# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair and continued cool; easterly winds

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten m temperature, 29; pre-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.

### AT SALEM.

It is freely conceded that the result of organization fights at Olympia is very untrustworthy in its bearing on the Senatorial election, and we have little doubt that this is also true, possibly in even greater degree, at Salem. The combination that launched the candidacy of Mr. Harris was close to Mr. Fulton, but the combination that elected him represented very diverse interests.

So in the Senate. No fact in recent Oregon political history is better attested than the continuity with which Mr. Brownell has maintained friendly relations in every faction of the Republican party. He nominated Dolph, he nominated McBride, he nominated Simon, and, unless we are mistaken, he nominated Mitchell. That his personal qualities are held in high esteem by the Senate is proven by the mere fact of his victory over so earnest and able and steadfast a man as Dr. Andrew C. Smith. We shall go on record right here with the prediction that they who fancy President Brownell's committees or even chairmanships will be in any sense proscriptive are likely to discover

their error without long defay. The Oregonian may be deceived, but from the developments at Salem so far it is strongly impressed with the conviction of independent disposition on the part of the members. We undertake to say that there is not a total vote of any Republican candidate for the presiding office of either house which can be labeled as the sole and exclusive property of any one party leader or Senatorial candidate. The members are exercising a freedom of choice which has not been in evidence at Salem for many years. Dr. Smith's strength proves it. Frank Davey's proves it. This is a good augury, not only for the Senatorial election, but for the more natural work of the session We shall find many members, undoubtedly, who will dare to act upon public measures without regard to their effect on the fortunes of Senatorial candidates.

Expectation of great influence on the Senatorship by the death of Representative Tongue is probably destined to disappointment. Neither Geer nor Hermann, we take it, is likely to barter away his chance of the Senatorship for Congressional bird in the bush which nobody, as a matter of fact, can promise with assurance. It is a comfort to know that the First District has at hand two such eligibles as Geer and Hermann, either of whom would doubtless fill the position with credit. The Governor would have the pleasure of winning a race in which there was more than one starter, and Mr. Hermann's Washington acquaintance would pretty certainly give him advantageous positions on committees.

The Oregonian has not, to its knowl edge, admitted to its columns unfair or partial statements concerning any of the aspirants in the organization fight; and it now turns the Legislature over to President Brownell and Speaker Harris with every confidence to their fairness and ability.

# PHILIPPINE CONCESSIONS NOT DAN-

GEROUS. We pointed out the other day that the prospect of injury to American in-dustries from low duties on Philippine imports is too slight to account for the tremendous opposition of the trusts to the House bill reducing the tariff on cent of the Dingley rates. We find this view shared by the able Chicago Tribune, which points out that the reduction made in the last session has had no perceptible effect on Philippine imports. Less sugar came from the islands last year than there did ten years ago. Possibly there would have been larger shipments if the islands had not been in a bad condition industrially. The ravages of disease among men and animals have affected for the time being the productive capacity of

the Filipinos. Meanwhile, as the Tribune suggests, the Cubans would be overjoyed if they could get an good terms for their eugar and tobacco as it is proposed to give Filipino producers. They would feel that their fortunes were made, and would straightway increase their shipments of the two products. It is not likely that the Philippines will send is the near future much more than they are sending now. The beet-sugar men and the American tobacco-raisers may not apprehend increased importations

months in which to act on it. The to the single article of manila bemp. which is on the free tist, has been smaller than some sanguine individuals thought it would be. Much was said at one time about the forest wealth of the islands and large exportations of cabinet woods were promised. That wealth will be developed in time, but it has not been yet.

This is not to disparage the ultimate productivences-and political greatness of the Philippines. Their capacity is great, and the day will come when the United States will be an extensive consumer of their different products. The reduction in duties which the House has voted will hasten the coming of that day. It will incite Americans to established with the United States. What has held back Philippine development as much as tariff burdens is the imperfect legislation vouchsafed along monetary and industrial lines.

#### MONEY THAT WILL RETURN.

Oregon cannot do better at this time than to devote \$50,000 to making a display of the state's resources and industries at the St. Louis Exposition next year. This appropriation is carried in the Lewis and Clark bill, and will come out of the \$500,000 for exposition purposes, leaving \$450,000 for the Lewis and Clark celebration. The two expositions will commemorate events so closely related, and they will themselves be in such neighboriy spirit, that the appropriation for both may properly be carried in one measure.

