

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
P. J. MILLER, of Linn County
A. C. MARSTERS, of Douglass County
R. R. BUTLER, of Gilliam County

LAST CALL TO VOTERS.

The last call to voters in the interest of the G. O. P. will be exploded under the Bryan fallacies by Hon. C. W. Fulton, either at the court house or opera house on

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28th, at 8 o'clock. Senator C. W. Fulton needs no introduction to this people with whom he has been so intimately associated for so many years and his splendid record in the senate has given him a national reputation as a business man, thoroughly posted in the needs and requirements of governmental affairs. His tireless energy, manly figure, fertile brain and natural gift of oratory all combine to produce a pleasing effect upon his audience and with soul kindled with the justness of his cause he will certainly give many interesting points touching your duty as an American citizen. Don't fail to hear him.

JUDGE LOWELL'S SPEECH.

Everybody expected Judge Lowell to make a good speech in the interest of Taft the only question being the line of argument to be considered. He took up the principles advocated by Bryan during the past 12 years and showed that when sifted through the sands of time the promised blessings had been a delusion and a snare with nothing left save that sad memorial of mistaken ideas which like a ghost now comes forth to scare the people and render the one desire of his heart impossible. He paid him a just tribute as an honest man and citizen but found wanting in the characteristics required for Presidential timber.

He placed against the picture the giant mind of Wm. H. Taft tested in every walk of life and now awaiting the coronation crown from a grateful people who have watched and studied his glorious achievements. He advised all men to study carefully the situation and if in the light of that guiding star of reason he deemed it wise to vote against the present prosperous conditions go and do it on the 3rd of Nov. He particularly called attention of the young man casting his first ballot to make no mistake thus setting on the stool of repentance and weeping crocodile tears the remainder of his days for if he is guided by the light of reason and past history it would be impossible to vote the democratic ticket in November.

Congressman Eugene Walter Leake, one of the Democratic members of Congress from New Jersey, has volunteered to take the stump in behalf of Judge W. H. Taft. Though he has been a staunch Democrat all his life, he is bitterly opposed to the election of William Jennings Bryan, and believing that the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency would mean the greatest calamity to the country since the Civil War, he is ready to exert himself to the utmost to aid in the election of Judge William H. Taft.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Actual Operation of Postal Savings Banks in Philippines.

Two Years' Experiment Indicates the Plan is Successful.

The only postal savings bank system in operation under the American flag is that in the Philippines, where, after two years of experiment, the institution has been declared a great success. In the report of the Philippine commission, just published, the postal savings bank is discussed briefly, in part as follows:

"The postal savings bank was first opened in Manila on Oct. 1, 1906. The law provides for three classes, with limitations as to the amounts that can be received at any one time in each class. Following the opening of the Manila office, other postal savings bank offices were opened in various cities, of different classes, until at the close of the year 235 had been opened, of which 9 were first, 86 were second and 140 were third class.

Philippines Adopting System.

"At first the Filipinos did not to any great extent avail themselves of the opportunity of depositing a portion of their receipts in the postal savings bank, and a great bulk of the depositors were Americans and of other nationalities. As the advantages of this system have been disseminated through means of schools, government bureaus, private agencies and others, the proportion of Filipinos is continually increasing, and gives very good promise that the Filipinos will learn to trust their money to the care of the government, and welcome the opportunity.

"The accounts opened up to the close of the fiscal year numbered 2,678, of which 347 were closed, leaving 2,329 still open. The deposits reached the total sum of 786,361.03 pesos—an average of 108.21 pesos. Withdrawals reached the total amount of 280,499.21 pesos, leaving a net deposit of 505,861.82 pesos at the end of the fiscal year—or the first nine months of the operation of the postal savings bank—but by no means the first nine months of operation of the average number of offices, the smaller ones having been opened from time to time during the year, so that many had not been opened more than a month or two at the time these figures were taken.

Encouraging Small Accounts.

"The device of issuing postal savings bank stamps has met with some response. The stamps are simply a method by which small amounts can be deposited without the expense of issuing a book, figuring interest, and opening an account.

"On the whole, the reception accorded the postal savings bank has been gratifying, and gives good promise. The investment of the funds is in the hands of a postal savings bank investment board, which carries a certain amount of the funds on deposit, and has limited power of investment. The law provides that 25 per cent of the money held on deposit may be loaned on first-class real estate, under limitations carefully drawn to protect the depositors, and 10 per cent on agricultural lands under still more rigid limitations."

AS ROOSEVELT SEES BRYAN.

"You say that you have advocated more radical measures against private monopolies than either I or my party associates have been willing to undertake. You have, indeed, advocated measures that sound more radical, but they have the prime defect that in practice they would not work. I should not in this letter to you discuss your attitude on this question if you did not yourself bring it up, but as you have brought it up, I answer you that in my judgment the measures you advocate would be wholly ineffective in curing a single 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 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-defying corporation to wish to see you placed in the Presidency rather than Mr. Taft. Your plans to put a stop to the abuses of these corporations are wholly chimerical. — Theodore Roosevelt."

