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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUG, 21, 1906.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND HIS PASTOR.

A curious commentary on the motives which take people to church may be read in the announcement that last Sunday the Euclid-Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland was crowded because Mr. Rockefeller was expected to be present. Whether the congregation assembled to worship the oil magnate or the Almighty is not stated, but it may be surmised that their devotions were about equally divided between the rival powers. As for the pastor of the church, his allegiance was single.

Knowing doubtless where his interest lies, the good man, Dr. Cortland Myers, seems to have passed by the Almighty with scant reverence and made his prostrations before Mr. Rockefeller with ostentatious pomp; and who shall say that he did not do wisely? One may safely bet that Dr. Myers never received so much as a dollar from heaven, while from the profits of Standard Oil, coin has fairly rained upon his head. Mr. Rockefeller woos preachers and college presidents in a shower of gold, as Jove did Danae, and with the same success.

Whether Dr. Myers' prayers were formally addressed to his earthly patron is not clear from the account, but there is no doubt about the sermon. It was an attempt to do for the chief benefactor of the Baptist Church what Milton did for the Almighty in "Paradise Lost." The poet set out "to justify the ways of God to men." Likewise the preacher proposed to justify the ways of Rockefeller to his countrymen. The defense which the preacher made for his wealthiest communicant was interesting both for its antiquity and its futility. It has been made for every rascal since the world began whose public and private lives presented the same contrast as Mr. Rockefeller's.

It amounts to this: The charges against Mr. Rockefeller of rebating, unfair competition and unscrupulous dealing must be unjust "because we who see him at home and in church love and respect him." The defense offered by Dr. Myers is irrelevant to the issue. Nobody accuses his patron of not being a loving husband, a kind father and a generous church member. The accusation against Mr. Rockefeller is that he has broken the laws of his country and ignored the principles of decency and righteousness in his dealings with his fellow-men. Many bank-robbers are loving husbands. Numerous forgers are exemplary church members. To make this defense of Mr. Rockefeller valid, Dr. Myers must disprove the actual charge which is made against him, and not some other charge.

The curious and startling aspect of this matter is that the church should appear as the apologist and defender of Rockefeller, and not as a stern admonitor calling him to forsake his sins. In other times it was left to the parasites and unworthy favorites of criminal magnates to excuse their misdeeds. The church had no favors to offer until the sinner had repented and made restitution of his ill-gotten gains. Mr. Rockefeller's pastor numbers the oil magnate among the ninety and nine just men who need no repentance, and, instead of commanding her son to restore his plunder to those from whom he took it, the church divides the profit and the guilt.

EMERGING FROM BONDAGE.

The light of Tillamook has been hidden under a bushel for many years, not through any fault of the enterprising people of that rich region lying over on the coast, but because the people of the outside world have been too busy in cultivation of trade territory nearer at hand, or at least easier of access. But, with all other portions of the state experiencing a growth greater than was ever known before, it would be unreasonable to expect Tillamook to stand still. In order to demonstrate that it is moving, Tillamook is arranging for a county fair which will enable it to display its varied resources to good advantage. So far as transportation facilities are concerned, Tillamook is only a little better off than it was when Vancouver and Gray were in the coasting trade in the North Pacific; but, despite the handicap that has rested on that fine region for so many years, the port has grown and the tributary country has developed even more rapidly than some points in the state which are better provided with transportation facilities.

The very isolation of Tillamook has perhaps to a degree been to her advantage in laying the foundation for a future business in keeping with the greatness of its resources. The Willamette Valley farms, with an easy access to market by river and rail, continued for years to cultivate large areas of land for the exclusive production of wheat, the net returns per acre being small, so small that, when a light crop and poor yield came simultaneously, the effect was ruinous. It was impossible for the Tillamook farmers to ship wheat to market, even had they been disposed to grow it, and as a result they turned their attention to dairying long before the Willamette Valley farmers discovered its advantages.

An acre of land in Tillamook would not be worth $20 for wheatgrowing under existing transportation conditions, but for producing succulent food for well-bred cows it is worth more today than the best wheat land in the Willamette Valley, and, as soon as better transportation facilities are provided, it will still further increase in value. Dairying is the industry that has made Tillamook famous, but it is not the only resource of that rich region. The timber wealth of the county is of vast proportions, and, unlike the logged-off lands of some other localities in the Pacific Northwest, the soil is so rich that the land, even when denuded of its timber, is of great value.

With actual construction well under way on Mr. Lytle's road to Tillamook and surveyors for the Hammond road in the field, it is almost a certainty that Tillamook's first county fair will be the last that it will hold before visitors from the outside world will have an opportunity to visit it without the long trip by wagon or horseback over the mountain or by the diminutive tug which now supplies means of communication by water. There is a bright future in store for Portland's nearest coast neighbor, and its first exhibition of the natural resources of the county will be of material benefit in bringing these resources to the notice of the people who do not now appreciate their variety or extent.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.

The advocates of Sabbath legislation will have to wriggle rather smartly to elude the dilemma in which Elder Snyder has entrapped them. If such legislation is enacted on religious grounds, the elder argues, it is unconstitutional, for Congress is expressly forbidden to make any laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Since there are many people in the country who keep the seventh day instead of the first, and many more who keep no day at all, Congress would invidiously discriminate in favor of certain religious views were it to enact a law for the observance of Sunday. Such discrimination among sects and opinions is contrary to the very genius of American institutions. Our Government, as a government, knows nothing of religious opinions or warring sects. Such matters, we have found, are best left to the individual to settle for himself, and so long as he violates no moral precept and disturbs no other worshipers the law will not interfere with his preference, whatever it may be. He may keep the first day or the seventh, every day or no day, as he may choose. Concerning such matters the law should be a very Gallileo; it should care nothing about them.

Elder Snyder pertinently remarks that the Adventists, who keep the Scriptural Sabbath, or the seventh day, need no law to help them obey their consciences. Why cannot other sects get along as well as they do? Why must they continually appeal to the state or the Nation to assist them in doing what they think is right? The fact of the matter seems to be that they are more eager to compel others to conform to what they think is right than to walk in the straight and narrow way themselves. If every person were content to satisfy his own conscience about the Sabbath and leave the same liberty to others, we should hear very little about Sunday laws; but religious freedom is the last privilege which most men are willing to concede to their neighbors. Most of us are determined that our friends shall go to heaven in our way or not go at all.

But the elder's dilemma has another horn. The Sabbath is either a religious institution or it is not. If religious, Congress has no right to meddle with it under the Constitution. If not a religious institution, why make such a fuss over it? Really, the elder's argument is rather neat. Of course the advocates of Sunday laws can answer him, but just at this moment it is not entirely evident what they can say.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN'S DEPARTED GLORY.

Throughout the entire known world, wherever the search for gold has led men, can be found monuments which commemorate the poor judgment of the treasure-hunters. Thunder Mountain, Idaho, is the latest of the big camps to be entered on the list of fine prospects which were never realized. It will never be known how many millions were lost in that mad race for wealth, nor how many lives were sacrificed in the fearful struggle. There was probably less lawlessness in the Thunder Mountain boom than in any of its predecessors in the West. Civilization and environment have failed to tone down or quiet that restless, feverish desire which lures the miner up and down the earth, enduring hardships which are impossible in any other pursuit. But they have had the effect of eliminating assassination and robbery from the list of dangers which beset the miner heading for a new discovery.

Human endurance will find its limitations now the same as it did on Poker Flat, the Black Hills, Leadville, the Klondike, the Fraser, or at any of the other wonderful camps which were world-wide in their fame; but murder and robbery of miners will never again flourish as a semi-legitimate calling, as it has done in some of the mining booms of the past. Whatever else may be said of Thunder Mountain, it was always an orderly camp. Portland and other Pacific Coast capital fought shy of Thunder Mountain from the beginning, and the losses sustained by people on the Pacific Slope were probably less in that boom than in any other mining excitement that we have experienced in the past fifty years.

