

What Is a Free Trader?

Unable to find a single flaw in his public or private record and demoralized by his increasing popularity, opponents of Governor Wilson have raised the ancient and well worn cry of "free trade."

When a man makes the assertion that Governor Wilson is a free trader, it is positive and convincing proof that he has failed to read the democratic national platform or the speeches of the New Jersey governor during the present campaign.

Wilson has repeatedly said that he believes in a tariff for revenue only. He has often stated that he favors no sweeping change in the tariff policy as was contemplated by the democrats under Cleveland's administration and only partly carried into execution. He favors a revision of the tariff, schedule by schedule, and has stated on numerous occasions that while the revision must be steadily downward, it must be gradual. He favors no sweeping changes in all the schedules at one and the same time as was contemplated in the Wilson bill, but together with nine-tenths of the thinking people of the United States, realizes that the day of the tariff protected trust is past and gone. He would remove the mill stone which hangs about the neck of the consumer. In other words he would adopt a new and novel plan—that of recommending legislation in the interest of the common people rather than in the interests of the trusts. The burden has become too great for the consumer to bear and Wilson would lighten the burden. If that constitutes a free trader, give us more of them.

The Eugene Way.

The spirit of yesterday's celebration is a splendid illustration of Eugene's feeling for the other cities of the state. There was no attempt to draw all the limelight, or to take all of the credit. Eugene welcomed the other cities of Western Oregon, and all gathered to commemorate together the completion of a great transportation system.

That is the secret of "The Eugene Way." Eugene hopes to maintain her position as the second city in Oregon, because she has the advantages and the people, but she has no jealousies. The upbuilding of the other cities of the state means a greater Oregon, and this, in turn means a greater Eugene.

The spirit of co-operation that was evident yesterday has a deep meaning. It indicates that Western Oregon is united and is going to work together for the good of all the state.—Eugene Register.

HERE ARE SOME TARIFF POINTERS FOR STUDY

The value of the product of the American Woolen Company in 1911 was \$49,825,000. The average yearly wage paid 108,239 employees was \$470.80—only 16.5 per cent of the value of the product.

No industry demonstrates more strikingly than does this the fraud of the republican pretense that the tariff goes to the workman. The report of the Tariff Tariff board shows that the duty on woolen cloth is equal to never less than two and a half times the total cost of labor, and in most instances is four to seven times the wages paid to the American worker.

Therefore if the American woolen mill operative were to receive the "tariff in his pay envelope," he would have wages two and one-half to seven times what is now paid in this industry, which has ground down labor until it has produced such frightful conditions as were disclosed by the Lawrence (Mass.) strike.

Woolen cloth imported to compete with the product of the American Woolen Trust pays average duties ranging between 95 and 124 per cent of the foreign value.

An industry saved from competition by protective legislation levied against competitors should treat its employees well. But the Immigration Commission reports the following comparison of wages paid to the heads of families in representative American industries:

Woolen and worsted manufacturing—	\$400
Slaughtering and meat packing—	378
Collar, shirt and cuff manufacturing—	662
Manufacture of boots and shoes—	574
Glove manufacturing—	650
Oil refining—	662

Samuel S. Dale, editor of the Textile World Record, formerly expert for the Tariff Board, proved to the ways and means committee that in practice the infamous "Schedule B" imposes duties on raw wool ranging between 22 and 733 per cent of the foreign value.

"Imposing a duty of \$1,167.98 on a product bearing a labor cost of \$65.99 is not protection; it is exclusion. Its sole effect is to make access to the world's wool clip impossible."

President Taft has publicly admitted that on the woolen schedule the republican party broke faith with the people. But in spite of this he vetoed the democratic bill reducing the duties. He evaded this demand:

"Most of the rates in the submitted bill are so low in themselves that if enacted into the law the inevitable result would be irremediable injury to the wool-growing industry, the enforced idleness of much of our wool-combing and spinning machinery, and of thousands of looms, and the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of workmen."

