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FINE RESIDENCES ON HAYES

This is One of the Handsomest Residence Streets in St. Johns, as a Visit There Will Attest

We do not suppose that one person in 20 who lives in St. Johns thinks of taking any notice of the residences along the street as he is passing. We are so familiar with them that we never think of it. It occurred to us to make a note of the residences on Hayes as we were coming along on the way to the office, and this is what we saw:

The first, two little cottages on the east side of the street, numbers 706 and 708, and then the fine residence occupied by Banker Wood on the corner of Trumbull and Hayes, where a small, but beautiful lawn with its abundance of roses led the eye. It is an ideal location, from the upper floors of which the river with its floating life may be seen. On the west side of Hayes, and between Catlin and Trumbull lies a solid block of ground, one of the prettiest in the city. This is the home of L.B. Chipman, who has one of the prettiest homes in the city. Mr. Chipman is a lover of the little busy bee and has in his apary something like 20 or more colonies working hard for him. He, too, has a pretty lawn nicely kept, with an abundance of roses of all kinds, besides a vegetable garden and various fruits. On the opposite side of Trumbull and on the west side of Hayes street is the beautiful home of J. F. Gilmore, with its lovely lawn, its pretty beds of carnations, its vines and pretty shrubbery. The next residence is that of Mrs. Rucker, a neat little cottage, with a smoothly trimmed lawn. The next resident we do not have the honor to know, but they have fine comfortable, two-story home with an abundance of fruit, and on the lot next to the corner of the block is the new, two-story residence of the estate of Mr. Johnson, a fine home and splendid location. On the east side of Hayes near the center of this block are two neat cottages with a fine lawn, nicely trimmed. At 614 is the home of Mr. Clark the millwright, according to the city directory, while at 610 John McNeil, the painter has his abode.

Coming on towards the business part of the city on the south side of Fessenden and west side of Hayes are two little cottages and the next residence is the fine home of Mr. Thomas Cochran which is a beautiful two-story structure, and would be an ornament to a much larger city than St. Johns. It is built on the colonial style of architecture and sits in a neatly kept lawn ornamented with rare shrubbery. Across the street from Mr. Cochran's home is that of J. W. Brice, our worthy mayor, who also finds time to care for beautiful roses and a fine lawn, besides a good little vegetable garden.

On the south side of Chicago street

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

An Interesting Session Tuesday Evening in Which a Large Budget of Municipal Business Was Disposed of

The adjourned meeting of the city fathers convened about the usual hour Friday night and discussed several matters of importance. All were present except Hunter and Windle.

The matter of increasing the bonds of the treasurer to \$50,000 by issuing \$40,000 additional bonds was discussed and passed the house unanimously. A question as to the form, or wording of the bonds was raised and elicited a lengthy discussion and the matter was held over until the next session.

The bondsmen named are Thos. Cochran, M. L. Holbrook, F. C. Knapp, Peter Autzen, R. T. Platt, and L. H. Powers, all good bondsmen and able to qualify at any time.

After an extended discussion, on motion of Dobie it was decided to charge 80 cents per yard for the crushed rock on the wagons at the crusher.

On motion of Dobie the recorder and city engineer were instructed to attend to securing the necessary permit to erect the city dock.

It was announced that a proposition had been made to return the old firehouse to the city for a garage in which to store the city's chug wagon. The price asked for the building was \$50. No action was taken.

Adjourned to next regular meeting.

At the 20th regular meeting of the common council, the city fathers were all in their chairs.

A communication from C. C. Woodhouse asking permission to erect an addition to the back part of his building on the corner of Ivanhoe and Burlington was read and referred to the fire board, as the council could not see how they could grant the permission in the face of present ordinances, much as they would have been pleased to accommodate Mr. Woodhouse in the matter.

Communication from Mr. Montague with reference to the questions up between the city and the water company was read and the recorder instructed to invite Mr. Montague to meet with the council in an adjourned session Friday night of this week to discuss these matters and endeavor to arrive at some equitable adjustment of the differences.