This in a manner is cause for congratulation; but, while our capitalists and small investors still have the money which they might have wasted in a Thunder Mountain investment, the people of the Pacific Northwest as a whole have suffered by reason of this failure. If Thunder Mountain had, to use an expression of the street, "made good," it would have been a powerful inducement for more capital to be sent this way; but the adage "Once bitten, twice shy," applies with the greatest force to mining investments. It will take many years to restore the confidence of the unfortunate investors in Thunder Mountain to a point where they will again put their money in Western mines, no matter how great the merit of any proposition may be.

In this respect Oregon will suffer by reason of the Thunder Mountain fiasco. Southern Oregon and some portions of Eastern Oregon are wonderfully rich in mineral wealth, but most of the properties cannot be developed to the best advantage without capital. For the good of all bona fide mining enterprises it is to be hoped that the West has seen the last of its Thunder Mountains, and that, in the future, legitimate mining propositions will not be handicapped by the presence of too many of these specters of departed mining booms.

THE VATICAN ON THE PENTATEUCH.

Some days ago we had by telegraph a brief statement of the pronouncement of the Vatican on the authorship, date and composition of the Pentateuch. It was a subject which the Holy See felt the necessity of dealing with; for so general has become the knowledge accumulated through modern literary inquiry and process of historical interpretation, as applied to this and similar problems presented in study of the Scriptures, that it has long been felt that an authoritative deliverance from the head of the church at Rome ought not to be delayed longer. Inquiry into the origin and contents of the Pentateuch has led the way on the whole subject of "higher criticism." This pronouncement from Rome comes, therefore, as a statement which must attract wide attention. We have it in full, from the correspondent of the London Chronicle at Rome. Here, in equivalent English, is the text:

1. Despite the arguments formulated by modern criticism against the Mosaic authenticity of the Pentateuch, greater regard must be had for the witness of the Old and New Testaments, the constant persuasion of the Jewish people, and the uninterrupted tradition of the church, equally with the internal proofs derivable from the sacred books themselves. It must be maintained that these books have Moses for their author, and have not been composed of elements for the most part later than his time.

2. It does not, however, follow that Moses wrote the Pentateuch entirely with his own hand, or dictated it all to copyists. It may be admitted that, when he had conceived his work under divine inspiration, he confided its redaction to one or more secretaries. It must, nevertheless, be affirmed that they have truly rendered his thought, neither adding nor omitting anything contrary to his intention; and that they have published their labors only after having obtained the inspired author's approbation of the work which bears his name.

3. It is likewise admissible that Moses, in composing the Pentateuch, availed himself of earlier sources, written documents, or oral traditions, whereof, under divine inspiration, he made use comformably to the end he proposed attaining; so that he borrowed sometimes the words, and at other times the sense only, abridging or amplifying according to circumstances.

4. It may further be admitted that the books of Moses in the long course of centuries which have elapsed since their composition have undergone some modifications; as, for instance, certain additions, written by some inspired author after the death of Moses; certain glosses and explications interpolated into the text; certain words and forms of discourse translated from an older into a more modern style; and, lastly, certain faulty readings attributable to the unskillfulness of copyists. It belongs to the province of criticism to employ the rules of its art in the research and discernment of these modifications.

The first thing that is apparent on examination of this utterance is, that it attempts a plausible explanation of an insuperable difficulty. But it leaves the difficulty virtually untouched; for it cannot now be disputed that the Pentateuch is composed of diverse materials, gathered at periods of time widely distant from each other, and brought into their present form very long after the death of Moses. It is demonstrable, indeed it is apparent, to any close or critical observation, that recasts of the materials and introductions of new matter were employed during many ages subsequent to the time of Moses, to meet changing conditions in the life of the people among whom this literature grew up, and of whose life this literature is a transcript—just as any other body of literature is the transcript of the life of the people that has produced it. Yet the church deems it necessary to maintain that the authorship of these books is certainly due to Moses, though we are told it does not follow that he wrote them entire. He may have dictated parts of the work, and confided its redaction to secretaries; after which he looked over the whole and approved it. But this exposition ignores the fact that great portion of the work is demonstrably later, by many centuries, than the age or time of Moses; and that it deals with codes, ceremonies and institutions, formulated to meet the later development or progress of the National and religious life of Israel, under conditions changed immensely from those of times long antecedent, when Moses was the leader and the lawgiver.