If it is true that Roosevelt is going to take to the stump Bryan will have to take to the woods.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Bryan no longer refers to Mr. Roosevelt as his imitator, counterpart and understudy.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time he worked for the same object, with the same purposes and ideals.

I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President.

He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—the farmer, of the wage earner, of the business man, of the property owner.

No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions.

Mr. Taft stands against privileges and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being.

ENEMY OF TARIFF.

Labor World Sees Danger in Bryan Plan of Tariff for Revenue Only.

(From the Labor World.)

Workingmen and producers generally should not delude themselves with the belief that, if Mr. Bryan shall be elected President, his plans for revision of the tariff will present no menace to the country. Mr. Bryan is the professed enemy of the tariff system. He would impose duties, if at all, for revenue purposes only. On articles competing with what he chooses to call trust-made goods he would have no duty at all. Any apparent deficit in import duties arising from revised schedules he estimates would be more than made up by increased imports. Of course, his hope is to strike at the great protection States, which happen to be Republican in politics, like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, etc. It does not seem to matter to him that every dollar's worth of foreign goods in the competitive class coming into the United States on a revenue or free trade basis necessarily by so much reduces the demand for home goods, thus displacing just that much American labor. What he wants to do is to rebuke and avenge himself upon protected manufacturers who do not agree with him in politics and who will have none of him at the polls, says an exchange.

But while Mr. Bryan is gunning for protected industries and Republican States, once his proposed tariff law should be in force it would fall alike upon all sections of the country, the only differences between one State and another being in the degree of hardship imposed.

We hear of workingmen saying that this time they intend to vote for Mr. Bryan, because for the past ten months we have had hard times. But what good will that do? How is a tariff for revenue, ignoring the protection idea altogether, going to open the shops and mills? How will the election of Senators by direct vote start the wheels of industry? Or the publication of campaign contributions? Or the further harassment of the railroads? Or the reorganization of the House, so that the Speaker may be powerless? Why open this country now to the markets of the world when we have not sufficient demand to consume what we ourselves manufacture? Under Republican rule we have just had ten years of unparalleled prosperity. Under Democratic administrations we have never had prosperity for any period, long or short.

Can't Disaffect the Farmers.

The failure of Bryan's desperate attempts to curry favor with the farmers is illustrated by the manner in which he was received at Crookston, Minn. According to Congressman Halvor Stevenson the event went off as follows: "Bryan's speech at Crookston was a great disappointment. He actually lost ground there for Democracy. Thousands of people were there to hear him, and waited till ten o'clock in the evening before he appeared. The address was a narrow appeal to farmers, a harangue, trying to prejudice them against Republicanism. It didn't take at all. Only once was there the slightest symptom of applause. He spoke to a silent, disappointed audience."

Campaign of Education.

In the great battle of 1896 the Republican party again stood for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. The fight was against odds produced by a great industrial depression, and against the most sophistical arguments. The Republican party maintained a campaign of education among the wage-earners and the farmers, which ultimately led to the complete defeat of this second financial heresy which has threatened the integrity of our business structure.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Kansas City, Mo.

BOUTELL ON BRYAN.

Is His "Shall the People Rule?" Simply "a Local Issue?"

Congressman Henry Sherman Boutell of Chicago, commenting on Mr. Bryan's speech in Iowa, says:

Mr. Bryan's question, "Shall the people rule?" implies that somewhere in this country the people do not rule. The only States where the people do not rule are the States that are expected to give overwhelming majorities for the Democratic ticket. Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks that his question is purely "a local issue." If he is sincere, I challenge him to make a speech in Vicksburg, Miss., on "Government by the People." Let him repeat one of his famous anti-imperialist speeches, simply changing three words, substituting "Mississippi" for "Philippines" and "black brothers" for "brown brothers." Let him suggest that we have as chairman of his meeting John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democrats, in Congress, and as vice-chairmen the other members of the Congressional delegation from Mississippi.

And after he has made his speech in Vicksburg, if he shall have escaped the rule of the people in that community, I dare Mr. Bryan to repeat his oration on popular government in Charleston, S. C., with Senator Tillman as chairman of his meeting. Mr. Bryan's sentiments have a purely geographical sincerity. His epigrams and startling conundrums are especially designed to meet local demands. Of this nature are all his views on tariff and taxation.

Mr. Bryan's proposition that every time a trust is formed a tariff schedule should be repealed, and every time a trust is dissolved a new duty should be added, is too funny even for comic opera.

If on March 4 next Mr. Bryan should become President, with a Democratic Congress in both houses, and should actually place upon the statute books the financial and economic vagaries delivered by him in his speech of last Friday, it would plunge the nation into bankruptcy and bring on industrial chaos. If he should begin by repealing the duty on sugar to punish the sugar trust, he would upset the national finances by losing \$80,000,000 a year in revenues, and would stir up a revolution in Louisiana, Utah, Colorado and Michigan. Then, if he should repeal the duty on cotton goods, because some hustling manufacturers of New England or the Carolinas were dumping goods in China in rivalry with England and Germany, he would divert other millions from the treasury and invite still further industrial ruin.

