

NO MORE ICE

During these hot mid-summer days, when the ice bill is running high and the ice is rapidly melting, the invention of a refrigerator making **no more ice necessary** is being hailed with great satisfaction by all womankind.

The "Arctic Cooler" Refrigerator

which is manufactured in St. Johns, and which is just now being placed on the market, is proving a great boon to the housewife. Several already are in use in this city and giving satisfaction. Last year in Los Angeles, Cal., 27,000 were sold in a few months. The "Arctic Cooler" is an im-

provement over the one on the market in that city.

MISS B. A. SMITH of Portland will demonstrate the merits of the "Arctic Cooler" at the

St. Johns Hardware Store

beginning Monday, July 29th. Every housewife in St. Johns and vicinity should attend the demonstration. The ice bill every month is higher than the price of the "Arctic Cooler." If not satisfactory after a week's trial, the money will be returned in each instance.

- - Patronize Home Industry - -

ARCTIC COOLER COMPANY

Office: 308 Marquam Building, Portland, Oregon
Phones: A 4883, Main 4921

Factory: French Block, St. Johns, Oregon
Phone Columbia 324

"Sorrow" Continued

Editor Review: You ask: "Isn't it a fact that socialism proposes to render the wealth of monied men valueless?"

It is not a fact. Socialism proposes government ownership of public utilities in the interest of the workers; with a more close people's ownership of government by means of initiative, referendum, recall, etc. Just this and nothing more. If you would only stick to this idea and forget such absurdities as "dividing up," working for board and clothes," "chance to loaf," etc., ad nauseum. There will doubtless be depreciation in the value of independent capital in so far as labor is relieved from the thrall of its bondage. To be sure the people will have it in their power to even confiscate that which has been robbed from them in the past, so if you are afraid of what the majority will do when they have the right of direct control, get out your candidate for king and don't mention democracy.

Socialism is pure democracy, political and industrial. So your next question is—does democracy level up or down? Answer for yourself.

"Under socialism could a man accumulate - - could he own enough ground to build a home? - - If so how would it differ from the present system?"

His best accumulation would be his equal share of the public capital, which guarantees his old age pension. Nevertheless, he could own a house and grounds, an auto, a yacht, an air ship or anything else he could use. He might accumulate all he was able of the medium of exchange. But—here is the difference from the present system—he could not invest those accumulations as capital to control any industry. He could not gamble and manipulate the stocks and bonds of the industries, he could not monopolize the product of any industry. For, our Uncle Samuel would be in control of all those things, furnishing goods at cost, and Mr. Would-be-capitalist could no more compete with him than the Review can on printed envelopes. And he hasn't half tried to go into the printing business, either. You think he is a bad manager and in the next sentence admit that he has the job printers all skinned to a frazzle.

He does business on a large scale and don't have to advertise. Why should he not furnish himself (the people) with envelopes and anything—yes, everything else, at cost? I confess it is hardly fair for Uncle to go into printing unless he takes up other lines as well. I should be most happy to have him build hospitals and undertake the care of the sick at cost, (it will never be done half right until he does) if he will furnish clothing and groceries on the same plan.

Socialist conditions for the individual cannot prevail until the government has

assumed control of enough of the productive industries to give every man an opportunity to work and have a just share in the product. The individual soldier is not enjoying socialism any more than the postal employee. Their pay is determined by capitalistic surroundings. It is barely enough to attract a sufficient number from other employers. Yet each of these departments, though conducted decidedly not according to socialistic ideals, nevertheless shows the indisputable advantage of the cooperative method. To return to competition in those lines is simply unthinkable.

But what "gets" me is where you get the idea that "socialism promises only enough to eat and wear." Socialism promises to each the full product of his effort. And with all energy applied directly to production and none wasted in competition the total production will be increased many fold, and we shall have necessities, conveniences and pleasures for all, such as are no more dreamed of today than the glories of civilization were dreamed of when savages were wasting their energies in individual combat.