In passages innumerable throughout the Pentateuch the narrative is based on conditions later by centuries than the life of Moses. It need not be doubted that there are Mosaic elements here and there; but the work is clearly composite — a compilation — extending from an early period in the history of the people of Israel, down to the return from the Captivity, and even later. Proofs of this are written at large, in the immense literature that has grown up around the subject, since critical inquiry began to deal with it. After a while the whole Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, will see its way to recognition and acceptance of these and other results of critical inquiry. Of course it requires change of the definition or conception of the dogma of divine inspiration—a change that has made great progress already, not only outside the churches, but within them.

Undoubtedly Christianity, Roman, Protestant, Greek or Russian also, presently will yield to the rational, historical and literary interpretation of Jewish life and history, just as enlightened Judaism already has done. The way has been opened and shown by historians of all nations. Religion is feeling and emotion and aspiration, which religious zeal is continually endeavoring to harden or convert into historical reality. Formerly with success, but not since the secret has been reached, through which fable and myth are distinguished from the true history of the time to which they belong. The tendency is not to extinguish the religious feeling, but to put it on a higher ground of interpretation and truth; just as the Hebrew prophets did, when they insisted on advancing the religion of their people from the conception of a God devoted especially to themselves and to their selfish and often immoral purposes, to a God great enough to include the moral government of the world. The struggle for religious freedom always is to release itself from dogma. This was the effort of Jesus, and for this Jesus died. Yet in the name of him who died to free religion from these trammels, outrages and cruelties have been committed since his time, and would yet be committed, if any sect had power, which again would appal humanity. If a whole people accept any religious creed, that people always will be cruel and intolerant. Liberty is possible only through the doubt that challenges accepted belief. The outwork and the citadel of progress and liberty have been established through historical inquiry and criticism; and neither the Papal chair nor an assembly of Protestant divines is able, or will be able, to break the sure interpretation of history, or reverse it.

Mr. Harriman's finest steamship, the Manchuria, is ashore in a dangerous locality near Honolulu. The loss of this magnificent vessel would be almost a National calamity, as she is one of the most magnificent vessels that sails under the Stars and Stripes. If she should remain on the reef where she struck, the weakness and folly of our shipping laws would again be forcibly illustrated. The owner of a British, German, French, Norwegian or any other than an American ship could in an emergency like that which confronts the Harriman system, replace the wrecked vessel with a craft built abroad, and, instead of penalizing him for buying her and adding to the prestige of the National flag, he would be afforded every facility for securing the registry desired. It is extremely doubtful whether, under existing laws, Mr. Harriman would replace the Manchuria with an American vessel. He can buy a foreign vessel so much cheaper that there is no incentive for him to build in this country, and, if he does not build and pay the usual tribute to the trusts, he will not have an American craft to take the place of the fine steamer now on the reef, should it become a total wreck.

Either the Westminster Gazette fails to reflect the sentiment of its constituents regarding finance or else the London stock operators have pocketed their pride and chagrin over being left out in the cold on Union Pacific and are now backing in with a rush. On Saturday the Gazette indulged in some caustic comment on the "unpleasant notoriety" enjoyed by American financial methods as shown in the Union Pacific dividends. The tone of this comment was so dignified and lofty that one could not overlook the intimation that Union Pacific would hereafter be left severely alone in London. But the dollar of the stockjobber is as good as the dollar of the saint, even in London, and yesterday the London operators took hold of Union Pacific and sent prices up 15 points, which is nearly equal to the big rise which Wall street experienced last week.

And who knows what yet may happen in the Oregon hop market? There is the possibility that a rain will set in about the first of September and hang on for a week or two, driving pickers out of the yards, injuring the crop and limiting the amount harvested. Such a misfortune is not likely, for Fall rains do not often begin so early. It must be remembered, however, that this has been an unusual season from the beginning. The Spring rains held sway later than usual and the Summer has been abnormally dry. Early rains, long continued, would not be out of keeping with the portion of the season already past. The possibility of rain, that would break up the camps of hoppickers, makes a man wonder whether we may yet see 50-cent hops before the crop is in the bale.