The communication from the chief of the fire department received in January was read again and referred back to the chief for any additional recommendations he might see fit to make. During the discussion it was reported that the Rose City hotel was putting up a fire escape as was also the Burlington hotel, or that they were getting the escapes built. The report was also made that the school building would not be benefited by a fire escape there was every opportunity afforded for the exit of the pupils from the stairways on either side of the assembly room, and that if the fire occurred under one of the stairs, the pupils could find a way out through the rooms which connect with each other and out by the other stairs. Suppose, however, that the assembly room should become suddenly filled with fire and smoke, so that it would be impossible for the children from the upper story to pass through. How would they escape? It is perhaps not expected that such a fire can ever occur; but it is a true statement that in cases of these fires, it is the unexpected that always happens. If it had been expected it would have been provided against. We may be foolish, but we believe it is important that every pupil may be able to promptly leave the upper floor of the building without using the stairs. The loss of the life of one of our bright young people could not be compensated for by the saving of a thousand such bills as would be incurred by the placing of the fire escapes.

In the matter of the opening and widening Willis boulevard, Mr. Maple filed an objection, but it was a week too late coming in as the report of the viewers was accepted last week and an ordinance ordered drawn adopting the same.

Mr. Maple objected on the ground that the \$600 was not enough to cover his damage by reason of his loss of land, that the distance to be condemned 127½ feet should be 177½ instead, and that he should be allowed at least \$150 to cover this extra 50 feet which he had sold under contract to Mr. Penny and might have to make good if the street was opened through there. He thinks he should be allowed \$500 for his own loss.

On motion of Besham the recorder was instructed to notify Mr. Maple that his remonstrance was received too late, all voting yes.

The time for testing the city's bus wagon was set for Thursday at 1 o'clock. At that time the agent of the company selling the machine will put it through its paces and arrangements are being made to give the boiler a thorough test also.

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SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE

An Object Lesson Given by a Colony in Washington Which Will Prove Interesting Reading

Our good socialist friends come in for a bit of criticism this week from the National Tribune, a paper published in Washington, D. C. It was handed to us by a friend with a request to publish. We give it for what it is worth as a demonstration of the present day efforts at socialism. A man cannot tell what may be developed from the present day socialism. One cannot judge from one effort any more than the present government of the United States could have been judged by the efforts that were being made in the early part of King George's reign. We are not a socialist, believe there are some good, honest, upright socialists, and also that there are some who should be with their candidate for president, in the penitentiary, who are not. But the one is just enough royal American blood in us to like to see the under dog have a fair show, hence when a good friend of ours asked for space for the socialists to present their views, we granted the request on the same conditions as we would any other party. We hope our people will read these columns carefully that we may be able to determine whether or not there is anything in the claims of socialism. If there is, we want it, and if not we want to be sure to turn it down. The article follows:

Editor National Tribune: Of all the evils that need a remedy socialism appears to me to be the most dangerous. It has proven itself to be a failure wherever it has been tried. Take the case of Equality colony in passing let me say that so far as I have been able to gather data the history of each and every colony of the kind seems to have shown practically the same ignominious failure as in this instance. Here (at Equality) was a band of men and women all socialists trying to work out the socialist theory, and yet seemed unable to agree on scarcely a single point. They quarrelled and fought and were often before the courts, and some of them were sent to jail. They ultimately divided into two factions, and later came to a pitched battle in an assembly meeting where clubs, stoves, wood, sledgehammers, and coal oil lamps were the weapons in play. From this they again went before the court, and, in fact, stayed there until the final close out, thus dissipating thousands of dollars of the carefully secured colonial property. This was made up in part by fees of the various members and in part by contributions to the cause from sympathizers in nearly or quite every state in the Union. This was not all. By reason of the rancor engendered the spacious colony barn was set on fire and entirely consumed, together with its valuable contents, consisting of 29 head of cows and their calves, several work horses and 75 tons of hay, besides other valuable property; also a large root house filled to bursting with the products of the colony soil. The colony which had numbered as many as 200 members became reduced to no more than 40, went into the hands of a receiver, and the place that once knew Equality colony, knows it no more forever. Yet socialists tell us that socialism will do away with all war and strife. They claim that going away with private ownership will put an end to all theft, as "no one would steal from himself," as he is a full partner in the public ownership plan, and yet every bit of loose property, in Equality, whether personal or public had to be kept under lock and key, and even this did not always insure its safety.

