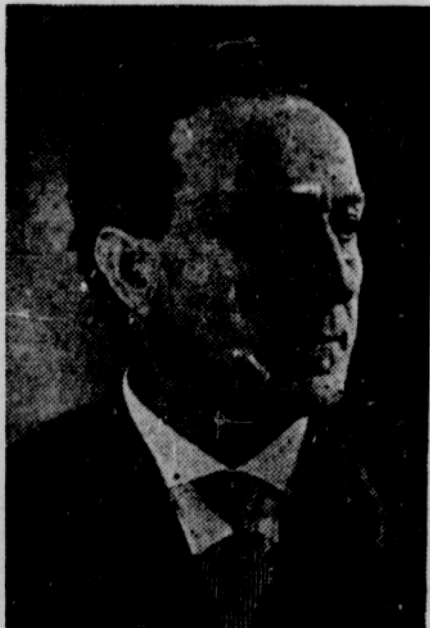


Would Live Anyway.

"Are you ambitious to die rich?"
"I'm not ambitious to die in any condition."—Detroit Free Press.

It's easy enough to take a day off, but the trouble is you can't put it back.

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Grabbing the Last Great Resource

MARK SULLIVAN, IN COLLIERIES.

Great Water Power Trust.
We will have a water power trust in this country in comparison with which the Steel Trust and the Standard Oil Trust will seem as mere benevolent societies organized for the dissemination of Christian charity.—Congressman Benjamin G. Humphreys, of Mississippi.
Besides its enormous magnitude, this industry will become fundamental to many other industries which depend upon water power for their operation and success. The possibility of a control of the business of the country through the agency of water power is more imminent than any other form of control ever attempted in the history of human endeavor.—Senator Theodore Burton, of Ohio.

Senator Burton was speaking of the efforts made by the large water power interests to get from the Government of the United States, which now owns them, certain enormously valuable water power sites. And let us all be perfectly clear; neither Senator Burton nor Secretary Stimson nor Secretary Fisher, nor any of the others who are leading this fight on behalf of the people wants to keep these water power sites forever locked up and useless. They want them put to work, and just as early as possible; they want the work of development to be done by private capital; they want that private capital to have an adequate reward, even including some speculative reward for the capital that is willing to take the venture. But what these men, and the friends of this conservation generally, do insist upon is this. (This statement of what the conservation leaders demand is made loosely; the leaders differ somewhat among themselves as to details and methods of control, which are not important):

Safeguards to Be Used.

That the Federal Government, before giving a franchise, shall retain sufficient control to prevent the amalgamation of all these power sites into one great monopoly.

That the Government shall have the power, if necessary, to control the charges made to the public for light and power from these sites, and finally, That the franchise shall terminate within a reasonable time and give opportunity for revaluation from time to time.

This subject is of pressing importance just now for this reason: Some months ago an effort was made, under the leadership of some of the most powerful Democrats in the Senate and House, to give away several valuable sites to water power corporations. Bills were introduced giving away without compensation sites in Tennessee, Montana, Illinois, Iowa, Alabama and Missouri, aggregating in value more than \$40,000,000. But for President Taft the effort would have been successful. The Coosa Dam bill passed both the Senate and the House, although there was vigorous opposition in both chambers. It was vetoed by President Taft, who said in the course of his message: "I think . . . that it is just as imprudent to grant this permit without such a reservation (i. e., a compensation to the Government) as it would be to throw away any other asset of the Government."

Power Grabbers to Try Again.

It is now commonly understood that the power grabbers and their friends will make an effort during the remaining days of the present Congress to pass these bills over President Taft's veto. The Federal Government spends many millions in making a stream navigable. As an incident of this process water power of enormous value is developed. A good many perfectly honest men in Congress think it is entirely proper to give this water power away to a private corporation without compensation. That is one manifestation of what state rights means. If any considerable number of Democrats turn out to be stubborn in their allegiance to this century-old doctrine, some very unfortunate things are bound to happen.

