The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Partison, Oregon, Postoffice as -Invariably in Advance. (BT MAIL)

Sunday included, one year Sunday included, elg months ... Sunday included, three months ... Sunday included, three months ... Wilhest Sunday one year. ... willows Sunday included ... without Sunday ... without (BY CARRIER)

Pastage States—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; it 25 pages, 2 cents; 20 to 40 pages, 2 cents 0 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Pareign postage outle rate. Eastern Business Offices -Varre & Cank-Ru-New York, Branswick, building. Chi-cara, stages building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1911.

WHAT IS DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE?

The Louisville Courier-Journal sounds a clarion call for Mr. Bryan to leave the Democratic House to work out its own salvation in its consideration of the tariff question. Watterson reviews at length the record of the Democratic party during the past sixteen years, and rejoices over the fact that Democracy now enlovs a little spell of sunshine. have," he says, "a living chance to win. But we are not yet masters of the situation. It were indeed a farea destiny-that at the moment when the Republican protectionists are splitting hairs among themselves, Demodriving wraft from the tariff and reducing it, as we are able, to a revenue basis, should engage in chatter about the incidentals and make controversy over the conveyance, set, as we all claim to be, in a common direction, and purpose. So come away, Mr. Bryan! Avast there and leave the hops a chance to start the old carry-all of Democracy in their own way, not in

The old carry-all of Democracy is a two-headed monstreaity. The Courier-Journal thinks that it is headed in one direction, and Mr. Bryan insists that it go in another. The one way is free materials; the other is tariff for revenue. Both are Democratic doces, or have been at one time or an-The Democratic ways and other. means committee of the House is trying to solve the dilemma by declaring eventually for free raw materials and providing actually now for a tariff for revenue. In other words, the policy of the Demoerats is to be tariff for revenue; the dectrine is to be Democratic free raw materials and eventual free trade. The Baltimore Evening Sun, recog-

nizing the perplexities of the situation, endeavors to throw light upon it in the following luminous way: "There is some plausibility in the contention "There is that free raw wool is a Democratic principle, because it has been placed on the free list in all his Democratic tariff bills for twenty-five years or more. Yet a tariff for revenue is the real Democratic principle, and if, in order to secure revenue, it is necessary to place a duty of some sort on free wool, there is no offense to Democratic doctrine in that act." In other words, the repeated declaration of the Democratic party for free raw ma-tarials is entitled to no weight. When the Democratic majority in Congress confronted by the actual business of adjusting Democratic campaign professions with the necessities of practito be held to account for what It regularly says in off years. The Demthey say, in order that the l party may be saved from the consequences of its own campaign felly.

Yet Chairman Underwood would have it understood that the Democratic party purposes to have harmo nious free trade and tariff for revenue policies, not exactly contemporaneous, redaneous. Free wool is some day to follow a productive period tariff revenue from wool imports. Oh, yes. Meanwhile the committee presents a beautiful brief in which it shows that the present wool imports are \$10,000,000 a year, on which duties of \$42,000,000 are collected. Through the Underwood scheme it purposes a 50 per cent reduction of the weel tariff. The committee estimates that wool imports will, under the new schedule, reach the great total of \$120,000,000 a year, on which \$40, \$500,000 will be collected in duties. Of this increase of \$50,000,000 in wool imports it is estimated that \$20,000, 000 will be in the form of raw wool and \$40,000,000 in the form of manu-

Thus it will be seen that the Demo eratic party has got so far away from Mr. Bryan that it endeavors in this way to assure the country that by its tariff policy there will be no decrease of revenue, but there will be a mighty increase of imports. What will be the real effect of this most radical policy if the expectations of the Democratic House organization shall be realized Chairman Underwood has taken pains to show that there will be no reducthat the tariff is to be just as much a tax as it ever was, and the people as a whole are to have no relief in that respect. Yet they are going to buy some \$60,000,000 annually of foreign wool and woolens more than they buy at present. If the people of the United States purchase from the foreign manufacturers a quantity of woal and wool products \$60,000,000 in excess of present importations, it follows to the extent of \$60,000,000 from the manufacturers, unless, of course, there is a \$60,000,600 expanene looks for that, and it would be folly to pretend that under the new

The net result of the great Demo eratic scheme of trifling with the freeweed question by cutting the present schedule in two will be to require the people to pay substantially the same amount in tariff tax into the United States Treasury and to paironise the manufacturer much more largely than at present. What is to of non-competing products, of our domestic manufacturbecome of our domestic manufactur-ers? Will they be paralyzed by the rast inundation of foreign goods, or will they be able to hold their own? Cannon and others howled and walled, by the course, be greatly cripton the face of such formidable on the adoption of the agreement of the professed fears of opposition. Either that, or there is will they be able to hold their own? They will, of course, be greatly crip-

something decidedly wrong in Chair-

The appeal of the Demogratic party is to the consumer of manufac as against the producer. Yet if we shall not preserve the balances tween consumer and producer, by an easier and better way than the Denio-cratic wool tariff policies, a period of stagnation is in store for the woolen mills without commensurate benefit wearer and user of woolen goods.

PRIENDS WANTED, NOT ENEMIES.

The people of Eugene do not feel over the referendum of State University appropriations. Naturally. But it is a little surprising to find that the resentment takes the form, at least in one quarter, of a threat at reprisal on the Oregon Agricultural College. A Eugene paper rericultural College may congratulate it-self in having escaped the referendum thus far, and at the same time having hampered other state schools by this means. In the future, however, it will find that every legislative appropriation it gets will be held up for two years, subject to the approval of the

This is a very serious and disturbing threat, and it bodes no good to the future either of the Agricultural Col-lege or the State University. It is not possible that such sentiments find ready scho at the home of the State University. Indeed, we see that the Eugene Register repudiates them and says they do not have its approval.

An attack, concerted or spontane-ous, by the friends of the State University on the Agricultural College will wreck, or at least greatly injure, the State University. The reaction would be inevitable and disastrous. Meanwhile it would appear that the only course left for the State University, in order to sustain its appropriations, now before the people, is to make friends, not enemies.

FIXING IT UP AGAINST TAFF.

Senator Rourne's lofty mind played by some people and some newspapers who are endeavoring to "mislead the people by conveying the idea that there will be no protest to the re-nomination of President Taft." The Senator drops into prophecy. The next Republican convention, he says, can-not nominate a man for President who the delegates "inevitably believe will be defeated."

No second elective term for Mr. Taft. No. sir. Mr. Fixit Bourne will be on hand again, just as he was at Chicago in 1908, to voice the loud call of an enthusiastic people for Mr. Roosevelt. Or will it be La Follette? The Senator had fallen outside the breastworks in 1905 in his great camto be a Republican delegate from Oregon.

But this time-in April, 1912-there is to be a Presidential primary, and the voter is to be permitted to vote for just one delegate. Bourne fixed it. It was very adroit. It may be hard to shut him out next year. Plumping Bourne votes for Bourne may achieve the miracle of putting Bourne in a Republican National Convention.

But why should not his followers in the Democratic party also be similarly instructed, and send him to the Demo-cratic convention?

NOT A SIDE ISSUE.

Of all the many wonderful and contradictory arguments advanced against the Canadian reciprocity agreement, the most remarkable is the one used by the writer of a communication published in another column. This writer assumes that President Taft realizes that he made a mistake in supporting the Payne-Aldrich tariff and is trying to save his face by raising the issue of reciprocity.

That Taft blundered in his advocacy of the Payne-Aldrich bill is generally admitted, but he never halted occatic House committee ignores Mr. in his fight for downward revision. Bryan and everything he says, the He denounced the inequitable wool Democratic platforms and everything schedule and continued his efforts to manent tariff board, wards that goal. The Canadian reciprocity agreement is part of his gen-eral campaign for tariff reduction and greater freedom in trade relations with other countries. It is no side issue; it has been one of the main issues ever since Blaine's famous dectaration that the McKinley bill would not enable us to sell another sack of flour or pound of pork abroad; position as a main issue was fixed finally by McKinley's Buffalo speech, and it has been kept to the front by a constant agitation in the Northern

border states.
Taft's course with regard to the tariff is plain to any man who follows the course of events. came, to use his own expression, titular head of the Republican party, he found Aldrich at the head of th party in the Senate, Cannon in the House, and he considered it his duty work with them as long as possible They were both standpatters and any reductions they did not give voluntartly he had to wring from them those reductions should unless adopted by their respective houses in spite of them. He contended that the Payne-Aldrich bill made a real reduction in the tariff and therefore should be accepted as a step forward; creased the revenue, which was necessary; it imposed the corporation tax, which not only yielded revenue, but increased control over corporations; it established a temperary tariff board, which was a preliminary to further revision. Taft considered that all these points justified him in approving the bill. It save part of what he wanted and he accepted it as a first installment, determined to ask

Taft's more recent course seems to indicate that he regarded the of the 1910 elections as a repudiation by the Republican party of their old leaders in House and Senate and as that they must withdraw their custom a rebuke to himself for co-operating closely with them. He went right back to the Republican platform and to the issue which he had made in sion of the American market; but no 1908. He sought the establishment of a permanent tariff board which should ascertain a scientific basis for future revision. He then took up and, using the data furnished by the temperary tariff by stiated the Canadian agreement. He chose Canada wisely, for in that country conditions are similar and there is no excuse for the fabor" cry, it is our nearest neighbor, and each country has a large number

When this agreement got into Con-grees the standpatters found they had a new Taft to deal with. Dalzell,

Democrats and Republicans are alike to him, so long as they help him to carry out Republican principles as defined in the platform on which he was elected. Now the fight is to begin in the Senate with a good promise that Penrose, head of the Pennsylvania Republican machine, and Stone, the progressive Missouri Democrat, will line up their forces for reciprocity and

Taft has already saved his face, if it ever needed saving. The men who blocked his plans for real tariff revision are busy trying to save theirs. Taft has dropped them and their kind as guides. His guide is now the Re-publican piatform and he is carrying it out. His championship of reciprocity is part of a general policy of tariff reform and is no side issue.

AS TO DOGS

There is a great diversity of opinion in regard to keeping dogs in the city. Arrayed against each other in militant attitude are those who love and keep dogs and those who hate the creature and will have none of him. Extremists in both cases, their testimony is both unreasonable and inconclusive. In point of fact, a city is no place for an unchained dog. If any citizen wishes to keep a dog, pays the license for so doing and keeps the animal confined to his own premises, that is strictly his own business always supposing that the dog is not one of the kind that barks at night kind that barks at night. Beyond this no person should be permitted to keep a dog in the city. The animal may or may not be dangere In this respect he is like a mildly insane person. No one—not even his best friend—is safe from his sudden

humors or caprices. Then there is the neighborhood pest that prowis at night, upsets garbage cans in the back yard, digs in the flower beds or under the porch and makes himself a nuisance in many ways. When sanitary regulasirable, are properly enforced dogs will not be given the liberty of the streets for the reason that clean, wholesome streets are impossible un-

der such circumstances. It is not necessary, in order to abate this nuisance, to revile a man because he loves his dog. It is only necessary to require everyone keeps a dog to confine the animal strictly to his or her own premises. Finally the female of the species should be strictly and inexorably banished to and kept in kennels out-side of the city limits—the farther off the better. When these things are done the dog nuisance will be under proper control and nobody will have legitimate cause to grow sarcastic or the dog question or hurl invective at his dog-loving neighbor. As it is, the keeping of dogs as they are kept in Portland is certainly an abuse of pub-lic privilege and individual rights.

ROOT A DISAPPOINTMENT.

One of the disappointments of the reciprocity fight in the Senate is the attitude of Mr. Root. He, of all men, would have expected to stand by the President, for they have pulled together in harness in Cabinet were supposed to be in thorough sympathy.

But Mr. Root has proposed and in sisted on the one amendment which the finance committee adopted and which may be fatal to the agreement. Senator Penrose, who knows how each member stands, says the Senate will reject it, but it is a danger until

rejected.
Mr. Root rendered notable service as Secretary of War and Secretary of State, and is recognized as one of the strongest men in the country. cannot get away from his old affiliae tions, which are with the trusts and protected interests. He is a vast improvement on his predecessor, Platt what we need in the Senate is not only men with brains and respectabilbut men who will use their brains in the public interest.

WHAT POSTOFFICE PROFITS MEAN.

Reports of the Federal Postoffice Department show an unbroken chain of deficits for a period of 26 years ranging annually from \$3,000,000 to a total of nearly \$17,500,000. breaking of this chain in the period ending June 30, 1911, by Postmaster-General Hitchcock may properly termed one of the most achievements of the Taft administra-The transformation in two years of a deficit of \$17,441,719 to a su plus of \$1,000,000 will ultimately. not immediately, favorably affect the pocket books of the whole public. department of the Government is so directly supported by the people. other governmental function is so in-timately associated with the daily exenditures of the ordinary citizen.

The last surplus shown by Post-office statistics was in 1883. In October of that year the reduction in first-class postal rates from 3 to cents went into effect and in the fol lowing fiscal period the long re of deficits began. Perhaps the deficit of the last quarter century cannot all be charged to wasteful processes. period named included the date of the establishment of the rural fredelivery service. The expenses of rural delivery increased from \$500,000 in 1897 to \$26,844,968 in 1910. This service has been in recent years the second largest drain on the profits of the department of the variou branches or factors of the mail deliv ery system. No doubt a portion of the saving in expenditures that will be shown in the forthcoming report the Postmaster-General found in this branch of the service and will have been obtained by consolidation of star route and delivery

The retrenchment in general expenditures has been accomplished, too, without injury to the service. Postal business along profitable lines has been encouraged, methods of handling mail have been simplified, the standard of efficiency among employes has been raised and innumerable leaks have been stopped. Thus in the face of the costly growth of rural delivers and the necessity for ordinary expan-sions Mr. Taft's Postmaster-General so frequently denounced by his enemarkable business acumen and ad-

ministrative qualities, In what specific particular the public will soonest profit as the result of interior postal reform is not hard to forecast. Elimination of the growing deficit removes one argument against the establishment of a parcels post, although in fact the extension of postal service along such lines would probably prove profitable to the Gov-

materialize. There is a marked simi larity between the arguments against postal savings banks and parcels post, Banking interests fought as a threatened competitive institupanies oppose the latter on the same ground. The short experience already ground. had with postal savings banks proved the fallacy of the opposing arguments, and the public is likely to grow more confident that similar re-

If the parcels post turns out as profitable to the Government as its supporters expect the road to 1-cent postage will be shortened. This is what the Taft-Hitchcock reformation of the postal service presages—parcels post and 1-cent postage.

In the view of Albert J. Beveridge ex-United States Senator from Indi-ana, a political union between Canada and the United States-once a dream trenching upon reality and gravely disussed under the title "The Annexation of Canada"—is now no longer a prospect, but merely a dim and vanishing memory. Yet, he says, if any-thing could call that memory back and make it a living force, it will be the prevention of closer trade and social relations between Canada and the United States. Hence, if the banded wers of finance and sentiment in Canada which are working together against reciprocity should defeat it, it may come to pass that the forces thus set in motion will compass the very end which Canada as a nation wishes to avoid. On this side the ghost of unnexation has not been seriously raised in connection with questions of trade reciprocity with Canada. It may come later, but it will come as a sequence and in the regular march of events—not as the result of a premeditated plan to promote peaceful conquest.

The eight-hour law for women engaged in gainful vocations, that was enacted by the late Legislature Washington, became effective June 8. The law is compulsory upon workers to whom it applies. That is to say, no woman will be allowed to work overtime in any gainful employment outside of domestic service, even if she desires to do so. It is held that the law will serve to increase the numher of women employed without ma-terial reduction in individual wages. However this may be, it can hardly fail to be of benefit to working women physically and ultimately of benefit to the race.

It is gratifying to note that sundry good citizens have awakened to the fact that a school trustee is to be chosen by the electors of this district in a few days. From the names presented there should be no difficulty in securing a good business man with progressive educational attainments for the place. The election is an important one, and one in which politics in the ordinary acceptance of that overworked term, has no place. The election is for taxpayers only. Let all property-owners of the district, men and women, take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The case of Armon Elumbaugh at Hartsville, Mo., shows the worthless ness of confessions of crime extorted under duress, either by a mob or by the police. He confessed a crime of which he was innocent and was whipped and driven out of town, Many a man has been lynched on no better evidence and false sweatbox confessions have been used to convict men legally.

_ As the moths flock to the light, lovers of social gayety and seekers after social distinction flock to London, The Atlantic liners carry them over in cares, and the thrifty British hotelkeeper and storekeeper walts with itching palm to relieve them of their cash. Both parties get what they want, so everybody is satisfied.

At last Portland is to have a square deal on the furnishing of Army supof supply, will get a good share of the contracts.

The blunder in the spelling of 'chauffeur" on the state badges illustrates the disadvantage of adopting foreign words into the English lan-Few can pronounce the word gunge. orrectly, yet it is not easy to find an English equivalent. A chauffeur is simply the driver of an automobile, so why not call him an "auto-driver"?

As was befitting, the best number on the Rose Festival programme was reserved until near the last. The children's parade combined every feature of beauty, color and rhythmic motion that was necessary to compose complete a most wonderful pageant.

Establishment of a pension fund for plactrical workers, as announced in a National convention at New York yesterday, is the most decent proposition of the year. In that hazardous call-ing no man knows when he will be

A broomhandle factory, down in Coos, is reported to be rushed with orders. No doubt that is true, for the orders. frequent purchase of new brooms is a mild form of lunacy that affects many usewives.

not be safe for a man to go near a woman of a certain type unless he is sure she is not loaded.

A few more incidents like the Stokes and Kohl shootings and it will

There is too much killing and not

enough hanging.

derers have we on hand? Putting a plain clothes man back into uniform has an element of humor.

After a strenuous week of Rose Carnival, a sane Fourth will be refreshing. One seldom hears of a poor man be-

ing shot by an infuriated woman. Let there be no jostling of

Strawberries are not yet low enough to be canned.

Today for a glorious finish.

How He Took a Young Man Into His Home in 1858.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
When coming from the reunion ban quet of the One Hundred and Thirtyeventh Onio Volunteer Infantry, which bok place at the Grand Hotel Tuesnight. Louis P. Bentley, of Ludlow, Ky., after hearing enlogies of the war es, and especialty of Abraham Lincoin, remarked to Alexander Hill, Sr.: You did not know that for months I was once a member of Abra-ham Lincoln's family, did you?"

"No, how did that happen?" asked Mr.

Hill. eagerly.

Then in a burst of patrictic pride and confidence Mr. Bentley told the story, which he has always kept to himself and family from an undue sense of modesty, which explains why Miss Ida Tarbell did not find him in writing her book, "He Knew Lincoin."

If was in 1858," said Mr. Bentley.

book, "He Knew Lincoln." If was in 1858," said Mr. Bentley, yesterday, repeating his story to the Enquirer, "and I was a boy of 18 who had learned the printing business, and was staying in Decatur, III., then a town of about book inhabitants, and could not find work. I was boarding at the Ogelsby House, the only hotel in town, and had paid my last \$5 for board and was feeling about as hise as anyone can feel under those circumstances. Stephen A. Dougias, then the Democratic Senator from Illinois, was a candidate for re-election and his opponent, a young lawyer named Lincoln from Springfield, and he were having a series of five addresses, which have since become so famous. Both parties were in the hotel at that time to hold a debate that night, and Douglas, the man of the hour, was upstairs in the hotel parker with a bottle of whisky, a box of cigars and surrounded by admiring friends who came to call upon him.

"There was great excitment in the lates, and the sentered in the hotel, but I had the sentered in the hotel in the sentered in the sentered in the sentered in the line in the sentered in

friends who came to call upon him.

There was great excitiment in the town, and it centered in the notel, but I was feeling too hime to care about it and sat in the office downstalrs, not caring to speak to anyone. A tail, rawboned man sat near me as much unnoticed as myself, all hunched up in his chair, whittling a little piece of wood.

'Presently he began to ask me questions, and I replied in the briefest of monosyliables.

"Tho you belong here!" he asked.

"No," I replied.

"How long have you been here?"

"About a year."

"What are you doing?"

"Nothing."

That is not a good thing for a young man of your age to do. Can you find work."

"No." I replied, feeling very rebel-

tious against fate.

"What do you do when you are working! Have you a trade?"

"Yes; I am a printer. I answered. wishing this man would stor his ques-

"'Well, young man,' he said kindly, "Well, young man," he said kindly,
'I have an interest in a newspaper in
Springfield, and if you come back with
me tomorrow I will see if the foreman
of the printing-room cannot give you
a job. Will you come?

"I do not know, I will see," I answered, feeling more kindly toward
this curious gentleman.

"Don't you want a job?" he asked
quickly.

"Toon't you want a job?" he asked quickly.

"Toe, I do.' I answered, but I did not tell him the reason for my not accepting his offer. I had no means to go to Springfield, 60 miles away. It was the first time that I was broke and I hated to own it.

"He said nothing more, and that night after the debate, where there were as many as a half-million people present in proportion to the size of the town, I came face to face with him again in the hotel office.

"Well, young man,' he said, 'are you going with me?'

"Then I confessed the reason why I could not.

"I knew then that my friend was Abraham Lincoln, the young Republican candidate for Senator, who had debated with Stephen A. Douglas.

"It was near midnight and the steamboat was due to leave in a short time." 'You come with me anyhow,' said

boat was due to leave in a short time.
"You come with me anyhow," said
Mr. Lincoln, 'and I will take care of

"I did not require much urging, and "I did not require much urging, and went to my room to collect my small belongings and joined his party.

"We arrived in Springfield the next morning and Mr. Lincoln took me to his home, giving me the only vacasit room in his house, and I are breakfast with the family. After that he took me to his law office and had a talk with his partner, Mr. Herndon; then we went to the printing office of the Illinols State Register, the paper in which he had an interest, and we had a talk At last Portland is to have a square deal on the furnishing of Army supplies for the Philippines. By securing an equal rate for the Columbia River and Puget Sound ports, the Government wipes out the differential which ment wipes out the differential which ment wipes nearly all contracts to Sentbut there was no position that he could give me at present, promising me, however, the first chance of work. At that my spirits, which had risen, dropped down again to a still lower ebb, until my benefactor said:

"Now, I am going to be away a great deal on this campaign and Mr. Herndon will be very busy, so how would you like to stay in the office and analyses of the second reformation in Scotland. The attainments of the second reformation, which was from prelacy and Erastiansent as the first had been from popery.

swer the questions of visitors for \$4 a week? That was before the day of stenographers.
"I did not think there was so much

money in the world, so I accepted the offer gladly and remained a resident of the Lincoln household for nine weeks. offer gladly and remained a resident of the Lincoln household for mine weeks. Then one day Mr. Lincoln told me that Mrs. Lincoln's aunt was going to make them a visit and that as I had the only vacant room in the house he would make arrangements for me to stay with a lady across the street, who had two young men boarding with her, if I did not care. I could not object and moved and I suppose Mr. Lincoln. paid my board all the time I was there as well as my salary, for I know I did not pay any. Then one day the foreman sent for me to work on a brief and when it was finished, to my great delight, paid me full journeyman's wages. Altogether I remained in Springfield four months, going from there to St. Louis, where I went into a printing office; but I soon returned to Cincinnati and to Ludlow, where I have lived for nearly 60 years."

Mr. Bentley never had an opportunity to renew his acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, but never forgot the helping hand which he extended to the lonely, despondent boy that night in Decatur, which played such an important part in the history of the great Precident himself.

RECIPROCITY ONLY SIDE ISSUE? Correspondent Thinks Trouble Is With Tatt's Personality. PORTLAND, June 9 .- (To the Edi-

tor.)-After seeing various comments Any suspicious character may be on the reciprocity question, I believe the fiend who perpetrated these latest crimes. Gather all of them. on the reciprocity question, I believe Taft. If he has made a mistake on the How many mur-hand? tariff, why not come out and admit it, and not try to make a new face and save himself by befogging the party with a side issue which seems largely to raise other and more important is-sues without settling any. But then so goes the world. Mintakes will

happen.

The country is trying to "align itself" to take its place among the nations of the world, and struggle, internal and perhaps eventually external, may come. The race is not only to the may come. The race is not only to the swift but to the strong. But after all, as Republicans, if we

NEW STORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN PASSING OF AN HONORED PIONEER An Appreciation of the Late Dr. James A. Richardson, Once State Scuntor.

PORTLAND, Or., June 9 .- (To the Editor.)-With the passing of James A. Richardson, I am reminded that almost the whole procession that formed the vanguard in peopling and developing the state of Oregon has passed in final review, and left but a few straggling anywivers behind. As each survivor of the great procession is called in turn to follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before, the painful thought arises that there is but a small and rapidly diminishing group who provides of the work. group who recall or care for the work of the passing veterans who laid the foundations of the state. As thou-sands are being yearly added to the throngs upon our streets as new in-dustrial schemes are everywhere de-veloping, and as radical changes in the routine of everyday life are taking place and constantly forcing to the front new and absorbing attractions, the individual man disappears in the the individual man disappears in the great mass. The great world, reckless and headless, aborbed in new develop-ments, and hungering for new sensaments, and hungering for new sensations, is more lightly impressed with
the breaking of old friendships. It
cares less and less for the old traditions and little heeds the passing of
those to whom it owes a greater debt
than it is able to realize. It is only
with the passing of a conspicuous
character like our friend that we fully
realize the trend and are impressed
with the thought of how little room
there is in this world for sentiment, or
for the sweeter influences of retro-

But the old ploneer is still amons to the old traditions. The ploneer apirit is not wholly dead. Now, upon the eye of the annual reunion of the Oregon State Pioneer Association, the passing of so distinguished a member

for the sweeter influences of retro-

passing of so distinguished a member of the group should call for something more than a flitting thought.

Last week, when the world was busy, a pillar of the state crumbled away. A light went out. A strong man was called. A home was made desolate, and many friends knew for the first time her large a nath he had the first time how large a part he had been of their lives. Dr. Richardson was a man of genial spirit and of imposing presence. He was a strong character, whose influence, so far as he could determine the question, al-ways tended for the betterment of his ways tended for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was a leader in his profession. In public life, as Mayor of the city of Salem, as a member of the Oregon State Senate, and in the discharge of other conspicuous duties in the public service, there was shown a marked capacity and real devotion to the higher ideais of citizenship. In the home circle, at the bedside of the affilicted, in social and public life, he displayed all of the ideal qualities of a good citizen. There is due his memory a public expression and acknowledgement of the debt we owe him for his example was the one that tended to make mep better citizens and better men in all the relations of life. men in all the relations of life.

NAME "REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN" Writer Explains That It Does Not In-

Writer Explains That it Does Not indicate Attempt to Reform Church.

PORTLAND, June 8.— (To the Editor.)—In an editorial in The Oregonian
of June 8, referring to the Reformed
Preshyterian Church, the question is
asked: "Why do they style themselves
'Reformed'?" The use of the qualitying word "reformed" in the legal
name of this church is frequently quesloned and insamuch as a congress. tioned; and, innamuch as a congrega-tion of Christians under this name is about to be organized in the City of Portland, I send the following answer, which I believe to be historically cor-

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of America is a direct descendant of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the British Isles, originally formed from those scattered "societies" which rejected the revolution settlement of 1688 because they felt bound to stand true to the covenants, viz. the National Covenant of Scotland, sworn in 1638, and the Solemn League and Covenant of the three kingdoms—Scotland, England and Ireland—swern in 1648, Hence

of the three kingdoms—Scotland, England and Ireland—swern in 1643. Hence they were called "Covenanters." The church in America inherits this name and also proved its right to it by renewing the covenants in 1871.

The right to the use of the name "reformed" rests: First, on the common ground of other reformation churches (such as the Dutch Reformed) holding to those doctrines commonly designated as "reformed."

sm, as the first had been from poper; were embodied in the two national

covenants above referred to.

Professor R. J. George, D. D., late of
the Allegheny Theological Seminary,
writing of the history of this church,
says: "She did not originate in a sect says. She did not originate in a sectioning out of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, but was composed of those members of that church who held unswervingly to the covenant engagements by which the whole church was bound, and for which the great body of martyrs of Scotland gave up their lives."

martyrs of Scottand gave up then lives."

In McClintock and Strong's Encyclopedia, under the head "Covenanters," we find this statement: "It is in the standards of the Covenanters that we have to look for a true embodiment of the tenets held by the great body of English and Scotch Presbyterians of Hence, without expressing

n needs reforming or not, the ned Presbyterian Church is cer-not an attempted reformation of t, neither is it in any sense a division, neither is it in any sense a division in the control of the control o

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, June 19, 1861. on Friday evening last, a military company under the patriotic title of "Union Guards" was organized in this city. The company having adopted suitable regulations for their discipline and pleaged themselves to maintain a permanent organization elected the following officers: Capitain, W. H. Corpermanent organization elected the fol-lowing officers: Captain, W. H. Cor-bett; Heatenants, E. G. Randall, S. J. Reed, T. B. Trevett, H. Failing, John E. Gilbert, W. V. Spencer; corporals, James O'Niell, P. C. Schuyler, Jr., S. J. McCormick, E. W. Tracy; treasurer, John Will-McCormick, E. W. Tracy; treasurer James M. Breck; secretary, John Wil-

A spirited meeting of the newly-or-A spirited meeting of the newly-or-ganized Young America Engine Com-puny took place on Satunday last, at which the following officers were elected: Foreman, Master Richard Hoyt; assistant, Master James Troutt; president. Byron Holmes; secretary, Alexander Dodge, Jr.; treasurer, Harry talend. The company will neade in Leiand. The company will parade in full uniform with their ministure en-gine on Independence day.