When socialists are told of these socialist failures they usually say: "Oh, well, that was not socialism; that was only an experiment." But when those colonists were radical socialists, and with no outside interference and under most favorable circumstances, failed in working out their experiments, how can they expect to make it work in the nation and under more adverse circumstances? They claim that socialism will show a perfect government, the highest ideal, etc., and the deduction can only be that progress will forever cease; that a majority vote for socialism will at once usher in the millennium of peace, happiness and prosperity.

We will say that there are 15,000,000 voters in these United States, and of this number 8,000,000 should vote for socialism; the opposing 7,000,000 will experience no sudden change of heart as to place the day of Pentecost entirely in the shade. There will be no more parties or fac-

tions to oppose each other. The property owners will gladly surrender houses and lands, and, in fact, all kinds of private property to the socialistic commonwealth and be content to share all with the idle and worthless.

Their speakers tell us that they expect to "thus eradicate all evil and to banish selfishness from the human heart." They voice this aphorism: "All wealth is produced by labor," and "He who will not work neither shall he eat." Their term "work" seems to apply to manual labor only and the banker, the merchant and all professional men who labor with their brains "do not create wealth." They tell us that every day's labor produces nearly \$10 worth of wealth, of which the laborer receives but about one-fourth and the other three-fourths is absorbed by capitalism; but under Socialism there will be no dividing up. If you ask them what they propose to do with the wealth of the capitalist, some of them flatly admit that they intend to distribute the wealth of the rich among the poor; others will say: "NO, that would not be just. We will take it over for the commonwealth, but will pay them from it." This money has no place in socialism. But in that case Rockefeller and other of the hated rich could live as their case, also their children after them, and plentifully fed by the produce of the workers. We are told that the laborer gets all the wealth he produces under socialism and does not have to divide up. The man who does twice the work that his neighbor does should get no more wage, and the skilled laborer should be paid no more than the street sweeper. The single man gets the same wage as the one with a dozen children, and those last the single man must help support. Hence he does not get all he earns, or at least cannot keep it. Again, they say they intend to pension all at the age of 45. These then cease to produce anything, and add to this count, all the persons in useful professions, all the sick and crippled and children; all these will certainly number half or more of the population to be supported by the producing members of the commonwealth, and even a socialist is bothered to know how all this is done and yet "each man gets all he earns."

Some will say all this will come out of the general fund to be raised by taxation. Wherein does this differ from the present system? I think Roosevelt the best president since Lincoln, but in his real to bring about reform in the government he sometimes overreaches himself. This is an error of the head rather than of the heart and the masses have faith in his honesty. The bitterest enemies he has are the trusts and the socialists. The former hate him because he is fighting them, and the latter, because, as they admit in his effort to bring reform he is retarding socialism. If he would only join forces with the trusts they would hate him less, as they think such an alliance would help socialism. They want no reform, they clamor for reform. Reform they call patchwork, and will have none of it.

If the city of Seattle has here and there a shabby building, I presume the plan of the socialists would be to set fire to the city and when good and bad are both destroyed, build entirely new. No patch work there. But our fathers began at the foot of the ladder, and for, in these many years bulldozed carefully, and would it not be safer to add improvements one by one and with care, than to turn the whole establishment down and start anew.

H. L. Long, Langley, Wash.

Brother of Recorder Esson Leaves State

Albyn Esson, brother of our city recorder and pastor of the Christian church at Silverton during the past ten years, has resigned his work there and after a few days visiting with relatives in the state will leave for Paris, Ill., where he will serve his old congregation. Mr. Esson has a good record to leave as to his work here and the Christian people of the state will be very sorry to see him leave.

A. M. Esson, our recorder, his wife and little daughter went with his brother to Gervais, Oregon Wednesday evening for a day with the relatives in a grand reunion before his brother leaves for the East. They will be joined there by two other brothers, Dock, of The Dalles, and Ron of Hood River. Their father is still living at the advanced age of 82 years, and they anticipate a very happy time.

The Grammar School Needs a Fire Escape

That fire escape in the grammar school does not seem to escape us and we cannot but think that our people are taking a continual risk of having some of our bright young boys and girls burned to death. We are poorer than Job's turkey after a protracted drouth, but we would rather pay for the fire escapes ourselves than to have such a calamity come upon us. Our directors are able, careful and thoughtful men, and no doubt have given this matter their earnest attention, but that does not relieve us of the feeling of insecurity or cause us to believe that it would not be possible for the fire to become so fierce in the assembly room that escape through that room would be shut off before all the pupils are out.

