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WOODROW WILSON. America asks nothing for herself but what she has a right to ask for humanity itself.

WOODROW WILSON. All frauds, like the well dashed with untempered mortar with which men think to buttress up an edifice, always tend to fall away. What they are devised to support.

THE PLUCKED PUBLIC. EXAMPLE of why Oregon has such a plucky school fund is supplied by the complaint to the suit brought by Attorney General Brown for recovery of the Hyde-Benson lands.

THE DEAR, DEAD DAYS. DR. GEORGE J. NEURNBURG'S conscience is a jewel and a gem. If he would publish the recipe for all men to acquire an inner monitor as docile and obedient as his own, the world would hail him among its noblest benefactors.

AS OTHERS SEE US. INTRODUCING President Wilson to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, the Chilean ambassador at Washington said of him: "A statesman who has radically changed the nature of the relation among the peoples of this continent and has built an American international policy of mutual esteem and cooperation, at this very moment applauded and praised by the whole continent."

AS OTHERS SEE US. The "radical change in the nature of the relation among the peoples of this continent" is the result of Mr. Wilson's policy toward southern republics. The building of "an American international policy of mutual esteem and cooperation" is the result of Mr. Wilson's attitude toward those republics, Mexico among them.

RAW WATER

WHEN Big Business strongly favors any line of public policy it is a good plan to look for the motive. Big Business has no politics but its bank account and its patriotism is entirely a matter of dividends. Just now Big Business feels that the public good requires national control of the railroads. It prefers no control at all, but if control there must be, then for heaven's sake let it come from the wise and temperate hand of the nation, not from the feeble and vacillating state.

But in regard to timber and water powers Big Business sings a different tune. Here it wants state control and wants it badly. Cherchez la femme. Look for the motive. C. A. Reynolds threw some light upon the motive. As far as water powers are concerned, in a speech before the Seattle Municipal League not long ago, Big Business wants state control of water powers because state control enables it to capitalize "raw water."

"The total cost of water power under state control," said Mr. Reynolds, "is the cost of filing the notice," which is the moderate sum of \$1.50. The state of Washington has kindly turned over a great many of its water powers to private corporations and has received for them the magnificent return of \$56,280, all told. A single one of these gifts, that at Priest Rapids, generates 300,000 horse power and can be capitalized at \$15,624,045. This is its value for rate making purposes as estimated by Mr. Hazenau, a famous valuation expert formerly employed by Governor La Follette of Wisconsin.

Every water power which a state turns over to private ownership can be capitalized at the full value of its generating capacity and upon this sum the people can be compelled to pay dividends. This point has been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court and there is not a particle of doubt about it. So when a company gets title to a water power by grant from the state it secures the right to compel the people to pay dividends upon the capitalized value of that power forever and ever. The water powers situated in the Columbia Basin will generate 10,500,000 horse power when they are harnessed, and they can be capitalized at \$346,841,630 for rate making purposes. Such then is the sum upon which the good people of this region can be compelled to pay dividends in return for their expected generosity to the corporations. That is, they can be compelled to pay the dividends if the state gets control of the water powers and gives them away as it has been doing.

We see, therefore, quite clearly why Big Business wants state ownership of water powers. Under national ownership the title to the "raw water" would be retained permanently by the people. The power would be rented to the companies and rates would be firmly regulated in the public interest. Under national control the companies would not own the "raw water" and hence could not capitalize it. The plea that ownership of water powers by private corporations would reduce railroad and other rates is all deception. Nothing of the sort would or could follow. The use of electricity generated by water power in place of power from coal has reduced the operating expenses of railroads in Montana by one-half. It would do the same in Washington and Oregon. Then a corresponding reduction of rates would follow? Do not be hasty, please. Form no rash conclusions. There would be no reduction of rates, because dividends must be earned on the capitalized value of the water power. That sum is so enormous that rates would be more likely to rise than fall.

This is a lesson which it takes a good deal of bitter experience to teach the public. The United States gave immense tracts of land to the various railroads, which was a free gift from the people to Big Business. The land has now been capitalized, the people are paying dividends upon its value and rates can never be reduced so low as to impair these sacred dividends. So the Supreme Court has decided. Big Business is now begging and praying the people to repeat the same folly with their water powers. Some of these immensely valuable properties have been given away already. Under state control the rest will follow suit.

And the land, generous, shortsighted people will sweat for the next thousand years to pay dividends on their gifts to their exploiters. Under national control the money which water powers would lighten the burdens of the man who toils. Under state control his burdens would be made heavier. National control means the use of the people's property for the people's benefit. State control means the use of the people's property to plunder the people. The people must make their choice between the two systems, for we have come to the dividing of the ways.

for mutual help in maintaining the territorial integrity of the American republics. The proof of it all is the declaration by the Chilean ambassador that President Wilson is praised and applauded by the whole continent.

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH PORTLAND

(Two stories are told in this installment—No. 18. One is of an infant industry that is busy—very busy—making a lot of money to grow in and has the will to grow, since the building is so good. The other is of a man who is making a lot of money to grow in and has the will to grow, since the building is so good.)

THE Independent Cracker company, 430 East Davis street, was established in 1907, eight years ago, and is already doing a business of \$100,000 a year. This is not so bad for an "infant industry." It has not as yet branched out of the straight cracker and cake business, but its 125 varieties of these goods covers the field pretty nicely.