President Taft declares that the duty on raw wool should not be reduced below about 34 per cent, while the bill he vetoed provided only 21 per cent. The bill he vetoed reduced the tariff on woolen cloth from an average of 68 per cent to an average of 49 per cent.

New England wash fabrics manufactured for 3.5 cents a yard costs the American housewife 25 cents. The same cloth in tariff-for-revenue-only England costs 17 cents.

Cotton curtain scrim is made in America for 10 1/2 cents a yard, and costs the American housewife 19 to 29 cents. It retails in England for 15.22 cents.

Dotted Swiss costs 17 cents per yard in England; 25 cents in the United States. The Payne-Aldrich bill increased the duty from 35 per cent to 51.42 per cent.

The total value of cotton goods manufactured in 1909 was \$628,392,000; wage earners employed, 378,880; average wage paid, \$350.66, while labor cost only 21.14 per cent of the value of the product. The average annual earnings of male heads of families was only \$448.

The Tariff Board reports that J. & P. Coats, Ltd., control the price of cotton thread in every country of the world. They own mills in America and England and pay over 25 per cent dividends. Yet the duty on thread was increased by one-fourth in the Payne-Aldrich revision.

On cheap grade cotton hosiery used by poor people the rates were increased from 60.40 to 71.10 per cent. Highest grades were not increased.

The Situation Unchanged.

In common with every other good citizen, the Democrat regrets the recent attempt made upon the life of Ex-President Roosevelt. The news was a profound shock to the entire country and a matter of regret to all.

But while we condemn in the most vigorous terms the act of the fanatic who fired the shot; while we sympathize with Roosevelt, the man, as we would sympathize with any other human being suffering from a similar wound, we must remember that it is Roosevelt the man and not Roosevelt the candidate who is deserving of sympathy.

None but the superficial will permit the act of a hair-brained fanatic to blind them to the record of the man who is seeking election to the greatest office in the gift of the American people.

The bullet fired at Milwaukee does not blot out the testimony recently given before the Senate committee investigating Trust contributions to the Roosevelt campaign in 1904; it does not explain the action of President Roosevelt in permitting the steel trust to absorb its only competitor, the Tennessee Coal and Iron company; it does not give a satisfactory explanation for the failure of Roosevelt to enforce the criminal clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust law; it does not excuse his failure to recommend a reduction in the tariff duties as proposed by La Follette and other insurgent members of Congress; it does not throw new light on his alliance with Boss Plim of Pennsylvania or with Geo. Perkins of the Steel trust; it does not alter the well known fact that he used the entire machinery of his great office to nominate and elect President Taft in 1908; it does not explain his reason for demanding a third term as president and thus upsetting a national tradition of long standing; it does not excuse his record of much promised and nothing done while serving as president of the United States, nor does it minimize his many intemperate acts or statements; neither does it add to or detract from the merits of his opponent, Governor Wilson.

The Democrat again states that we sympathize with Roosevelt the man, but Roosevelt the candidate is the same Roosevelt now that he was when he stood sponsor at the birth of the new party. The record is there and it must be either explained by Roosevelt himself or by those who are advocating his candidacy.

LARGE CROWD HEARS CHAMBERLAIN

Harriman Told Chamberlain He Voted for Taft Because of Supreme Court Appointments.

ACT OF MADMAN WILL NOT DECIDE ISSUES SAYS SPEAKER

Roosevelt an Eleventh Hour Progressive. Alliance with Corporations Is Exposed.

Expressing deep regret at the recent attempt made upon the life of Colonel Roosevelt but declaring that the act of a madman will play no important part in the present campaign, Senator Geo. E. Chamberlain last night addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in the history of Albany. It is estimated that between three and four hundred people crowded into the Opera House to hear the former resident of this city.