But, of course, Mr. Bryan would do none of these things, any more than he will invade the solid South and summon the cohorts of Democracy to the defence of the Constitution with the battle cry "Shall the People Rule?" Mr. Bryan simply does not mean what he says. What he utters with Chabandianunction in the North he repudiates with Pecksniffian duplicity in the South.

Business Men Honest.

The business men of our community as a whole are honest and their methods are sound. The President has never said otherwise. Indeed, it is chiefly in the interest of the great body of honest business men that he has made his fight for lawful business methods.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, to Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Boston, Mass.

Gratitude to McKinley.

The highest claim of William McKinley for the gratitude of his countrymen is that, in spite of the abuse and contumely that was heaped upon his head for this policy, he placed our country in the forefront of nations as a civilizer and uplifter of unfortunate peoples.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cleveland, Ohio.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Republican States Have Been Liberal in Legislation for Labor.

Democratic States Have Done Little to Make Labor Conditions Better Within Their Bounds.

It is a fact that every important step for the benefit of American labor has been taken either by a Republican Congress and administration, or by the Legislature of a Republican State, of course with the consent, and sometimes by the advice, of the State executive. Democratic Congresses have been notably negligent in this respect, and Democratic States have either done nothing to make labor conditions better within their bounds, or have slowly and reluctantly followed at a distance in the trail of Republican reforms.

State Legislation.

The States have control of labor legislation within their respective bounds, federal authority being confined, so far as labor is concerned, to the District of Columbia and the territories, federal reservations and federal public works. The story of labor legislation shows that nearly all labor reforms originated in Republican States, and at the present day the Republicans are far ahead of the Democrats in the enactment and enforcement of laws for the welfare of men and women and children who work for a living. Twenty-six out of thirty Republican States have labor bureaus, and only seven out of sixteen Democratic States have similar bureaus, without which labor laws are often dead letters. Twenty-three Republican States have factory inspectors to see to the enforcement of the factory laws. Only six Democratic States have factory inspection services. Fifteen States—thirteen Republican and two Democratic—have free employment agencies. Eighteen States have laws on their statute books prohibiting labor on government works or public contracts for more than eight hours a day. Of these States sixteen are Republican and two Democratic. Four Republican States and one Democratic State have laws declaring eight hours to be a legal working day in the absence of a contract. Twenty-seven States prohibit the employment of children under four-

teen years of age in factories. Of these twenty-three are Republican and four are Democratic States. Laws limiting the hours of the employment of children in factories or stores have been enacted in twenty-four Republican and thirteen Democratic States. Eighteen Republican and ten Democratic States prohibit night work by children. Twelve Republican and three Democratic States prohibit the employment of children in operating dangerous machinery or cleaning machinery in motion. Fifteen Republican and six Democratic States limit the hours of labor of women. It should be noted that twelve of the Republican States which limit women's hours of labor have factory inspectors to see that the law is obeyed, while only three of the Democratic States make such provision. In twenty-three Republican and ten Democratic States employers are required by law to provide seats for female workers.

Twelve States have enacted legislation intended to effect the extinction of the sweatshop system, with its degrading and revolting accessories. Of these twelve States ten are Republican and two Democratic. Seventeen Republican and five Democratic States have laws requiring the payment of wages weekly or fortnightly, or in some instances, prohibiting a longer period than one month between pay days.

Trade Union Labels.

Fourteen Republican States and only one Democratic State—Nevada—have laws in force prohibiting employers from discharging persons on account of membership in labor organizations, or from compelling persons to agree not to become members of labor organizations as a condition of securing employment or continuing in their employ. Forty States have passed laws allowing trade unions to adopt labels or trademarks to be used to designate products of the labor of their members, and prohibiting the counterfeiting of the use of such labels or trademarks by unauthorized persons. Of these States twenty-eight are Republican and twelve are Democratic.

The foregoing presents for consideration by intelligent, patriotic labor substantial facts and figures taken from the statute books of the several States. No platitudes can upset them. They prove the records of the Republican party and of the Democracy on the labor issue, and they must convince every reasonable reader that the Republican labor up to its present honorable standard, but that labor can look only to the Republican party for assurance of protection and prosperity in the future.



Young Men's Clothes
Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Makers

ALL your pet ideas of how your Fall overcoat should look find expression in the new styles we're showing. Most Young Men's clothes are lacking in either smartness, perfect fit or right tailoring. These are correct in all three respects.

Some of you haven't worn one of these long, soldier-like, button-to-the-neck-coats. You've admired them on others. You'll want others to admire them on you. We're showing several styles; in rich browns, olives and other medium and dark shades. The Ederheimer-Stein name is guarantee of quality.

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QUALITY STORE