There is good reason for urging upon the Oregon Legislature prompt action in this matter. Missouri is about to reappropriate \$1,000,000 for the St. Louis celebration, the first appropriation for that purpose having lapsed through non-use within the time specified by the constitution. That state will be asked to appropriate money for the Lewis and Ciark Exposition, and there is every reason to expect favorable action. But this enterprise in the Pacific Northwest has not reached so advanced a stage and is not so well known as the great project for celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase at St. Louis, and it is not surprising that the Missouri Legislature should prefer to have substantial evidence of Oregon's good-will before turning itself loose in support of the new fair for eld Oregon. Our \$50,000 for the St. Louis Fair will probably mean \$100,000 from Missouri for the Lewis and Clark Fair. Not only will the reciprocity be valuable to Oregon, but our state needs the service that can best be rendered by an adequate representation in 1904 at St. Louis.

The Lewis and Clark authorities will have the machinery for making the best possible use of any funds available for exposition purposes. Usually there is much waste in starting and stopping these movements, because they do not articulate with anything else, before or after. Circumstances now are such that Oregon, at comparatively little cost to the state treasury, can reap large benefit from a liberal exposition policy, and the Legislature will do well to seize the opportunity.

# IN EVERY WAY, COMMENDABLE.

A tax upon legacies or inheritances within the limits proposed in the Malarkey bill which the Oregon Legislature will be asked to pass will produce revenue without hardship to any property interest in the state. Through it the public will get some return for the good order which makes possible the accumulation of wealth and protects the are set to individual acquirements. Though it is presumed that property contributes equitably to the expenses of government, it is matter of common knowledge that large estates do not pay in the same proportion as small ones. and it is right that the state should strength proves it. Brownell's strength require toll of those passing from decedent to heir. The one is done with it and the right to bequeath his property is one that is conferred by society. Th other receives something to which he has no inherent right, and he suffers no wrong when society takes a portion for the more equitable adjustment of public burdens.

It is proper that the state rather than the Federal Government should levy this tax, because it is upon property and rights that are under the jurisdic tion of the state. The purpose of the measure is wise and just, and the form of the bill proposed by Representative Malarkey bears every promise of standing the test of the courts. It touches a point where taxation will rest easiest, and it provides reasonable muchinery for enforcing its provisions. The experience of other states with laws of this kind justifies the expectation that good will flow from the enactment here. It should receive the careful attention of the Legislature.

# KINGS COAL AND COLD.

The coal situation throughout the East and Middle West has assumed an exceedingly serious aspect. It means, not a coal famine in the sense that there is no coal, but suffering in thousands of homes because the coal sup ply is held by men who refuse to dispense it at prices even far in excess of its commercial value, but who corner and stubbornly hold it for more exorbi--or what may be termed the utter inhumanity of greed-has seldom found more forcible expression than it finds

in this situation. The entire section over which the shortage of coal prevails, in the face of at least a reasonably adequate sup-Philippine products from 75 to 25 per ply, is in the grip of Arctic temperature. The great office buildings and apartment-houses in the cities, equipped ing, are pervaded by a frigld atmosphere which means bitter discomfort and a long train of evils following in colds, pneumonia and rheumatic and catarrhal allments. The tenement districts are inhabited by a suffering multitude-men, women and childrenhuddled together in the extreme of wretchedness, with destitution and death upon their track. As in the extreme heats of Summer, children under 5 years and persone over 60 are the greatest sufferers from the unalleviated cold, the mortality in both of these classes being greatly in excess, in Chicago, of that of the corresponding week amined, over 50 were found to be sufferof last year. Two thousand persons are sick in the same city, their ailments be-

ing directly traceable to lack of fuel. Chicago, being a typical Western city, their condition may be held to represent the results of the coal famine in other large cities of that section. While the cause of the trouble primar-If they do they will tie up the pending lily is the miners' strike, it is immedi-

among dealers to hold back the suptrade with the Philippines, except as ply for the purpose of forcing prices still higher. This, at least, is the only explanation of the fact that long trainloads of coal are sidetracked along the railroads leading into Chicago, guarded by trainmen whose orders are to hold the cars indefinitely. It is inconceivable that any Americans could become so maddened by greed as fo enter into a ombination to freeze people to death for their own profit.