Work is said to be progressing favorably upon the woman's dormitory on the college campus of the University of Oregon, at Eugene. The construction of this building was provided for in the appropriation that was held up by appeal to the referendum last June. Its construction is hailed with satisfaction by students and friends of the University. Its completion and judicious supervision cannot fail to add greatly to the popularity of that institution and to the comfort of the young women students who have long felt the need of the college dormitory, with its relatively low rates and home privileges.

Under an order just issued by Secretary Taft enlisted men are to have the first chance for promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Army. Heretofore the enlisted men have been discriminated against. Any sort of discrimination based upon anything but merit is injurious to the service, and it is well that the doors have been thrown open to the enlisted men. Deprived of all hope of promotion, the soldier loses his ambition and becomes careless and nonprogressive. There should always be room at the top for the man who has the ability to climb.

The City Engineer of St. Johns should not be downhearted to find the balance on the wrong side of his account. His willingness to pay for the honor of holding the office proves that he has a proper sense of the dignity of civic station; and so far as the deficit goes, our Ambassadors and public Ministers are in the same boat. If the engineer is headed for bankruptcy, he is in good company.

The haze in the atmosphere is more dust than smoke. Hence, even if we could escape the annual sacrifice to folly by preventable fires, we should still find the atmosphere something less than transparent in July and August. Extensive irrigation in the Willamette Valley would greatly help to give us cerulean heavens in late Summer, not to speak of the minor benefit of doubled crops.

Portland, the New York of the Pacific Coast, must look to her theatrical laurels or Chicago will make them wilt. The home of socialism and embalmed beef has made up a guarantee fund for a theater which is to rank artistically with the Thomas orchestra. If a second-class city like Chicago can do this, what ought to be expected of a metropolis like Portland?

The single drawback to the development of the vast resources of the great Inland Empire is the scarcity or unwillingness of laborers. There idle harvest days will be remembered against men who, blue and shivering with cold, make plaint of want when snow flies and east winds blow.

Mayor McClellan, after inspecting public ownership in Dresden and Frankfort, says he wants none of it. There are a lot of other things in those cities Americans would not have, yet municipal ownership has nothing to do with them.

Having defeated Dowie at every point, Voliva is now going to pray for him. The sequence is entirely rational. What is the use of wasting prayers on a man before he needs them?

Possibly Detective Joe Day will now get a well-earned rest, with leave to swear in peace.

FEMALE GUESTS OF 35 BARRED

New Woman's Hotel Will Not Shelter Old Maids.

New York World.

With a kitchen finer than that of the Waldorf-Astoria, a capital dancing floor, a chain of small parlors for the quieter entertainment of friends and 250 light and airy bedroms, Trowmart Inn, a hotel for young women, has just opened its doors.

It is situated on Abingdon square, in what is called old New York, within a stone's throw of the business centers, whence its permanent guests will be drawn. No one of its patrons will pay more than $5 a week (one in a room), and those who prefer only $4.50 (two in a room). Breakfast and dinner are included in the weekly rates. Luncheons at 15 cents will be served only on holidays and Sundays. Every advantage will be given the young women to save their purses at the expense of a little labor, for which the most generous facilities have been supplied. The only restrictions imposed are those of having a position, which pays $10 or $12 a week, and a sufficient capital of youth. All the guests at the Trowmart must be under 35.

W. R. H. Martin, who built the hotel after plans he has for years been developing, seeks to offer a comfortable dwelling place to girls who have been obliged to lodge uncomfortably for lack of means to pay current rates. He has no intention of catering to those who have homes in the city. To keep his guests in of an evening he will provide a mechanical piano and piano player with which to amuse themselves, a well chosen library, a good-sized room to dance in when the spirit moves, or cards for a quiet game. Their men friends will be as welcome as women friends to these rooms, and soft drinks, cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else in the city, will be served.

When a girl presents herself she will be asked to give the name of her employer, the amount of her salary—these being considered in the light of a reference which may be readily investigated—and to give assurance that she is not 35.

Mr. Martin's reason for the latter provision is interesting. The woman of 35 he looks upon as somewhat settled in her views of life and likely to be bored by the giddier pleasure of the girls from 18 to 25 who will make up the majority of the clientele.

