.

TAFT THE BUILDER

His Directing Hand Has Insured Success of the Mammoth Project.

Raised Wages of Isthmian Laborers by Longevity Order While War Secretary.

The Panama Canal is one of the greatest achievements of any Republican administration. As Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft personally assumed the responsibility of inaugurating the work and systematically shaping up the practical operations until a degree of efficiency has been reached that may well astonish the nations of the earth.

Mr. Taft has applied to this world project and history making enterprise those same qualities of careful, thoughtful investigation, penetrating judgment and absolutely fair dealing, which have made him so signally successful in the performance of all those duties of state which have brought him to the high eminence he now occupies as one of our greatest living Americans.

Must Know Personally.
Like the Philippine project and other great work laid upon him, he has studied the situation at Panama at close range and trusted to no second hand information with which to insure his success. There has been about ninety million dollars expended on the work to date and Mr. Taft has had to approve every dollar of this expenditure. He has not been satisfied with a single visit to the isthmus, but has made the long journey every year so that he might direct the work more economically. The result is that he has changed the situation there from an inhospitable region to a locality where Americans can live in healthful security without the fear of plagues or dread of contagious diseases. The rate of mortality on the isthmus is about the same as it is in our American cities.

Stages of the Work.
Work on the canal has passed through two stages, those of planning and preparation. It is now in the third and final stage, that of construction. Both of the earlier stages required the presence of a large working force, necessarily quartered in temporary and make shift accommodations. Because of these conditions, inevitable at the outset, early critics of the enterprise mistook the initial and temporary outfit for permanent equipment.

Thoughtful About Labor.
Mr. Taft's chief concern has been the proper care of the laboring man on the isthmus. Under his patient and approved methods the terrible scourge of yellow fever, against which the French struggled in vain, the filthy and pest breeding state of the principal Panamanian towns, the rough labor camps, and other pioneer hardships of the two first eras, have been eliminated. He has accomplished these things through the activity of the Department of Sanitation, the Department of Municipal Engineering and the Building Department. To-day we find yellow fever driven from the isthmus, the deadly stegomyia mosquito thus rendered innocuous, malaria and pneumonia greatly reduced and a high average of health prevailing.

Mammoth Construction Project.
President Roosevelt appointed a special commission to examine the Isthmian situation last spring, and it reported Aug. 6, 1908. According to this special report there were at work at the Isthmus April 30, 1908, 26,118 men for the Isthmian Canal Commission and 7,075 at work for the Panama railroad, a total of 33,193 men all told. Housing this industrial army in quick time, with due attention to sanitation and hygiene, was a problem which would have been beyond most men. But Mr. Taft did it successfully.
To keep the machinery and tools in condition, three large machine and repair shops, two shipyards and numerous warehouses are maintained. When we recall that this enormous plant is operated at a distance of 1,382 miles from its nearest base of supply, New Orleans, and 1,975 miles from its main base of supply, New York, we can estimate with more justice and accuracy the magnitude and complications of the undertaking Mr. Taft has conducted so well.

Workmen Appreciate Taft.
He has succeeded in impressing labor on the isthmus with his kindly interest in its behalf. On this point the special commission's report says: "From the outset we were strongly impressed by the spirit of good will and loyalty of the employees. The general sentiment of the workers was expressed in the words of a mechanic, in one of the conferences which we held with representatives of different trades. Said he: 'We want it understood that we are American citizens and that we are proud to have a share in this great work. We believe the government is treating us right, and we are as much interested to see this thing a success as anyone.' This spirit of loyalty and interest in the work was evidenced on many occasions and should be accounted as an asset of the highest value to the government in the accomplishment of its colossal task."

Taft Raises Wages.
On May 1, 1907, as Secretary of War, Mr. Taft issued a longevity order mak-

ing liberal and appreciate increase in the wages of various classes of workmen, as follows:

"All employes not native to the tropics who occupy the positions herein designated shall be granted the following increases in pay for length of continuous service on the Isthmus: Five per cent of the basic or class rate for the second year, with accumulative addition of three per cent of the basic rate for each subsequent year; provided, however, that such cumulative increase shall not exceed a total of 25c of the basic rate."

In other words, Mr. Taft made it possible for every American laborer on the isthmus, by remaining there and working, to increase his wages 25 per cent and at the same time have a permanent position. These men also get four weeks' vacation with pay, every year and Mr. Taft favors making the vacation six weeks with pay.

Change Would Be Disastrous.
In the performance of this work the United States is under the scrutiny of the entire world, especially of our neighbors in Central and South America, before whom we must make good our profession of high social and industrial ideals. It would be a national calamity to jeopardize the present liberal progressive policy that is so successfully constructing the Panama Canal. Mr. Taft is the one man to continue this great work to the end.