An inquiry has been set on foot in Chicago, the purpose of which is to drive these coal-famine conspirators from cover and compel them to bring the sidetracked coal to market and place it on sale. In the meantime, with the mercury at zero and likely at any time to fall still lower, snow covering do in the Philippines what they began | the ground and a bitter wind blowing, doing in Hawaii when reciprocity was the people of the East and Middle West may be said to be between the upper and the nether milistone-the former represented by King Cold, the latter by King Coal, each in his most uncompromising mood. It is evident that before the tremendous pressure is relieved the judicial authorities of the state and poesibly of the Nation will be called upon to determine whether in this land of the free commercial conspirators will be permitted to freeze people to death with plenty of coal in eight.

IRRIGATION ON LARGE SCALE. The irrigation question has long since passed the point where the efficacy of irrigation in making the wilderness blossom as the rose requires proof. The problem of storing water in basins and distributing it through ditches and canals is to use a familiar expression, "as old as Egypt," Joseph, the Israelite, drew some of his prosperity from a sagacious disposal of the waters of the Nile, one of the canals that he planned for Pharach's people being still in use, The arid regions of our own country ocntain many traces of a civilization that was maintained upon an agricul tural basis through irrigation in prehistoric days. There is, indeed, no question whatever about the value of irrigation as systematically applied to land over which the rainfall is deficient The main question with us at the present time is whether the necessity of lragely increased agricultural production and the demand for homes justifies the enormous cost involved in a National system of irrigation. Its enthusiastic advocates take the affirmative side of this question, while the more conservative would allow an irrigation system to develop naturally through individual or state enterprise or the as

sociation of capital, It is apparent, however, this phase of the question may be decided, that a comprehensive attempt must be made in the not distant future to govern the water supply of semi-arid America, The problem, of avoiding drouth and making waste lands fertile should be solved rather upon the basis of an increase of homes and population than upon speculation. It is in this interest that the Government is urged to take charge of irrigation as a great engineering problem and develop it in the same spirit In which it courted development of the public domain through the homestead law. It is urged, on the other hand, that a Government system of irrigation would be, relatively, enormously expensive and its progress would be subject to long delays while appropriations were wasted and haggled over in Con-

The Egyptian Government entered some five years ago into a contract with British engineers to curb and store the waters of the Nile, to be drawn upon when required for the purposes of agri- of thousands of voices in the name of culture. The contract has just been completed. The reservoir, which is a Shanahan says, and as every intelligent mighty lake 140 mlles long, is expected to impound a billion tons of water, and this bulk, properly distributed, will add hogs are subjected in transit on the something like a million acres to the productive lands of Egypt, Conditions in Egypt differ widely from those that obtain in arid America. There they have only the Nile, a sullen, inconstant stream, upon which the crops of the country depend almost entirely. In years of high flood its fertilizing waters spread over a broad belt of fertile lands and great crops are assured. In seagons of low water only a narrow strip o bordering land is reached by the fertilizing waters. The object of this great engineering scheme is to render every year in Egypt a crop year, and it is thought the scheme cannot full. The government has thirty years in which to pay for the work, the cost of which was \$25,000,000. This means an annual expenditure of more than \$800,000, but the revenue from the extra water supply will amount to about \$2,000,000 a year, so the dams will soon pay for

themselves. The matter is of more than passing significance to us in the present stage of the irrigation discussion in this coun try. With Egypt's capacity for growing grain and cotton so immensely increased, says a late chronicler of this great work on the Nile, "she is likely to become an important competitor in the world's marketa" That is the economic significance of the Nile dams and reservoir. And it is well worth taking into account when the possibilities that wait upon irrigation are discussed.

The reverence in which loyal Italians hold the memory of King Victor Emanuel I was witnessed in a pilgrimage to his tomb in the Pantheon a few days ago on the twenty-fifth anniversary of tant gains. Man's inhumanity to man his death. There was a procession two miles long on this occasion; over 20,000 people participated in the ceremonies, and hundreds of wreaths were laid on the tomb. This popular observance of an anniversary a quarter of a century old accords more with the steadfast character of the royal family of England during the reign of Victoria than with the more volatile nature of the children of Italy. It is to the credit of with all modern appliances for heat- a nation to remember a benefactor, but in this practical age such remembrance does not frequently take the form of a pilgrimage to a tomb. Who, for example, could imagine a popular pilgrimage to the tomb of Lincoln? And yet what man in all history is entitled to greater veneration, or more loyal tribute of memory, than our great Civil War President who fell in the harness?