The Democrats who are helping the effort to give valuable Government property to private corporations without compensation have been credited with the assumption that their motive is the traditional state rights doctrine of their party. Unhappily, this is not universally correct. The business of distinguishing between those Democrats who are living in the past and those too up-and-coming ones who have alliances with big business will be difficult but necessary.

Senator in a Hurry.

On July 29 Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, introduced a bill giving to the Alabama Power Company authority to build a dam on the Coosa River. On August 6, just eight days later, the bill was reported on the floor of the

Senate. (Consider the speed of that, all persons who have tried for years to get, for example, a law prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquor into prohibition communities.) When Senator Burton, of Ohio, indicated his wish to make some remarks on this bill, Mr. Bankhead was very urgent:

"This is a very important matter to us. If it is not passed now the probabilities are that we shall not be able to have it passed at this session. Let us try to."

But Senator Burton insisted, and on the following day, August 7, we find Mr. Bankhead pleading again:

"I have no disposition in the world to interfere with other business of the Senate, but I am exceedingly anxious to have the consideration of this measure at an early time."

Persistence Wins.

On August 15 Senator Bankhead was again busy. He said:

"I desire to ask unanimous consent that on Friday morning, being tomorrow, immediately after the routine morning business, the Senate will consider . . . the bill to authorize the building of a dam across the Coosa River, Alabama."

Finally, on August 16, exactly 18 days after he had introduced it, Senator Bankhead got the bill to a successful vote. As an illustration of just what can be done, this case should be remembered by all those public-spirited persons who spend years urging bills in the interests of the people.

Roosevelt Foresaw It.

Nearly five years ago, when Roosevelt was still in the White House, he foresaw the tendency about which fully half the nation has now waked up. On February 26, 1908, in the course of an official public message, he said:

"Among these monopolies, as the report of the commission points out there is no other which threatens, or has ever threatened, such intolerable interference with the daily life of the people as the consolidation of companies controlling water power . . . These bills are intended to enable the corporations to take possession in perpetuity of national forest lands for the purposes of their business, where and as they please, wholly without compensation to the public. Yet the effect of granting such privileges, taken together with rights already acquired under state laws, would be to give away properties of enormous value. No rights involving water power should be granted to any corporations in perpetuity, but only for a length of time sufficient to allow them to conduct their business profitably."

At the time Roosevelt wrote these words there was comparatively little public sympathy with his views, or even understanding of what he was driving at. In Congress his point of view was regarded as laughable. Now public opinion has advanced to a point where the last power-grab bill was carried only after a stiff fight and by a vote of 94 to 87.

Useful Old Age.

"Some employers seem to think that old men won't do for business these days."

"Why not?"

"Pace too fast, I guess."

"Well, I don't know. When they get too old to be interested in canoes or mandolins or fancy yests I find 'em pretty good for work."

If you want other people to look down on you, look up to them.

DELEGATE RAEUBIG TELLS OF CONVENTION

Portland Worker Who Represented
Metal Trades Council at Rochester
Says Gathering Was of Great Importance—Unity of Action Urged.

Frank B. Raebig, who attended the National Metal Trades convention, has prepared the following account of the work of the convention for The Labor Press. Mr. Raebig has made a full report for the Metal Trades Council of this city. The union men of Portland are deeply interested in some of the results of the work of the convention. Mr. Raebig says:

"Being elected to represent the Portland Metal Trades Council at the Rochester convention, I submit the following as my personal report to the union men of Portland. The proceedings of this convention were copied verbatim, so I shall not go into details. I shall merely give some of my personal observations.

For United Action.
The councils of the metal trades department might have been more fully represented by the internal officers. They sent a delegate, and all were represented by the international officers. When we stop to consider that this is the first time that local councils were allowed a seat, it is really a remarkable showing. Judging by the numerous resolutions submitted, it shows that the local councils are interested in this united movement for better conditions. The one and important cry amongst the local council delegates was 'United Action.' This fact demonstrated that the day has passed when individual crafts go out for better conditions. Hereafter it must of necessity be all the metal trades crafts as a unit. This will bring about quicker and more satisfactory settlement.