The meeting was called to order by County Chairman Bilyeu who made a brief address on the current political issues of the day and presented Senator Chamberlain as the speaker of the evening.

After expressing regret at the attempted assassination of Roosevelt, the Senator turned his attention to Taft.

"The President was pictured as a man of good intentions but possessed of little judgment."

"Until the enforced retirement of Aldrich and the defeat of Speaker Cannon, these two gentlemen were absolute masters of the white house and the capital," said the Senator.

Taft and the republican party were scored for the violation of the platform promise on the tariff question which he said was construed by every fairminded man to mean a revision downward.

The defense of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff by Taft in his Winona speech, and his vetoes of the tariff bills proposed by the democrats and progressive members of congress were cited as examples of his lack of judgment.

The schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff were taken up in detail and by figures compiled by government experts, the Senator proved that an honest revision of the tariff would have saved the consumers millions of dollars.

Roosevelt was characterized as an eleventh hour progressive, most of his progressive ideas having been formulated after his defeat in the Chicago convention. Attention was called to his refusal to support the La Follette resolution declaring for the popular election of United States senators in the republican national convention in 1908 and to his failure, until recently, to declare for publicity of campaign contributions.

The large trust contributions to his campaign in 1904 and his subsequent absorption of the steel trust to the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, his refusal to prosecute the Harvester trust of which Geo. W. Perkins was one of the directors and the fact that the criminal clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust law was never invoked during his administration were all brought out by the speaker. Attention was also called to the fact that when he was elected president there were only 149 trusts and when he went out of office there were over a thousand.

His attitude on direct legislation was also exposed the speaker bringing out the fact that when Roosevelt was president he sent Wm. H. Taft, then his secretary of war, to Arizona to speak against the adoption of the state constitution because it included the initiative, referendum and the recall.

Speaking about trust contributions, the Senator recalled a conversation which he had with the late E. H. Harriman when the latter was visiting at Pelham bay.

"Harriman told me that after he had raised the money he had been treated like a dog by Roosevelt and ought to be a democrat this year but couldn't afford to do so because the supreme court would doubtless be reorganized during the next four years and he would rather trust Taft than Bryan to make the appointments."

Chamberlain referred to Governor Wilson as the "greatest living American" and told of the many practical reforms which he has accomplished in the state of New Jersey. He also referred to his abandonment of Boss Nugent and Senator Smith from New Jersey politics and of his repudiation of Tammany Hall, making possible the nomination of a progressive candidate for governor.

The Senator's speech was frequently interrupted by applause and he received many congratulations upon the able manner in which he handled his subject.

WONT SURRENDER CHILD --SENT TO PRISON

New York Man Refuses To Tell Where Baby Is Concealed and Mother Is Frantic.

New York, Oct. 16.—Samuel Greiner, 24 years old, who received a degree of A. A. from New York University last June, today told Superior Justice Goff that he would rather go to jail for the rest of his life than give up a baby 17 months old.

He swore that his words were not an idle threat he waited quietly until a deputy sheriff came to the supreme court and led him away. Tonight he was in a cell of Ludlow street jail. He said he would remain there until Justice Goff relented or he (Greiner) died.

Greiner is the son of Samuel Greiner, president and general manager of the Phoenix Supply company. He has been named in a divorce proceeding by Charles Berkowitz, husband of Augusta Berkowitz.

Greiner has acknowledged that he is the father and Mrs. Berkowitz the mother of the baby that brought him into court.

Mrs. Berkowitz sued out a writ of habeas corpus to compel Greiner to bring the child or tell the mother where it is.

"You will be sent to jail for contempt," said Justice Goff.

"For how long?" asked Greiner.

"Perhaps for life, if you don't give the mother her child or tell her where it is."

"All right," replied Greiner stoically.

He then sat down and waited until the officer came to take him to jail.

Mrs. Berkowitz, who lives at 210 West Sixty-ninth street, was frantic when she learned that Greiner refused to tell her where the baby had been concealed. She implored Harry Dinin of 308 Broadway, her lawyer, to help her get her child.