Examination by an optician recently disclosed the fact that 20 per cent of the school children of Billings, Mont., needed to be fitted with glasses to correct defective vision. Out of 500 cases exing from nervous headaches and great irritability. The cause of this defective eyesight in one-fifth of the school children of a single town on the great plateau, where every climatic condition is supposed to be favorable to healthful development, is not hinted at. The fact merely is stated, and with this the school authorities and parents propose

bill in the Senate, which has only two ately due to a preconcerted action to deal. The cause or causes of defective vision in the young, when every faculty should be alert and every sens acute, may, indeed, be obscure. proof of enlightenment, however, to be ready to deal with the effect. In many of the larger cities of the East, where conditions of life, including hurry, noise, ill-lighted school buildings and tobacco smoke in ill-ventilated homes have combined to weaken the body and arrest physical and mental development, the eyes of school children are ex amined once a year by opticians and treated, where necessary, to arrest if possible the growing tendency to myopic conditions and other visual defects Whether science can battle successfully against the combined influences that are at work upon the eyes of children to their detriment remains to be seen It becomes intelligent parents and others who are responsible for the care of the young, however, to make the attempt, since defective eyesight through life is a handicap to endeavor, that is to be deplored, and if possible corrected.

The key to the success in life achieved by Thomas H. Tongue is given in the words of his friend and classmate, Benton Killin, of this city: "In his schooldays he was no dawdier; he knew what he wanted and how he was going to accomplish it. Evenings, mornings and Saturdays he grubbed on oak grubs and earned his way through college in that way." There is a lesson in earnest purpose in this simple testimony the value of which not all the advantages of free colleges can discount. The young man who wants an education and is deter mined to get it finds a way, paying, it necessary, for what he gets in college by his own exertions. Having gotten an education, he makes use of it. This is the testimony of the life of Thomas H. Tongue and of the lives of a multitude of Americans who, like Whittier's schoolmaster-

Early gained the power to pay Their cheerful, self-reliant way.

It is neither a merit nor a discredit where the necessity for working the way through college does not exist; but when it does exist and is overcome by an energy begotten of the love of learning, either for its own sake or because of the power that it engenders, it does not find expression in dawdlers in school or along the rugged ways of later life.

Material relief will come to the frostound East by removal of the 67-cent duty on coal. This will admit Nova Scotla coal to the populous centers of the Atlantic seaboard, and may even ease the stress as far as Chicago. On this coast it will improve the mining industry of British Columbia and may also bring cheaper fuel to Portland. The chief benefit from removal of this duty, however, will accrue to the large centers of the East, which are wholly dependent upon coal for fuel and which, after suffering all the legitimate hardships resulting from the miners' strike, are now in the grasp of conscienceless dealers' combines. These must be broken. The courte may be able to do it in course of time, but it is gratifying to see in Congress a disposition to take the matter firmly in hand, to recognize that the situation admits of no delay, and to provide so rational a rem-

The protest of Mr. Shanahan, of the Oregon Humane Society, against a bill now pending in Congress to extend the time in which livestock in transit from Western ranges to Eastern shambles may be kept on the cars without food or water, from twenty-eight to forty hours, should be echoed by hundreds humanity and public health. As Mr. hardehips to which cattle, sheep and cars knows, twenty-eight hours is all too long to deprive these wretched creatures of food and water and any chance of shifting their constrained positions. Any attempt to increase the time of starvation, thirst and torture should be met by a protest so vigorous as to insure its defeat.

The receipts of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society for the two years ending January 10 were, in aggregate, \$13,-633 75; its disbursements were \$615 44 less. During this period 361 children in has falled to respect that wish his vo need of care or requiring restraint have been taken in charge. The work of the managers and the superintendent has been carefully and conscientiously performed. Its written records are open to public inspection. Its unwritten record is held in trust by the years, to be read by those who can understand its subtle meaning in good citizens and happy home-makers, evolved from wayward or neglected boys and girls who were the recipients of its care and discipline.

Mr. Borah, though unsuccessful in his canvags for the Idaho Senatorship, course, and is entitled to the respect of all who have figured in the contest. The young state would have had an able representative in the Boise man. His talk that his friends would bolt the caucus, and brings him into the light as a man who can make a vigorous fight without cherishing ill-will against the victor. Mr. Borah's attitude is commendable, and it will keep him high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

It is well that the boast of "no hazing at Annapolis' has not found tongue lately, else would the veracity or the watchfulness of the authorities of the Naval Academy suffer by late developments. No wonder that a lad who de sires to enter this school must be of exceptionally sturdy physique. The presence of trained bullies in the "upper class" makes this requirement a neces sity. The outcome of this latest hazing outrage is likely to result in several vacancles in the cadet corps at Annapolis.