Events of the Longworth Tour.

Washington, D. C., Times.

June 2—Sailed for Europe on American liner St. Louis.
June 10—Arrived in London.
June 12—Dined with King Edward and other distinguished people at Dorchester House.
June 13—Great reception at Dorchester House, Ambassador Reid's town house.
June 14—Visited Houses of Parliament.
June 19—Guests of King Edward at luncheon at Ascot race course.
June 22—Left London for Kiel.
June 23—Arrived at Kiel. Guests of Kaiser Wilhelm to see Kiel regatta.
June 24—Entertained by the Kaiser on the royal yacht Hamburg at Kiel.
June 25—Took tea with the Kaiser on his American-built yacht Meteor.
June 27—Returned to London from Kiel.
June 28—Formally presented at English court.
June 29—Attended luncheon given by Society American Women at Hotel Cecil.
July 4—Attended reception at American Embassy, London.
July 5—Arrived in Paris.
July 6—Informally received by President Fallieres of France.
July 9—Entertained at dinner by President Fallieres.
July 19—Started from Paris for Bayreuth in auto.
July 22—Met with auto accident while en route to Bayreuth. Not injured.
July 23—Arrived at Bayreuth.
July 29—Left Bayreuth for home.
August 3—Sailed on St. Paul for home.
August 11—Arrived in New York on American liner St. Paul.

Shall "Hero" Morgan Have a Medal?

Brooklyn Eagle.

Banker J. Pierpont Morgan is a candidate for one of the Carnegie medals for saving life. His recent rescue of the two bricklayers in the tempestuous waters of Hell Gate brings him within the circle of beneficiaries from that splendid endowment for the reward of valor. An interested world has heard much of Mr. Morgan. He is one of the strongest personalities of which this country boasts; and deservedly so, because he tries and accomplishes great enterprises. He is chief patron of American art, but none of us had any idea that he could handle a coil of rope like a Wyoming cowboy! He threw a lifeline to a drowning swimmer with such accuracy that the noose fell about the shoulders of the unfortunate chap struggling in the water. Instead of "unfortunate" I had best write "lucky," no doubt.

Mr. Bryan Hopes to Visit Australia.

Paris Disptach.

William J. Bryan confirms the report from Melbourne that he intends to visit Australia. He says he will start immediately after the November election, sailing from San Francisco and making a tour of New Zealand as well as Australia. He will be gone 10 weeks and travel alone.

Jerome as Governor of New York.

New York Sun.

We understand that William Travers Jerome is considering the propriety of offering himself as an independent candidate for the Governorship of this State. If Mr. Jerome runs, Mr. Jerome will be elected.

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY

Has a Snap.

Star of Starbuck.

C. W. Pearson has sold his entire crop of wheat of 15,000 bushels to Jones Scott Company, of Tacoma, for 62 cents per bushel. Nothing to do now but prepare for another crop.

Mutual Felicity.

Beaver State (Montavilla) Herald.

Forty-seven years a continuous subscriber to one newspaper is a good record, and one of which both the subscriber and the paper may well be proud. Captain La Follette, of Montavilla, has taken The Oregonian for that length of time.

Figs in Polk.

Dallas Observer.

The fig tree on the farm of Dr. Victor Fink, north of town, will bear about 25 well-developed figs this year. The fruit is ripening fast and is found to be of as fine flavor as that grown in the warm countries.

Eliminating the Hired Man.

Milton Eagle.

J. W. Cappingor, of Echo, seems to have solved the labor problem this season. He and his three sons are now engaged in cutting their 1700 acres of wheat with a combined harvester, doing all the work themselves and using 27 head of horses on their combine. They can cut about 35 acres a day, and do not expect to be done until some time in September.

Where the Air Is Hot.

Ontario Argus.

The 200-foot well of J. T. Clement has turned out to be a gas producer, and the Judge will utilize the same for lighting his home and for cooking purposes. An expert who examined the well the other day says the flow of the well is 22 per cent gas, which, if controlled, would be sufficient to light the whole City of Ontario. This is another instance that this section is an oil and gas district.