"I don't want Samuel to go to jail, but I do want my baby," she sobbed.

"Must I confess my mistake here in court? I am the mother in spite of all and I want my baby."

Mr. Greiner took the child three weeks ago during the time I left the city for a few days. When I came back he told me he had decided to let me see Gertrude only twice a week. I begged him not to keep her from me. My husband has taken Charlie, my other child."

Under the date of August 5 last, Greiner wrote to Mrs. Berkowitz regarding the baby: "I could just as well think of living without food as without her."

PYTHIANS CLOSE ANNUAL SESSION

Knights Choose Portland As Meeting Place for October, 1913 Gathering.

A FORMER ALBANY MAN IS HIGHLY HONORED BY LODGE

George W. Hochstetler Awarded First Veteran's Jewel Given by the Grand Lodge.

The Albany delegates to the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias which has been in session for the past two days returned home last evening and report one of the most successful and interesting in the history of the order. Portland was again selected for the grand lodge meeting next year.

George W. Hochstetler of Portland a former Albany man, was presented with the first grand lodge veteran jewel ever given by the order. He and Edward D. Curtis of Portland, are the only surviving members who participated in the organization of the Oregon grand lodge in 1881.

Mr. Hochstetler has attended every grand lodge during the past 31 years.

L. M. Curl of this city is one of the members of the committee of 15 who were appointed yesterday to make an endeavor to get the supreme lodge to meet in Portland in 1916. Mr. Curl officiated as supreme master-at-arms at the installation of the new officers of the grand lodge which occurred yesterday and also delivered a speech. Willard Marks, who has been chief of the grand tribunal for the past year, was elected a member of that body for the ensuing term and was also made chairman of the publicity committee of which Mr. Curl is also a member.

At the meeting of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, the fun-making branch of the K. P. lodge, 51 candidates were initiated and followed by a splendid banquet at the Woodmen temple. The address of welcome to the tyros was made by W. L. Marks of this city.

John G. Bryant of this city was elected chairman of the insurance committee and was also chosen deputy grand chancellor for Laurel Lodge No. 7 of this city. The other delegates from Albany to the grand lodge at Portland were J. S. Van Winkle and P. R. Conn.

NOTICES FOR CITY PRIMARY ARE POSTED

City Recorder Van Tassel has posted notices calling for a primary election on November 2nd for the purpose of nominating three city councilmen, one from each of the three wards in Albany. The city election will be held on December 2nd. It is understood that no nominations will be made by either the republican or democratic parties in November.

The names of the councilmen whose terms expire in December are, Simpson, Chambers and Snell. Mayor Gilbert and Councilmen Hulbert, Cameron and Lyons hold office for another year.

AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM FOR HOTEL HANMEL

J. J. Read, superintendent of the Automatic Call & Fire Alarm company of Portland, was in Albany this morning and signed the contract for the installation of the new system in the new Hammel hotel.

With this system in use, a fire alarm can be turned in to the fire station and to every room in the new hotel at one and the same time. It is the same system which is being installed in the larger hotels in the large cities of the east.

HAS BEEN POSTMASTER FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turpin passed through Albany this morning on their way to their home in Waterloo after a few days' visit with friends in Portland. While in Albany Mr. Turpin renewed his subscription to the Democrat. He has held the office of postmaster in his home town for the past fifteen years and is said to be one of the most efficient government employees in Linn County.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn.
Jessie Craft, Plaintiff,
vs.
Dick Craft, Defendant.
To Dick Craft, defendant above named:
In the Name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the first publication hereof and on or before October 25, 1912, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer said complaint filed in the above entitled court and suit on or before said date, plaintiff therein will apply to the above entitled court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements to be taxed. This summons is served by publication in the Albany Weekly Democrat, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Linn County and State of Oregon, by order of Hon. J. N. Duncan, County Judge of Linn County, made at Albany, Oregon, September 26, 1912. Date of first publication September 12, 1912; date of last publication October 24, 1912. WEATHERFORD & WEATHERFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. S13-025

REGISTRATION OF LAND TITLE.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County.
In the matter of the application of Geo. S. Acheson, Jennie B. Gaff, Bertha Dawson, W. B. Acheson, M. H. Acheson, John L. Acheson, and L. R. Acheson, to register the title to the following described real property, to-wit:
Beginning on the South boundary line of, and West 6.66 chains distant from the Southeast corner of Section 34 in Township 12 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, and running thence West 33.34 chains to the Southwest corner of Lot 5 in said section 34; thence North 27.15 chains to a point which is East 3.24 chains distant from the Northeast corner of the Donation Land Claim of G. W. Miller, being Notification No. 2238 and Claim No. 44 in said Township and Range; thence East 38 links; thence North 29.88 chains to a point which is West 2.84 chains distant from the Northwest corner of the Donation Land Claim of Delilah White, being Notification No. 2214 and Claim No. 76 in said Township and Range; thence East 339.53 chains to the Northeast corner of said Claim No. 76; thence South 30.00 chains to the Southeast corner of the East Ell of said Claim No. 76; thence West 6.66 chains; thence South 30.00 chains to the place of beginning containing 218.34 acres more or less, all lying and being in Linn County, State of Oregon.
Edward A. Pero and Belle M. Pero, and all whom it may concern, Defendants.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Take notice that on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1912, an application was filed by the said Geo. S. Acheson, Jennie B. Gaff, Bertha Dawson, W. B. Acheson, M. H. Acheson, John L. Acheson and L. R. Acheson, in the said Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County, for initial registration of the title of the land above described.
Now unless you appear on or before the 28th day of October, A. D. 1912, and show cause why such application shall not be granted, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the application and you will be forever barred from disputing the same.
Witness by hand and the seal of said Circuit Court affixed this 18th day of September, A. D. 1912.
(Seal) W. L. MARKS,
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County.
HEWITT & SOX,
Applicant's Attorneys. S27-026

REGISTRATION LAND TITLE.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County, Department No. 2.
In the matter of the application of J. L. Bass and S. R. T. Bass, plaintiffs, to register title to the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a point 6.84 chains W. of Sec. 3, T. 10, S. R. 3 W. Will. Mer. Oregon, and running thence S. 3.38 chains; thence N. 85 degrees 45 minutes W. 5.71 chs., thence S. 9.75 chs., thence S. 89 degrees 45 minutes E. 10.27 chs., thence N. 9.58 chs., thence S. 85 degrees 45 minutes E. 10.64 chs., thence N. 13 degrees 15 minutes E. 1.46 chs., thence N. 217 chs., thence E. 91 links, to the Santiam river; thence down said river as follows: N. 40 degrees, W. 10 chs., N. 21 degrees, W. 10 chs., M. 9.84 chs. to a point which is N. 25.92 chs. distant from the S. boundary of Sec. 3, in said T. 10, and R. 3 W. Sec. 3, to a point which is N. 25.92 chs. and W. 6.74 chs. distant from the S. W. corner of the S. W. 1/4 of said Sec. 3, thence S. 25.92 chs. to the place of beginning, containing 38.75 acres, more or less, in Linn County, Oregon.
Katherine E. Balf, and all whom it may concern, Defendants.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Take notice, that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1912, an application was filed by the said J. L. Bass and S. R. T. Bass, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn County, for initial registration of the title to the land above described.
Now unless you appear on or before the 10th day of November, A. D. 1912, and show cause why such application shall not be granted, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the application, and you will be forever barred from disputing the same.
(L. S.) W. L. MARKS,
County Clerk.
By R. M. RUSSELL,
Deputy.
L. M. CURL, Applicant's Attorney. O4N1