"Another question which brought about considerable discussion was the formation of district councils. There are already several such districts in existence, but as such are not as yet recognized by the department. Personally I have become convinced that the formation of such districts will be a great benefit to organized labor. The most prominent district of this description embraces Grand Rapids, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, Rochester and other prominent industrial centers. Doubtless before the next department convention, which convenes at Seattle in 1913, there will be many such in existence to demand recognition.

Work for Common Good.
"Another fact was demonstrated, which is that local metal trade council delegates will have to act more in unity to secure measures that are common to all. This time all had axes to grind and were seeking to have them ground regardless of the other fellow. We might have accomplished more had this been possible.

"There was also considerable criticism of President O'Connell. He, himself, stated in his closing remarks that he had heard it on the outside. Yet there was no one determined enough to say anything on the floor. If the criticism is just and not the work of some knocker, then something should have been said. I shall take neither side, as I am not conversant with the circumstances, and could therefore render, at the best, only an unjust decision.

"As a whole I believe this convention was a success in the fullest sense of the word. We did not secure what we most desired. Still we must not tire in

A Letter to the Public

Dear Sirs:

If all the cigars smoked in Portland were made here, employment would be given to at least 2,000 more cigar-makers and the increased payroll would be over \$2,000,000 a year.

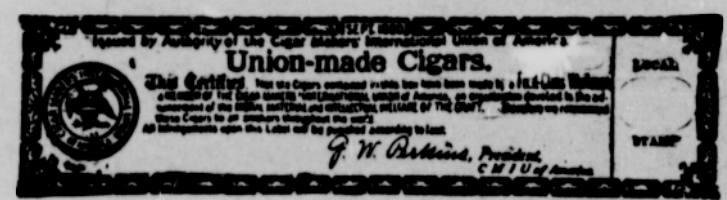
More cigarmakers in Portland means more business in Portland; more business in Portland means more merchants in Portland; more merchants in Portland means more prosperity in Portland; more prosperity in Portland means more buildings in Portland, and so on until there is no end to the good that Portland would derive from a more liberal patronage by its citizens of the goods manufactured here.

The Cigar Makers' Union is for Portland first, last and all the time. Your prosperity is our prosperity. Help us make Home Industry a success by patronizing Portland Manufacturers and Merchants; it will cost you nothing, you have all to gain, no chance to lose.

The Blue Label is our Emblem; see that it is on the box when you buy cigars, whether at wholesale or retail.

Very truly yours,

Cigar Makers' Union No. 202 PORTLAND, OREGON



our efforts to better our conditions. If San Francisco has been able to secure the eight-hour day with a metal trades council such as our constitution permits, surely Portland can do likewise.

"Personally I believe the eight-hour day is not far distant. The business man and the manufacturer will wake up from their lethargy and find that they cannot retard the wheels of progress."

Railroad Men Want Extra Payday.

Passage of a law making it compulsory for every corporation in the state of Washington to pay their employees at least as often as twice a month will be sought in the present session of the legislature by the labor forces of the state. Members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors will co-operate with the Washington State Federation of Labor in a movement to that end.

Oregon Humane Society

Office, 320 Union Ave., Cor. Market St.
Phone East 1423, B-2515.

Horse ambulance for sick or disabled animals at a moment's notice; prices reasonable. Report all cases of cruelty to this office. Open day and night.

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5 cents a loaf, or

BLUE RIBBON

10 cents, the large wrapped loaf

Don't Accept Any Substitute

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Vancouver Avenue and Fremont Street

Blue Ribbon Bakery

Mrs. B. Fisher, Proprietress

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Working for Others.
A lot of philanthropically inclined women of Chicago are planning how to prepare "seven-cent meals"—for others.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There isn't anything in the whole world quite so proud as a girl of her first beau.

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Cheese and Eggs

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Unexcelled in All Respects.

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