"The desire for gain is paramount in the human breast." Certainly! And everything in the present age tends to show the gain of working with our fellows instead of working against them. It is the hope of this great gain that prompts the socialist to deeds of daring, such as this effort—and others.

"If in the distribution of the fat of the land - - all men should share alike."

For the 'steven hundredth time I want to say that socialism proposes no distribution whatever of the fat of the land, and no equal distribution of anything. But a just distribution of the products of labor.

All you conservative fellows will have a vote on the schedule of wages for the different occupations. If you, the majority, wish to grant to some fellow a big income on account of something his great-grandfather did, or good looks, or gambling propensities, as you do now when you haven't a vote on the question, it will be up to you.

"Why should the ignorant, indolent, slothful and profligate receive the same as the intelligent, active, energetic and frugal worker?"

Why should he, indeed? Why should he receive even more as some of the most slothful, indolent, profligate and ignorant (as to anything useful) do now receive millions. And why should active, energetic rascals receive more millions? Why not encourage useful activity and discourage every form of gambling, speculation, and all kinds of activity which is directed toward getting something which someone else has produced.

The Panama canal is costing far less than it would under the old contract system. As an example, the govern-

ment called for bids to furnish teams with drivers and accoutrements by the month. The lowest bid was something over \$400 per. Under its own management they are costing something over \$100. This government has never been accused of socialistic proclivities, but was forced to take direct control to get the work done at all.

I hope the editor and the readers are able to see the difference between a government monopoly for the purpose of holding prices down to cost and a private monopoly, such as the company store, for the purpose of holding them up to the limit. Reference to this "no competition" socialist regime in the mining towns must be merely the editor's little joke.

The doctor's interpretation of socialism differs materially from the theory of most socialists. The generally accepted idea is that the government shall own all the land and property, and gold and silver as a medium of exchange shall be abandoned. From the doctor's remarks we gather that he is more of a Populist than a Socialist.

We must confess that our language has been rather crude to a cultured mind. We should have stated the government would provide rations and the necessities of life and more time for leisure than now obtains in exchange for a little manly service, with an equal share of the public spoils guaranteed. It really does sound better clothed in this language.

The doctor states that it is not a fact that the wealth of the rich will be rendered valueless, yet the people will have power to confiscate. We gather from this that the wealth will be garnered up in a jack pot and turned over to the government. He denies that there will be any "dividing up" yet states man's "BEST accumulation would be his equal share of the public capital." How would he get his share without division of the spoils? A share cannot be his until he gets it. Again, if this is his "best accumulation" how could he own a house and lot, yacht, or air ship? We would consider these things our best accumulation, but surely there is not enough wealth in the world to provide all with these luxuries. If he was able to accumulate more than his neighbor how would the shares be equal?

"Socialism is pure democracy." Our dictionary tells us that democracy is that form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in and exercised by the people at large; the policy of the Democratic party. Socialism—Any theory of social organization aiming at the abolition of individual action. Democracy promotes individual action—socialism abolishes it. Yet the doctor says they are synonymous.

In regard to the government on the envelope deal. If the government furnished the envelopes at cost instead of less than

cost the objection would be less strenuous. It furnishes envelopes stamped in colors and printed much cheaper than it can make the envelopes, stamp and print them. Besides it delivers each order free to its patrons. A thousand envelopes, weigh 9 pounds; at 16 cents per lb. postage makes \$1.44. Thus generous Uncle Sam prints, stamps and furnishes 1000 envelopes and pays \$1.44 transportation charges all at a bargain price of \$1.20. Yes, the jobbers are frazzled, and it is mighty lucky for us fellows that have to make Uncle Samuel's wiser losses good that he doesn't delve deeper into the printing business. If the doctor will remember a few years ago a New York concern made an offer to take over the postal service, pay the government \$1,000,000 a year and reduce the price of first-class mail one-half. You bet, