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of a minority that purposes to fasten its own ideas upon the majority will not hesitate to make such the result of effort honestly to improve the direct legislative method. But we shall not hastily put the Governor in alignment with these busy experimenters. Perhaps, in recommending an election, the issue is merely feeling his way into what some have been led, by the protests of a noisy few, to believe is dangerous territory.

LAND AND WATER GRABBERS.
The Indians form only a fraction of the Interior Department's care. The man who is the main larger and more valuable than many European kingdoms. It all belongs to the people of the United States and they are surrounded by persons and corporations who are steadily bent on stealing some of it.

Here, bluntly and coarsely stated, is the ultra-conservationist's view of the settler, the homesteader, the squatter and the power and colonization concerns that have developed the great West. They have stolen, or are stealing, or are about to steal, something from the United States Government. They are not homesteaders, but felons; not farmers, but outlaws; not irrigators, but thieves; not community developers, but organized land and water-power grabbers.

The problem of the West is to get the lands settled and cultivated, the water-powers appropriated and developed, and the forests logged and made into lumber. Yet the Government is directed by the conservationists of the East to withhold its lands, streams and forests from use on the extraordinary grounds that the way to make a great deal of money is to designate as public lands the men who by their labor and their money would reclaim the wastes, populate the wilds and utilize the water-powers.

FORCE DISGUISED AS LAW.
The Boise Statesman complains that the news accounts sent from that city as to the State Supreme Court's decision against the recalcitrant editor of the Boise Statesman, is as it were, a piece of the insolent journalism sent to jail for printing the Roosevelt telegram and "criticizing" the judges. The Statesman declares that "it was not criticism that formed the basis of the court's action, but maligning the court, and broad insinuations that its decisions were dictated by predatory corporate and mendacious political interests."

INCREASING THE RATE.
Payment of a birth bounty under the British national insurance law and the efforts of the French government to find some means of stopping the decrease in the birth rate mark a reaction from the gloomy theory of Malthus, which had much vogue a century ago. Malthus' theory was that the population of the earth tended to increase faster than the food supply and would soon overtake subsistence, but for the check of vice and restraint. He therefore believed that there was no hope of amelioration in the condition of the poor.

GOV. WEST TO THE LEGISLATURE.
In a message to the Legislature a Governor cannot be expected to give his ideas in exhaustive detail on all the many subjects of his duty. It would have been pleasing, however, had Governor West enlarged a little on some of the most important topics embraced in his biennial advice to the lawmakers.

GOOD ADVICE AND BAD.
Hanging as a penalty for misleading the President, as recommended by Representative Sims, would be pretty severe, but would it bring about the desired result? If a man could only give information or advice to the President at the risk of his neck, most of those who had no personal end to serve and whose advice was, therefore, safe to follow would be discouraged from seeking the President's ear. On the other hand, the men who schemes, with evil motives or of violent prejudice, would be most likely to take the risk, and the plight of the President would be worse than before.

and its artistic interior and the starved worship of the country town? It is not the rural church alone which will suffer from the popularity of the gasoline vehicle. The country store and every other rural institution must be interested in the various letters of the bachelors and old maids published in The Oregonian and believe a great good could be accomplished if some means could be devised by which these un-mated ones could be mated. I suggest that the city of Portland or the state create an office of public chaplain to be filled by some one of high character and respectability to whom one could go with explicit confidence that the question of his or her heart's desire would receive the best and most careful consideration and be sacred from the world. This is one of the most delicate and yet one of the most important questions of human nature, to bring together two lives in one union that will endure throughout their natural lives. Under the present system of education it is becoming more and more difficult.

THE CENTER OF AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURE in the United States is Detroit. It is in that city that the new models are devised years ahead of the calendar. Those who are wise on the subject whisper that the models for 1914 are already far on the road to completion in the mysterious inner sanctums of the great houses. The buyer who obtains a 1913 model with its powerful and reliable engine, its long body and beautiful lines of construction, is getting the best and latest that ingenuity can devise. But he is mistaken. Not only are the 1914 models already under construction, with excellences all undreamed of by the unsuspicious public, but plans are pretty well completed for the 1915 model. Those who bought their cars last Summer supposed that they were getting excellent bargains and in most cases they were. For the modern automobile has passed the stage of experiments and silly breakdowns and can be depended upon in most emergencies. But the models for the coming season are far ahead of anything that could be bought last Summer at the same price. For one thing, the automatic starting apparatus has been made practicable and is to be obtained on all the good makes. More power can be bought for the same money than last year and the entire structure of the cars is more convenient. The general rule that we must pay more does not apply to automobiles. There is actual competition among the makers and they are all doing their best to give the purchaser his money's worth.

RURAL SUPERVISORS.
It appears that the law providing for supervision of rural schools stands in some danger of repeal at this session of the Legislature. If that should be done, it would be unfortunate for the state. It would be particularly unfortunate for the rural population, whose educational interests have been neglected. Under the present law, the rural supervisors are appointed under the law have done wonders for the rural schools. If their work is not interfered with by the hasty repeal of the act, they will do a great deal more.

Even if the Archibald impeachment cost \$100,000, as some writers estimate, the country will spend the money well spent. The outcome of the trial will tend to quiet a good deal of criticism aimed at constitutional processes, which are beautiful in theory, but in practice, the grumblers have said, will not work. Now we know they will work. It is possible to get rid of an unworthy judge without the recall. A good deal of the trouble with the Constitution arises from the fact that it has not been applied except in a half-hearted way.

Common sense is making encouraging headway among the farmers of Washington. They have organized to sell eggs directly to consumers in Seattle and have invoked the aid of the Mayor and the Woman's Clubs to carry out their plan. It is only a question of time when new and more direct machinery for food distribution will be in operation. The Silverdale farmers expect to get more for their eggs than formerly, while at the same time the consumer will pay less.

When the Balkan allies renew the attack they may find themselves confronted by a well-prepared foe. The courage and spirit of the Turkish army have been questioned. Lack of preparedness was responsible for the Turkish reverses. And it is altogether probable that while the Turkish peace ministers were stalling and quibbling the Turkish army was substituting steel artillery projectiles for soap and destructive small arms clips for wooden dummys.

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Parents in Great Britain are to receive \$7.50 each for new babies. That sum, in England, is considerable of an inducement. One million for the mouth of the Columbia is not too much. That is a law of great capacity. Citrus fruit men say their greatest need is lower freight rates. How about better weather? The two presiding officers at Salem are men who make things go.

BACHELOR SEEKS WIFE IN VAIN
He Had One Chance but Girl Didn't Appeal to Him.
SPRINGFIELD, Or., Jan. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with a great deal of interest the various letters of the bachelors and old maids published in The Oregonian and believe a great good could be accomplished if some means could be devised by which these un-mated ones could be mated. I suggest that the city of Portland or the state create an office of public chaplain to be filled by some one of high character and respectability to whom one could go with explicit confidence that the question of his or her heart's desire would receive the best and most careful consideration and be sacred from the world. This is one of the most delicate and yet one of the most important questions of human nature, to bring together two lives in one union that will endure throughout their natural lives. Under the present system of education it is becoming more and more difficult.

I have so far been unable to find a mate. There are girls or women in my community and of my acquaintance who are worthy of the best of men, but they do not appeal to me. One I have all reasons to believe could bestow all the affection I could ask of a wife, but I rather evaded her, not because she knew my heart, but because she did me more honor than I deserved, but I could not bestow all the devotion and affection upon her which I wish to bestow upon a wife. Therefore I do not bring myself to the point of accepting a girl who is so worthy and trusting heart to live and toil for her she deserves but did not have. Better far that I leave her free to find some one who could give her his whole heart and devotion, loyal, faithful and helping wife deserves. I could by decision and force of will live the life of a true and affectionate husband until perhaps by force of habit I could give her my undivided love. But this has not been my idea of procedure in married life. Perhaps I am mistaken. For the rapidly with which I have been able to solve my problem convinces me that many do not hold my view. Marriage for social or commercial reasons has never appealed to me. I have never been married. I have brought about and I cannot dispute the fact that many of them prove successful. After all perhaps they follow more closely the natural law than in the case of those who are not married. The chief conditions upon which the marriage relations are established. Among the heathen, who only follow the natural laws, the most homely as well as the most beautiful have equal chance for a mate. There are no discriminations because of their varying charms. I have often wondered if one could really love and adore one woman to the exclusion of all other women. I have met people whom I thought could give me light on that subject but felt a delicacy in approaching it.

As to my wife, she must look good to me, I should like to see her, I love a woman who was to me really beautiful. This, however, is largely a personal taste. What would be beautiful to me might be quite ordinary to someone else. But the woman whom I could admire most, must have a beautiful face, not as the stage classes beauty. A doll is pretty but not beautiful. It is a face that has a certain reach that reaches the soul. A woman never becomes really and truly beautiful until a beautiful character has matured sufficiently to leave its record upon her face. I have met a woman who has content because she is at peace with herself, her nerves, with God and man. I would love a woman in the first place because she is feminine and masculine—feminine in her noble characteristics of love, hope, confidence and patience, and love for the gentle arts and duties put upon her by nature. I would love her for the way she absorbs the things of beautiful woman but I am afraid all the old maid would think I was getting personal. Suffice to say I have never loved any such woman need never long to wait. And for them men will use the best of bait, and before I had appeared upon the scene I had heard of her. Then a Lochinvar came swooping down and took another girl I had found. Another girl I learned to know by the name of Helen. She was a common school girl, who plods along through life alone still in quest of that beautiful life in which love is love's reward.

MR. GEER EXPLAINS HIS WORDS
What He Meant by Comparing Farmers to That of Mole.
PORTLAND, Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with a great deal of interest the various letters of the bachelors and old maids published in The Oregonian and believe a great good could be accomplished if some means could be devised by which these un-mated ones could be mated. I suggest that the city of Portland or the state create an office of public chaplain to be filled by some one of high character and respectability to whom one could go with explicit confidence that the question of his or her heart's desire would receive the best and most careful consideration and be sacred from the world. This is one of the most delicate and yet one of the most important questions of human nature, to bring together two lives in one union that will endure throughout their natural lives. Under the present system of education it is becoming more and more difficult.

NATIVE WOODS FOR 1913 FAIR
Oregon Building Should Be Permanent Structure, Says Professor Frink.
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Oregon should now be busy with plans for her building at the Panama exposition. Let me suggest a few things that should be made in Oregon, and from its native woods, but shall represent at the same time the ability of our artists, engineers, architects and all parts, both structural and ornamental can be constructed in units convenient for erection and for transportation by rail or water.

A NEW COIN FOR BRITAIN.
Suggestion That Eightpenny or Sixteen Cents Be Minted.
London Globe.
Since the insurance act came into force much additional work has been thrown upon the shoulders of the students of deducting small sums from the weekly wages. Incidentally it has led to something of a copper famine, and the suggestion has been made that the mint should issue a new coin, of the value of eightpenny or sixteen pence, to be used in place of the existing coins. The reason is that many wages now amount to "something and eightpenny." If a new eightpenny piece were issued it would be easy to distinguish it from the existing silver coinage. The simplest method would, of course, be to use nickel, which would enable the mint to issue a coin to be large enough to prevent its being taken for a shilling or sixpenny piece, and it could further be distinguished by the use of a different design in the center. This method has been adopted in the case of the new French coinage in the same metal. Incidentally it would be a much cleaner nature than our bulky copper.

Care of Sidewalks.
PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Can you inform a mere taxpayer what department of this city, or what official, is charged with the duty of supervising and controlling the sidewalks within its boundaries? The writer has made diligent effort to ascertain who is responsible for the removal of property owners to keep their part of the public thoroughfares free from obstructions and dirt, but up to date has been unable to induce any department or official, either Councilman, police, engineer, or street, to insist that owners of abutting property shall keep their sidewalks in proper shape for the use of pedestrians, and not compel them to take to the street in order to reach a destination. There is, in my mind, one objection in particular in one of the main arteries of travel, in a select neighborhood, where fallen dirt covers the walk for hundreds of feet, and the effort to remove so far has met with acknowledgment or action, except one very courteous reply from the Superintendent of Streets, to the effect that his province extends merely from curb to curb. Have we a Cornelius Vanderbilt in charge of us? H. H. DELANO.

His Maiden Speech
By Dean Collins.
He hath pondered long and hath pondered deep.
And hath pondered with real and earnest thought.
He hath visioned a scene in the Senate hall.
When he shall be standing there.
And, in awe-struck silence, the Senators each Shall list to him in his maiden speech.
There's a bill drawn up by a careful hand;
Doped out by a level head;
Which he is to father and to defend.
Ere the Senate session he speed.
And in its defense he hath planned a peach.
Of a line of talk, for his maiden speech.
The pipe draws well, and he hath a dream
Of galleries thronged with folk.
Who weep when he hits the tremolo of a 2/20.
Or roar at his well-timed joke.
And nod assent as they hear him preach.
With "Amen" and weight in his maiden speech.
He sees the Senators shedding tears;
He hears their applauding shout.
When, with three hours of his eloquence He has finished his oration, they roar.
And in his dream, doth he hear them screech.
For mercy after his maiden speech.
With about and cheer to his side they rush.
In a puff of the gavel's fall.
And calling a Webster in their midst.
They tote him about the hall;
And eager journalists, jostling, each Press for the manuscript of his speech.
Oh Imp of Perversity, stay your hand
When the day he hath dreamed shall fall;
In my mistaken the doors and keep
His colleagues still in the hall.
Lest, as he orates, they have a hunch
All to slip out and go to lunch.

Half a Century Ago
From The Oregonian, January 15, 1863.
The Washington Territory Legislature has just passed a bill to establish a school for the First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers.
The Jacksonville Sentinel says that Jackson County has 1000 voters in it and that five men have been killed in it during the past year in fights and quarrels.
Snow fell at Stellacoom, W. T., to the depth of eight inches on January 2, but went off quickly.
From this time forward it is a punishable offense to refuse to take greenbacks at par in Washington Territory. The penalty is five fine or six months imprisonment.
George Francis Train says McCallan has fortified Washington so well that no army can reach the White House but the army of contractors.
In view of the extensive importation of United States legal tender notes for the purpose of making a large sum of money, consequent loss entailed upon the trade here and elsewhere throughout the state, the undersigned hereby agree to accept of the legal tender notes issued in San Francisco as published from time to time in the daily papers of Portland by Ladd & Titton, bankers (Signers of the "73 article.") Legal tender notes this day—\$38,840.

WASHINGTON METAL PRODUCTION
Increased Production of Copper and Silver Occurred in 1912.
Although the output of gold, which is the principal metal produced in Washington, decreased to about \$475,000 in 1912, according to preliminary figures by the United States Geological Survey, the total value of all metals produced in the state was greater by nearly 7 per cent over the year 1911. This was due to the increased production and better market price of both silver and copper. There were no shipments of zinc ore, and only a few cars of lead ore were marketed, against a nominal output of zinc and a production of \$48,584 of lead in 1911. Interest centered in the copper and silver mines at Republic, in Ferry County, and the copper mines at Chewelah, in Stevens County. The decrease in gold output of about 20 per cent, or nearly \$167,000, was due to the cessation of shipments from Republic, where much ore was accumulated for the two cyanide plants which were operated during the latter part of the year. After a year of inactivity in the crushing department, the North Washington mill was treating 125 tons of ore per day in September. The ore averaged \$7.75 a ton and the extraction was 60 per cent. The San Pol mill, also rated at 125 tons, made its first billion clean-up in September from \$12 ore. During the year shipments of silver were valued at \$1,000,000. Knob Hill, San Pol, Insuper and Quip mines at the rate of 3000 tons a month during the first half of the year, and at a price of \$15 a ton. Besides that from the Republic plants, bullion was sold from mills operated in Chelan, Kittitas and Okanogan counties.
Increase in Silver Production.
Production of 63 per cent made the total output for the year close to 238,000 ounces. Copper ore produced in Stevens County is to be credited with an increase of 225 per cent in the state copper output, which brought the total copper production up to about 1,250,000 pounds in 1912. The output of silver was shipped five times as much ore as in 1911, and there was much activity in development in the Chewelah district. Lead ore came from mines near Eastport and the output of the Eastport mine was closed in July and improvements were made for copper smelting, including blast furnace, basic converter and electrolytic refinery.