Faith That Works Wonders.

Bend Bulletin.

The latest improvement decided upon by J. O. Johnston for his large ranch east of Bend is the planting of 500 acres to apple trees next Spring. Mr. Johnston has been making a study of fruitgrowing during the last few months, with the result that he will plant what will be one of the largest orchards in the state. No varieties but those that command the highest price as export apples will be planted.

Keeping Up With the Times.

All over Oregon the country press is showing marks of prosperity. Recently the St. Helens Mist installed a new power press. Not to be outdone by a neighbor, the Rainier Register trumped its lead. Awhile back the Eugene papers spent money similarly, and now Mr. Hayter, of the excellent Observer, at Dallas, is watching the freight-cars as they roll into Polk for a press that goes by power.

Sage Rats Hibernating.

Prineville Review.

The sage rat plague is ended for this year. The little pests have disappeared into their burrows, where they will hibernate until next Spring. Ranchers will now draw a long breath of relief. The Century Dictionary does not recognize the term "sage rat," but the animal approaching its description the nearest is the dormouse. The Century is authority for the statement that the dormouse lives only in the Eastern Hemisphere, but it is evident that it has managed to drift over here somehow.

Eighty Now, Good for 100 Later.

Silvertonian-Appeal.

We notice in a number of papers of the state the following announcement: "T. W. Davenport, of Silverton, Or., father of Cartoonist Davenport, is dead."

Mr. Davenport has not been in better health for years than he is at the present time. He is well and hearty and exceedingly vigorous for a man of his years. He is doing a full-grown man's work every day and desires us to announce that he thinks a mistake has been made some place. He is not given to doubting what he reads, but in this case, inasmuch as he is directly concerned and would presumably know something about such an occurrence, he is inclined to be somewhat skeptical.

When a Man Works.

Yakima Republic.

Marvelous in its reality is the experience of J. K. Cox in raising watermelons. Last Winter Mr. Cox purchased 20 acres of land in the Zillah region. It was planted in fruit trees, 2 years old, and cost him $200 an acre. This spring he planted between the fruit trees six acres in watermelons. Thus far he has picked but the first crop from two acres. He has sold 3000 melons at $1.25 per dozen from these two acres, netting over $100 per acre, and left the melons on the other four acres untouched. And even now, before he has picked the first crop from the remaining four acres he is trying to figure how much per acre he can realize on the second crop of the two acres already stripped. He expects to make from $25 to $50 per acre on the second picking.

The Dollar Appeal.

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

If you have a spare dollar about you, you can contribute it either to the Bryan dinner or to the Republican Congressional fund, as you choose.

HAS GOVERNOR FOLK MADE GOOD?

A Strenuous Life Since He First Appeared in the Public Eye.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Those residing beyond the confines of Missouri, and watching with interest the course of the campaign that inducted into the office of Governor Joseph W. Folk, may be interested in knowing whether or not Folk has made good. On investigation it is learned that the following are some of the things that Folk has done in Missouri:

As Circuit Attorney of St. Louis he exposed more official corruption than was ever before laid bare at any one time and place in the history of the world.

He sent more boodlers to the penitentiary than any other prosecuting officer in the entire history of the world.

He drove some of the lawbreaking millionaires and political crooks from the United States, and procured a treaty with Mexico making the crime of bribery an extraditable offense.

He awoke the slumbering conscience of the people and started the moral wave that is now rolling over the United States.

Against opposition as bitter as any recorded in the history of politics he carried his fight out on the hustings before the people of Missouri, and over and against the fiercest possible opposition he was triumphantly nominated and elected Governor of the state, running 50,000 votes ahead of the other nominees on the Democratic state ticket, who were defeated.

He first announced the "Missouri idea," now known throughout the civilized world, which he has defined as "the idea that citizenship in a free country implies a civic obligation to enforce the performance of every public trust by holding every public official to strict accountability before enlightened public opinion for all official acts."

He has popularized the simple virtue of common honesty in the public life of a great state to such an extent that, where as an honest man formerly succeeded in politics with only the greatest difficulty, now a reputation for honesty must be the chief political asset of any aspirant to office in Missouri.