Treasury officials fear the extermina tion of the seals in Behring Sea. Many American and Canadian sealers, temporarlly thrown out of employment by the British-American prohibitive agreement, are sailing under the Japanese flag and making large catches. Unless this Government insists on the complete cessution of hunting within the sixtymile zone, the Pribyloff Island herd will

be practically wiped out. President Dole has weathered many a storm in his little, dusky isle in the mid-Pacific, but he never came under the condemnation of a Senate committee before. He will doubtless get proper hearing, but the adverse report now in Washington will be rather hard to overcome. Now, who will do better than

## SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Quality Better Than Ever.

Hood River Glacier, The New Year's Oregonian is a great . It is not so large as in former, but the quality of its reading matter and illustrations is better than ever.

## There May, and There May Not

Dufur Dispatch, A large number of the newspapers of the state are fairly falling over one an-other in their efforts to slobber over Charles Fulton as a Senatorial possibil-ity. May there not be a difference in the

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.
If the Hon. C. W. Fulton, of Astoria, had received 44.007 votes for United States Senator inst June, wouldn't he think it awful cheeky for any fellow in the state to bob up now and ask the Legislature to elect him to the United States Senate? Did the president of the last Senate vote for the Mays law, or did he not?

## Simply Perfect.

Prineville Review. The New Year's Oregonian for 1903 is far ahead of all others ever issued, and is simply perfect. It contained 48 pages filled with facts and figures concerning our state, plainly and correctly set forth. It is a number that should be in every home in Oregon and filed away for fu-ture reference, as it is an encyclopedia of useful information. It should also have a wide circulation in the East, as it would be the means of bringing many settlers to Oregon.

### The Centennial Emphasized

Tacoma Trade. the world to participate in the Centennial gathering to be held in that city in 1905, and the message of Oregon's great exposition to the wide world. It is a Lewis and Clark edition, filled with matters of historical interest and of present statistical value, as well as with valuable de-scriptive matter regarding Oregon and er natural resources. In order, however, to tell the story of Oregon properly, much space and attention are given to both Washington and Idaho.

Salem Statesman. As a double dose of high-handed ma-chine politics, embodying a direct and plain violation of the state constitution, combined with a scornful disregard of the popular vote on United States Senator, where the highest candidate obtained in many cases more votes than the Legis-lative candidates themselves, this proposition takes precedence without rivalry, Luckily, this revolutionary programme, which is advocated by a few newspapers whose advice goes counter to the votes of ple of their respective counties, the people of their respective will find few, if any, supporters among the members of the Legislature. No man who cares anything for the future of the Republican party in Oregon will lend himself to this brazen attempt to "disregard the popular mandate,

## Only One of Many.

Salem Journal, It was after a long siege of "strained elations" with Secretary Hitchcock that Hermann went out, and not until it was demanded. Charges have been preferred against two of his subordinates, and they will in the end also have to go. Beyond that probably little will come of the matter, as Hermann is only one of many Ore-gon politicians who are engaged in the "land business." The Republican party has no more discreditable chapter in its history in the West than the loose manner in which it has squandered the public school lands and allowed the great corger Hermann is made the scapegoat at present, but no one seriously believes that any real and permanent reformation is aimed at or will be accomplished.

### Ascendancy of the Country Press. Eugene Register.

Country newspaper men are becoming an important factor in the development of Oregon. Formerly the papers of the metropolis governed the destiny of Ore-gon, but in these latter days the country press are shedding their swaddling clothes and stepping into the the metropolitan journals, and their in-The thing we need is, perhaps, not that newspaper reading should be less absorbfluence on legislation and public matters is shaping the course of the newer Oregon. If the country press declared today against a \$500,000 appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair, the Legislature would not have the temerity to pass the measure over the veto of the countr dailies and weeklies. Likewise, the post tion of the country press on Senatorial matters is the Legislator's safe criterion, lawmaker's constituency, and where he is rarely ever heard again in the Legislative halle. Yes, this is the day of ascendancy for the country press in Oregon, and it is well for the state that such is 'It is Oregon's safeguard against rank political corruption some legislation. It is the time reflector of the genius of the state.