Beginning at the foot of the ladder this energetic concern, under the present management of Ambrose E. Gantenbein, brother of the judge of that name, has prospered from the beginning. It is prospering now, and Mr. Gantenbein's intention is to keep the business on the bound continually. He has the very sensible idea that this is the way to make the factory a greater and greater success. He sees but one road to this—the avenue of "push." He knows the one way to reach a goal—trick toward it, and to get there—quick, quick!

The six traveling salesmen of the Independent cracker company cover Oregon and Washington. They do it thoroughly, and it requires 45 men in the factory to provide stock for their customers. The pay of these representatives aggregates \$3000 per month, or \$36,000 per year, and this goes into channels of trade in this city. From present indications it is believed this payroll will be increased to \$50,000 this year, but if there should be no expansion the volume of the independent's payroll amounts to a figure that makes the concern a valuable asset to the municipality.

Mr. Gantenbein says: "The future for us is a glow that is most encouraging. We look to it with great satisfaction. We anticipate a continuation of growth even more rapid than that of the past. We are making many new friends and we are holding our old customers. And we are working for a permanency of friendships by making a superior class of goods and selling these at a margin of profit fair alike to the customer and ourselves. We are certainly here to stay, and we can stay and prosper only by pursuing a course that will make us worthy of the people's confidence and their support."

HAS FAITH IN PORTLAND. "We believe in the people of this region, and you may depend upon it. The Independent cracker company, feeling itself a part of this territory, feels bound to behave itself so nicely that it will continue to grow with the cities, towns and villages—smile with their people, participate in their good nature—have a good time alone the way, and forget disappointments—if there be any to fret."

Mr. Gantenbein has the right kind of a spirit. There is no room in this fair land for grouches. There is no occasion for them. They do not belong in this part of the North American republic.

"Yes, we should have a greater number of factories here," Mr. Gantenbein associates. "We all should have concentrated our energies in this direction long ago. We have had floods of the moneyless come to us, but few of the element which have the means and inclination to start wheels in motion and whistles blowing. There are two men for every job, and what is required now is a multiplication of jobs. This can be accomplished by work by industry, by enterprise, and the earnings of these will amply justify their cost. But the tide of labor immigration to the Pacific states should be about-faced. It ought to be turned toward the mountain factories and steel plants of the eastern states and the profits of these could be advantageously placed in industrial concerns in Portland."

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. Winter's January drive still has the groundhog to reckon with. Oregon expects you to do your duty.

SOME BIG CONTRACTS. "While, as I have said, we specialize in sawmill and loggers' work we conduct a well equipped pattern and foundry department, and do everything in the line of blacksmithing. Occasionally, too, we step beyond these bounds, and go into certain classes of marine work. For example, we constructed the dredge Port of Portland for the Port of Portland Commission, and the dredges Oregon, Multnomah and Wahkiakum for the United States engineers. These last two are at the government \$350,000, so it will be realized that we are prepared to handle work of considerable magnitude."

DUST THROWN BY WATER POWER GRABBERS. The best answer to that contention is the fact that capital has already developed a great deal of water power in the West. It is not the question of water power and regulations that are for the benefit of the people, but the question of the water power sites on lands of the United States government, the measure now pending in the senate for a repetition of the general land office, before the conference of western governors and delegates at Portland last September.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. (Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on both sides of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be so written as to have the name published, be should so state.)

DISCUSSION is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It sets principles of all false sanctity and shows them in their true light. It is the only way to get rid of the old and to get on with the new. It is the only way to get on with the new. It is the only way to get on with the new.

STEWARDS AND SNOWS. Portland, Or., Jan. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—Each winter we have a spasm of excitement on cleaning sidewalks of snow. Now, what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and hence the annual raving. Permit me to say this work ought to be done by the city, for many reasons.

THE RIGHTS OF FELLS DOMESTIC. Seaside, Or., Jan. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—In today's Journal I read a letter from a correspondent who lives at Goble and signs himself "Fells."

ENVOYOUS OF BOB. "DIP" INMAN is going to read Kingless' "Westward Ho." He usually never has read it. The Street and Town reporter wishes he were a boy again like Bob and hadn't read "Westward Ho" and "Treasure Island."

The Once Over BY REX LAIPMAN ONLY a year or two ago there was a man in Mexico whose name was on the lips of everyone.

And great newspapers—recognizing his importance—sent their best reporters to Mexico to interview him. And the front pages were the things that will be history tomorrow—or the day after—because his name is on the lips of everyone.

And yesterday the papers printed the story of his life. And how he had been a soldier always—and the amount of money he drank. And all that.

And he was called dictator. And the strong man of Mexico. And day before yesterday—a pitiful man—charged with violating the laws of the United States at 12 Paso—of nobleness of the liver, which is quite a common way to die for a man who drinks hard.

And yesterday the papers printed the story of his life. And how he had been a soldier always—and the amount of money he drank. And all that.

Stories of Street and Town Great People, These Logans. "T" said Logan are great people. Grande, as he made the pen like in a pitcher of loganberry juice and watched a young couple twirling on their patent leathers on the dancing floor of a local grill.

IF HE ONLY LET HIMSELF OUT. R. K. MURPHY of 413 Tillamook street is a young fellow who usually has a number of business and other engagements after dinner in the evening, so in true American style he rushes through the night with a soup with bread and meat.

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