As Governor he has eliminated the corruptionist and the boodler from Legislative affairs.

In the single session of the Legislature that has been held under his administration, more laws which had been theretofore opposed by the corporation lobby were passed than in the whole previous 22 years. He scrutinized legislative proceeding with such vigilance that the Legislature was the first in more than a quarter of a century to adjourn without a whisper of suspicion that any of its actions had been inspired by corrupt motives.

He drove the powerful corporation lobby from the state capital.

He has abolished the practice of legislators and appointees of the Governor riding on free railroad passes, and for the first time since the Civil War not a single railroad pass, telegraph frank or express frank is possessed by an appointee of the state administration.

He procured the enactment of a law giving a right of action for the death of adult or unmarried persons.

He caused the law to be so amended that $10,000 instead of $5000 might be recovered for the death of a person caused by negligence.

He helped to procure the enactment of a bill regulating freight rates and fixing a maximum rate below the rates theretofore exacted.

He gave his powerful aid to the passage of the negotiable-instrument law, which places commercial paper in Missouri in the same legal status with that of the Eastern States.

He forced the passage of a law extending the statute of limitations in bribery cases from three to five years.

He has taken the police out of politics in the large cities of Missouri, and placed them on the basis of public service alone.

Through his Police Commissioners in the various cities he has so conducted the police that under his administration the cry of fraud and police intimidation after a municipal election has not once been heard, although it had been the concomitant of every municipal election before in more than a quarter of a century, both in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Through his Boards of Elections Commissioners the election machinery has been so administered in the great cities that there has been no cry of fraudulent registration during his administration, and the elections held under his supervision are conceded to have been fair and honest.

He has stamped out the grafters from the police departments.

He broke up the joints of the panel-workers in St. Louis and terminated their alliance with the police.

He forced the passage of a law repealing the racetrack gambling law, and put the most powerful racetrack syndicate in the world out of business. He completely broke up the attempted defiance of this law by the racetrack gamblers, who had the assistance of the local officials of St. Louis County in their attempt to defy the law.

He has driven from the large cities of the state those haunts of vice in which so many young girls had been ruined—the winerooms.

He has closed the gambling dives in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

For the first time in the history of the state he has enforced the law requiring the closing of dramshops on Sunday, and is the only American Governor who has succeeded in enforcing this law.

He has brought about a reign of law all over Missouri, with the result that Sunday crime in the large cities of the state has been decreased over 60 per cent, a great saving in criminal costs has been made, and all crime in the state has been greatly reduced.

His advertisement of good order in Missouri has resulted in a large increase of immigration into the state, and the state is now enjoying a degree of prosperity never before experienced.

Under his administration there is now a clear surplus of more than $2,000,000 in the state treasury, and the state now receives on its daily balance from its various deposits 2.99 and 3 per cent, which is nearly 50 per cent more than it ever received before.

He backed and assisted his appointee, Insurance Superintendent W. D. Vandiver, who was the first insurance superintendent in the United States to take action against the insurance grafters in New York, and through Mr. Vandiver he has driven out of Missouri all fraudulent insurance concerns, and permitted the big New York companies to do business in Missouri only upon condition that they would meet all the requirements of common honesty and fair dealing, as laid down to them in the ultimatum of Mr. Vandiver.

He has incurred the bitter enmity of all lawbreakers, rich and poor.

He has declined all opportunities to form a political machine, and even refuses to permit any of his appointees to serve on the State Central Committee of his party.

In the use of the executive pardoning power he is the first American Governor to inaugurate a system of conditional pardons, whereby the convict is released only upon condition that he obey the laws and abstain absolutely from the particular vice or indulgence which in his case led to his downfall, and where there is a relapse into vicious habits the man is promptly returned to the penitentiary.

He has made and is now making a fight to place the burdens of maintaining the government so far as possible upon the holders of special privileges, and exempting to that extent the fruits of individual efforts, is striving to establish a system of local option in taxation, and has appointed a commission to consider plans for a complete revision of the present system of taxation in Missouri.

WILL THEY STAND THE NEW CZAR?

—Philadelphia Press.