An Old Printer

Mr. and Mrs. John Butterworth of Portland and their daughter, Miss Marian, were welcome callers Tuesday evening. Mr. Butterworth is a cousin of our good looking jeweler is a reformed printer, now laboring for Uncle Sam in his railway mail service, could not resist the temptation to get a whiff of the old smell of printer's ink, and was pleasantly surprised to see the Mergenthaler putting up the type instead of the old thumb and finger operation of Faust and Guttenberg. He thinks it is a great improvement.

Hours are Shorter

A newcomer wants to know why the post office in St. Johns closes its window at 8 p. m., while in the East invariably close at 8 p. m. As we understand the rulings of the post office department the office must be kept open during "business hours" of the day. In the East the business hours generally keep open until 8 p. m., while they close earlier here.

How They Settle Differences at the Zoo

It was in October, 1894, that the big python at the zoo fell into the deplorable error of swallowing his companion a snake only a few inches shorter than himself. A similar disaster is reported from Bombay, where for some years two large Indian pythons had occupied a large cage in the museum of the Bombay Natural History society. There was some misunderstanding between them over a patridge, for they were found tightly entangled in each others coils that utmost endeavors of peacemakers all failed to effect a separation, and they were left to settle the matter according to their own lights. Next day there was only one very stout python visible.—Ex. It just occurs to us that possibly here is where John D. the great American python took his first lessons.

Business Picking Up

Mr. Gordon Jones, advertising director of the Holmes business college was in the city on Wednesday. He says business is picking up all over the Northwest. Mr. Jones should be in a position to know, because the calls that the business colleges receive are dependent upon the prosperity of the country. The Holmes is having many more calls for office help than they can fill. The school is in its 21st year and we understand that the prospect for a large attendance was never brighter.

Many of the pleasure seekers at the seashore have returned home to rest up.

Street Work Will Make Things Boom

Street work in St. Johns has taken on a new lease of life. Oswego and Buchanan streets will soon be contracted for and according to resolutions published in the Review last week, Hayes, Crawford, Pittsburg, and Salem streets will be improved in the near future. This together with the work on the city dock will give St. Johns a prosperous appearance to say the least. Nothing like good streets to attract the eye of the investor and homeseeker.

A Busy Man

If you want to find a busy man, just to see how one looks, get a squint at our city engineer. What with the new streets to make estimates on, others that have asked to have the grades established on and the city dock plans, specifications, and estimates to make up he has more business on hand than a peanut monopolist. Charlie is all wool and a yard wide though, and will come out oil right in the finish.

Looking for Location

J. T. Holman, wife and grand son of Hood River were in the city Tuesday evening looking the best little city on the coast over for a location. We referred him to some of our friends and hope they may succeed in suiting them with a good location.

FOR RENT cards at this office.

Interesting Ball Game Will be Played Here

A good game of baseball is promised on the local grounds on August 29, beginning at 2:30 p. m. The contest will be between the St. Johns Fire Department and the Gold Seal club of Portland. The local team has been strengthened by the addition of Parker on First and several other important changes. The Gold Seals are good ball players and have made quite a reputation this season. So if you want to see something good be on hand at the time and place designated above.

Too Cold for Billy

Alderman Windle has returned from his outing at Seaside. He says he had a hilarious good time and that the old gas—"Aw, come on in, the water is fine" did not work with him as the dampness was several degrees colder than a dog's nose and Billy took his warmed up.

Correspondent III

We learn with sincere regret that our bright young correspondent at University Park is too ill to gather notes for us this week. We sincerely hope the indisposition will be but for a little time and that the news items will again come to brighten our pages.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a bazar the first Wednesday in December.

A Fine Specimen

Tom Monahan brought in a fine pomological specimen in the shape of a Belle Dubuque apple. It is a new variety to us, being the first one we have ever seen. It is a large, smooth apple, measuring 1 1/4 inches around and weighing 18 ounces. It is much the shape of a standard Yellow Newtown, is light green in color mottled over with a delicate pink, which makes it look as if when it thoroughly ripened it might be a red apple.

Richard Shepard, Sr. returned from three or four days' trip to Seaside last Saturday.