### Offers Him Moonlight on the Lake. Woodburn Independent,

Binger Hermann has resigned as Com-missioner of the United States Land Office because his resignation was requested by the Secretary of the Interior. We will not judge at this time whether Secretary Hitchcock is in error, but accept the fact his canvass for the Idaho Senatorship, that Commissioner Hermann has to go, has pursued an honorable and dignified and the further information that he is coming to Oregon to be a candidate this Winter for United States Senator. Here is where we must point out his great po itical mistake. When a man becomes on timistic regarding the prospects of self, address last night put an end to the he should also exercise common sense and at least a little perspicacity. Mr. Hermann must surely see that there is no show of him being elected Senator this year, but by keeping out of the race this Winter he would have a much brighter chance of securing the plum in 1907. It would be only four years out of a job, and displaying a disposition to give others, who have done as much for the Republian party as he, a fair deal, Is Binger Hermann of such huge dimensions that anybody else in Southern Oregon in such dense shadow cannot be seen? If so, our sympathy goes out to the little fellows of othern Oregon and to that section of

### Origin of "Inland Empire." Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Apropos the New Year's edition of the Spokesman-Review, a reader inquires about the origin of the term "Inland Empire," so often used in this paper in de-fining Spokane's commercial territory. The Spokesman-Review regrets its inbility to name the author of the phrase. The term was more or less in general use when the writer came to the Pacific Northwest in 1881. About that time a paper called the Inland Empire was published at The Dalles, in Eastern Oregon, and the writer has an indistinct recollec-tion that Thomas B. Merry, an old-time Oregon newspaper man, who published edited it, lay claim to the honor of coining the phrase.

At that time the term was generally understood to apply to all those parts of Oregon and Washington lying east of the Cascade Mountains, and to include as well Southern Idaho. In more recent years Northern Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia, by com-

non consent, have been "annexed."

The expression is a happy one for local application, but it must be admitted that it is rather meaningless to Eastern read-ers. There is no better term, however, at hand, unless the region be rechristened "the Spokane country."

# EVEN OXNARD LEARNS.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.). Washington dispatches say that the Oxnard beet-sugar lobby has ceased opposition to justice and reciprocity Cuba. The speedy ratification of the pending treaty with Cuba is confidently

expected. Like all senseless agitation, the op-position to justice to Cuba, organized by the Oxnard clique of beet-sugar mill promoters, has brought its own punishment. Even Heary T. Oxnard has been educated into some semblance of reason by disasrous personal experience. He has found that his apparent victory in preventing justice to Cuba was a defeat which bade fair to prove fatal.

Mr. Oxnard's chief business is not the manufacture of sugar. It is the promotion of sugar-making enterprises. His reason of existence and the chief source of his gains is in convincing capitalists beet-sugar mills are paying invents. He has found that argument against Cuba was argument that beet-sugar mills not paying investments. Hence own interests have forced by the terror of the convention of the conv own interests have forced him to face

the truth and admit that justice to Cuba will not injure the beet industry. A few years ago Mr. Oxnard was telling investors that beet-sugar mills were bound to be enormously profitable, with or without a protective tariff. Then he chopped about and rent the beavens with cries that the beet-sugar industry would be ruined if the slightest reduction were made in the tariff for Cuba's benefit. His two sets of arguments were mutually de-structive. Investors fought shy of beetsugar projects. When solicited to engage in them they quoted Oxnard the lobbyist against Oxnard the promoter. So Oxnard has been compelled to assert

that as a promoter he told the truth and that as a lobbyist he did not tell the truth. 'He has been compelled to do this to save himself and the beet-sugar in-dustry from the distrust he was creating as a lobbyist. Now it so happens that as The Portland Oregonian New Year's dustry from the distrust he was creating number is a magnificent newspaper of 48 as a lobby'st. Now it so happens that as pages, containing Portland's invitation to Promoter Oxnard did, as a rule, tell the truth. There is an enormous future for the best industry. And that future is in no way affected by giving Cuba a chance to prosper. The only people affected are the European sugar-growers, for whom Oxnard was all the time fighting, against

his own interests.

The education of Oxnard and his deluded beet-sugar backers was a painful and expensive process. The obstinacy of Oxnard and his backers hampered the development of the American beet industry, deprived the American people of profitable commerce, and almost drove Cuba to despair. But that education would seem to have been finally com-pleted. Even Oxnard learns, and justice to Cuba will speedily be done.

# How to Read the Newspaper.

Chicago Tribune.
In talking about newspapers not long ago college professor is reported to have said that 20 minutes a day was all that one ought to give to newspaper reading. It is to be feared that such advice will fortify the skipper and the skimmer in their helter-skeiter habits. Not that there is no fustification for skipping and skimming. There certainly is. The perfect, ne plus ultra reader is the one who can adjust his speed to the importance of the which he is perusing, who can float lightly over passages which do not con-cern him, and plod conscientiously through passages which do concern him, who has acquired the power of rapid sur-vey without losing the power, whenever it is necessary to exercise it, of accurate insight. This kind of reading machine. capable of being adjusted to any required

velocity and to any required degree of thoroughness, will do more work in a day than any other kind of reading machine that can be devised. It remains true, however, that most peo-It remains true, however, that most people skip and skim unintelligently. They fall into ways which are fatal to mental health. They become too cursory. Such people should give their paper more than 20 minutes a day. They need not read everything that the paper contains. The headlines will enable them to pick out those articles, which are of particular value to them. Other people will pick out other articles. That is the plan on out other articles. That is the plan which the daily paper is constructed. is not meant in all its parts for all neople. What it attempts to do is to give each of its readers the things which he When he has found is interested in. se things he should read them carefully. Unless he does he will find that his acquaintance with current events is exceed-ingly unsatisfactory. The farmer who plows through the columns of his paper with much more care than speed is, of all men in the country, the best informed on many subjects of political moment.

# A Phase of Life Insurance.

ing but that it should be more discrimi-

nating.

New York Sun. Insurance against loss now nany forms that no new phase of it is surprising. One English company even in-sured against loss a manager who had invested a large amount in a theatrical production and was so unusually nervous about the success of the enterprise that he made an arrangement with the insurers by which he was to receive a certain sum which would cover the expense of the production in case the receipts did not reach set amount at the end of a fixed period. But no such complicated form of theatrical insurance as that has yet been heard The last interesting instance of this kind of insurance is reported from Philadelphia, which is the headquarters of a nagers controlling the services of one of the most popular comic opera comedians in this country. The enterprise for which they employ him depends, of course, on his personality, and any harm that befell him would entail seri just insured his life for \$50,000.

Boston Advertiser. The tariff on coal protects nobody outdde of the coal trust. It does not pr any one single wage-earner in an anthra-cite mine or in a bituminous mine. It public. The tariff on beef products pro-tects no farmer, no cowboy, no man who with his hands does the work of a butcher. It protects half a dozen enormously rich and closely combined monopolies in Chicago and Kansas City, and that is all. It protects them by leaving unprotected to their rapacity all the men, women and children in the United States who eat beef or who would if they could afford to pay for it at the artificially enhanced trust prices,

#### A Pluralist Is Positive. Philadelphia Record.

In a bill before Congress the plural number is dropped for the United States and for the pronoun "they" is substituted the singular pronoun "it." The framers of the Constitution knew something about the English language and the character of this Government in saying: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies." In another clause of the Constitution it is writte The United States or any of them. new lawmakers would say, "The United States or any of it," which is treason against good language and common sense.

## The Girls' Misfortune. New York Sun. Professor Wenley, of the University of

Michigan, tells his class in philosophy that "It has been discovered in the university laboratories that girls' ears hear a higher range of sound than do those of hoys." Naturally. The feminine sensibilities are more delicate and acute than those of the grosser sex, and their capacities of rap-ture or agony greater. But mark the pun-ishment that accompanies the gift. The men make the most noise. The have to drink it in to the last dregs of

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

They're off at Salem!

Kansas City.

All is not gold that one gets in his pay

envelope. Those seem to be pretty lively stockmen who are now meeting in convention in

If talk would burn, then the numerous conferences over the coal situation vould afford immediate relief.

Probably England and Germany will again act in concert when it comes to

feclaring a blockade on Mr. Kipling. Congressman Bowersock is from Kanas, but is no relation to Jerry Simpson,

The Philadelphia newspapers print as news but without comment, the fact that a young lady there has been asleep for

who beasted that he didn't wear 'em.

We like all things in rhythm that are terse, Though some be bad and some a little worse. But let us lift our prayers in concert now To put the kyboth on the Khayyam verse!

The Crown Prince of Siam cables a de-

nial of the report that he will wed an American girl. What was it the jolly milk mald said? The Chicago Record-Herald declares that

Chicago is the greatest railway center in the world. It is also the greatest stockyards scenter.—The Commoner. Et tu, William!

If it be not, an impertment question, will some one tell us what Mr. Schwab does to earn that million a year? We all know how he spends it.

Governor Dole appears to be about the whole thing in Hawaii,, and the politicians admit they are afraid to beard him. Those who have seen portraits of Governor Dole will not wonder at it.