COUNTRY NEEDS A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt Points Out Importance of Electing Legislators to Support Taft.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, appeals to disinterested citizens to join with the National Republican Committee and the Congressional Committee in a movement to elect William H. Taft as President and a Republican Congress to support him, saying, in part:

"It is urgently necessary, from the standpoint of the public interest, to elect Mr. Taft, and a Republican Congress which will support him; and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the policies which have been not merely introduced, but acted upon during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore peculiarly important that there should obtain such harmony between them. To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country; and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft, and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him, is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter."

APPEAL TO LOYAL REPUBLICANS

To Middle West and Rocky Mountain States Republicans.

You want Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman elected and they cannot be elected unless the Republican National Committee has sufficient money to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. It costs money to perfect an organization. It requires money to pay for printing, postage, salaries or stenographers and clerks at headquarters, traveling expenses of speakers and numerous other details that go to make the campaign end successfully. Congress, as you know, has passed a law making it unlawful for us to solicit money from corporations. We must depend upon the contributions of individual voters. If every Republican in this Western Division would contribute one dollar to the campaign fund, we will be able to do all the things that the voters want done; we will be able to elect Taft and Sherman. Will you help? If so, please send one dollar to the chairman of your State Finance Committee, whose name appears in the list following, or send it direct to me and you will receive the official receipt of the Republican National Committee.

FRED W. UPHAM,
Assistant Treasurer.

- Contributions may be sent by check or money order to any of the following named chairmen of the various State finance committees:
- Colorado, Whitney Newton, Denver.
 - Idaho, Frank F. Johnson, Wallace.
 - Illinois, Col. Frederick H. Smith, Peoria.
 - Iowa, Hon. Lafayette Young, Des Moines.
 - Kansas, Frank E. Grimes, Topeka.
 - Michigan, John N. Bagley, Detroit.
 - Missouri, O. L. Whitelaw, 409 North Second street, St. Louis.
 - Montana, Thomas A. Marlow, Helena.
 - Nebraska, John C. Wharton, New York Life building, Omaha.
 - New Mexico, J. W. Reynolds, Santa Fe.
 - North Dakota, James A. Buchanan, Buchanan.
 - Oregon, Dr. H. W. Coe, Portland.
 - South Dakota, O. W. Thompson, Vermillion.
 - Washington, James D. Hoge, Seattle.
 - Or to Fred W. Upham, Assistant Treasurer, 234 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

SPEAKING OF ISSUES.



TRUE PROPHEIS AND FALSE.

HOW TO TEST THEM.
"I will not deny that there may be prophets to-day, but the trouble is to tell the true prophets from the false ones. The Bible says that false prophets will rise. It tells us how to distinguish the false from the true. It says: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'"—William J. Bryan's Speech at Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1900.

BRYAN PROPHECIES. THE ANSWERS.

"TARIFF WILL CRUSH THE FARMER."
1892, Free Trade.
The answer in 1908.
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."—William J. Bryan; speech on the protective tariff in the National House of Representatives, March 16, 1892.

"GOLD STANDARD WILL DESTROY HOMES."
1896, Free Coinage—16 to 1.
The answer in 1908.
"I reply that, if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands."—William J. Bryan; speech at Democratic National Convention, July, 1896.
"The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard. You ask why? We reply that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, and that we should no more join in it than we would an army to destroy our homes and to destroy our families."—William J. Bryan; speech at Albany, N. Y., August, 1896.

"NO MORE FOURTH OF JULY."
1900, Imperialism!
The answer in 1908.
"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 Empire will be upon us."—William J. Bryan; speech to the Bryan Home Guards, Lincoln, Neb., July, 1900.

"ROOSEVELT THE SPIRIT OF WAR."
1904, Anti-Roosevelt.
The answer in 1908.
"I would rather go down to eternal oblivion than be instrumental in the election of Roosevelt."—William J. Bryan, Oct. 17, 1904, while touring Indiana.
"The surrender of the present President (Roosevelt) to corporate influences furnishes an excellent proof of the wisdom of Judge Parker in making the statement he has. But President Roosevelt stands for militarism. . . . The present occupant of the White House (Roosevelt) represents in an aggravated form the warlike spirit, as contrasted with the pacific policy that has heretofore characterized our nation."—William J. Bryan, in a speech at Springfield, Mo., Sept. 1, 1904, where he accused President Roosevelt of surrendering to the corporations and holding "bloody, brutal and barbarous" sentiments.

"GOVERNMENT MUST OWN RAILWAYS."
1906, Government Ownership of Railways.
The answer in 1908.
"I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property, and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community."—William J. Bryan; Home-coming speech at New York City, August, 1906.
The broad meaning of Candidate Bryan's remarks on this subject is that railway regulation by statute law is impossible, and that "government ownership" is the only remedy for transportation abuses. The enactment of the Federal Rate Law has totally disproved the claims of Candidate Bryan and vividly displayed his unsound reasoning on great public questions.