But after all, as Republicans, if we are going to enter upon reciprocity why not try or at least look forward to a system of reciprocity with all nations. If such be possible, not necessarily free trade, but a conservation of mutual interests with free trade as the ultimate or ideal. JOHN H. WICKS,

A Republican from way back.

The Vancouver Chronicle states that Mr. Catlin there has got up a full secession ticket for the Legislature.

Mr. Catlin will not support any man who does not believe that a state or territory has a right to secede. The Chronicle thinks the people will crush out the secession ticket. The Vancouver Chronicle states that Mr. Catlin there has got up a full secession ticket for the Legislature.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

Mr. A. F. Sanford, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune, wrote to me recently saying that he had seen in a magazine published at a girls seminary, an advertisement of the Baidwin Locomotive Works, and that it struck him as peculiar that a loco-motive should be advertised in a girls'

minary magazine. I should say it was peculiar, and as Mr. Sanford suggested in his letter, it illustrates the immense amount of suposedly good advertising which is absolutely wasted, and the cost of which is charged up to miscellaneous ex-penses—a sort of fund that is wasted every year, just as a matter of good will towards people who ask for contributions to programmes, etc.

All of this side-issue advertising, that has no particular purpose to serve, is detrimental to the general cause of advertising-to the legitimate media that really render a service to the advertimer.

The manufacturer of a tooth powder, or a face cream, or a cloak and suit manufacturer, might adventise in a girls' seminary magazine and ressonably expect to get a return for his money; but why a locomotive works should advertise in it is hard to ex plain. Certainly not for any adver-

tising value it might possess.

The only possible chance the Baldwin Lecomotive Works might have of getting results from the advertisement is that one of the girls might marry ome day the president of a railroad. and if she remembered the fact that the Baldwin Lozomotive Works adver tised in her seminary magazine, she might suggest to her husband that he equip his railroad with Baldwin loco-

But that's walting a little hit long for results.

Wasted advertising is like waste in everything else. It must be avoided if a business is to prosper. (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Convright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams If you annoy anyone unnecessarily, you are mean; that's the long and short

Don't expect gifts all the time; occa-You may think you are as young as

you ever were; but others—ah others do not agree with you. It is pitiful to see a well-behaved

old man bustling around to help his wayward son out of difficulty. The best way to prepare for trouble is to save your money.

A farmer was eating dinner in a restaurant. "Give me a little more chicken," he said to the waiter, "to make my bread come out even.

The facts are that a man may breathe properly, eat properly, sleep properly, and obey all the rules of san-ltation, and then die of old age at 70

If you can't do anything about it, don't talk about it. If a girl marries, and does poorly, all other girls are discouraged

A crowd of people can find amusa-ment in looking at each other, and making remarks.

Hetel Controom Privileges.

Kansas City Star.

Controom privileges of a hotel are often sold, bringing from \$5000 to \$10,-

Special Features of Tomorrow's

OREGONIAN

Compensation, the new novel of Washington society, which has attracted wide attention, will open in the Sunday magazine section. It is from the pen of a former Portland girl, Miss Ruth Cranston, daughter of Bishop Earl Cranston, illustrated by Oregonian staff artists. Don't miss the first installment.

'How Taft Will Conquer the Hot Spell" is the subject of a timely half page which throws some interesting sidelights on the President and his official duties.

People who go swimming or boating or about the water should read Captain J. H. Quinan's half-page on how to resuscitate apparently drowned persons.

Seven more of those graphic Civil War photos are presented along with an absorbing page on the escapes and executions daring spies and scouts of the

Pictures of Portland's annual Rose Festival, showing floral magnificence of the big special

features. Scores of European nobles are on the lookout for rich mates to fill up depleted coffers. A Paris correspondent tells in half a page all about the most stupendous of all matrimonial agencies-one that deals in nobles and heiresses

There are a lot of notable American old bachelors. Half a page is devoted to their achievements and inner affairs. "The Man Who Went Back"

is the week's short story. It is the tale of a man who wished for childhood-and got his wish Basil Lambert. Athens correspondent, writes interestingly of

the unbaring of royal palaces and tombs in Homer's ancient Ithaca. Colonel Crowe discusses the coronation; the country's funny men contribute a half page of ively fun; the Widow Wise, Sambo and Mr. Twee-Deedle have fresh adventures.

All the news of the world right up to the minute and several pages of photographs of Rose Pestival parades.