A prizefighter's jaw was broken during a contest in Baltimore Saturday night, and his manager gravely announces that this will necessitate his indefinite retire. ment from the ring,

The next time we are appealed to in aid of the famine-stricken people of India we shall recall that seven-mile proession of gold-mounted elephants, and the fact that the Delhi hotel man charges \$200 a day for board.

Kansas, has come forward with a big vegeta-ble story. A farmer came into Friendswood the other day bringing with him a turnip which was 30 inches in circumference and weighed 12 pounds.—Philadelphia Ledger. Now watch Kansas!

Indiana, not to be outdone by the tales from

All the nations represented at Venezue-

la's capital and pretty much all of Venezuela were at La Guayra to see United States Minister Bowen off for Washington. Let us hope that they will all be there to greet him in the same spirit when he goes back. Should those first 100 American miners whom the Czar will permit to prospect for

gold in Siberia find what they are look-

ing for, we will bet our friend Nicholas a red Oregon apple that all his 6,000,000 soldiers can't keep the rest of the American miners out.

New Jersey is the corporate home of the trusts, and the State Legislature is ever ready to fly to their relief.—St. Louis Republic.

We deny it. The New Jersey Legislaure, in aid of the trusts or of anything else, may walk, run, ride, slide, crawl, waltz, jump, hop, skip or gambol, but it cannot fly. It is a body that is not to be

made light of. These are names of towns in Wales, according to the London Daily Chronicle, and we confess our admiration for the

railroad conductors on the line that runs through them: Paragahapeelalangamukalana Pitakandahoragollemukalana. Damunugahawalakadamukalana. Malkekunelangahenedeniya, Banasalagodellemukalana. Dodangahamullatennahens Lintotadeniyakumburuyaya. Munamalgahamulakumbura. Karendagahamulakumbu Mananbenepahaladeniya,

"Yes. but-"

Overheard over the long-distance from Salem:

"I see Jones has got 45 votes certain," "He had, but-

"And nine that he's sure to get." "Well, you see-"And 19 that are doubtful, which are ikely to come his way."

"And 29 that have pledged themselves o vote for him on the second bailot." "Which makes him a winner even if

Brown gets all the rest. I wish you'd tell Jones for me-"Say"-desperately-"I sin't got time to spend the day at the telephone. They have just taken a roll call, and Jones got

six altogether. Call off, will you?" Mrs. Frank Foster has never been accused of being a strong-minded woman, but some there are who have strong mindedness thrust upon them, says the cial loss on his managers. So they have St. Louis Globe-Democrat. She found it so at the church meeting on the South Side which released her husband from the pastorate of the Memorial Congregational Church so that he might accept another call. "Mr. Foster may go," said a lady of the congregation, rising in meeting, "but we are not going to let his merely enables multi-millionaire coal wife depart. I therefore move that she mine owners to wring somewhat larger herself be chosen our pastor." Another profits out of the shivering misery of the lady promptly seconded the nomination, and, to the dismay of the minister's wife, a vote was taken, and she found herself unanimously elected pastor. Now, this is hot contrary to Congregational usage. In the East, councils are called every now and then to install a woman, not a man, as pastor of a Congregational church. Mrs. Foster is just as truly chosen pastor as are some of those hapless couples wedded who are married for fun by a man who turns out to be a Justice of the Peace. But she does not intend to compete with her husband in the field of preaching, and she has already announced that she will decline the call,

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Rodrick—You say he has faced bursting shells. What battle was he in? Van Albert— None! He is a chestnut roaster.—Chicago Dalls

Sunday school teacher—And it took Noah a hundred years to build the Ark. Street Arab— What was the matter—was there a strike?— "You think I make some pretty had breaks,

ion't you, Fred?" asked the young wife, "Yes, lear," replied the husband kindly; "but they're not like the breaks mother used to make." onkers Statesman. Mother-It seems to me it took Mr. Sopht quite a while to say "good-bye" last night. Daughter-Yes, he said he was going away, and wouldn't see me for another year. Mother -For a whole year? Daughter-That le-er-he-won't be back until 1963. He's coming New Year's day.-Philadelphia Press.

Mother-Have you any waterproof boots for a boy? Salesman-We have waterproof boots, ma'am; but they are not for boys. Mother-Why don't you have some for boys? Sales-man-When somebody has invented a boot that

has no opening for the foot to get into it, we may hope for boys' waterproof boots, not be-fore.—Boston Transcript.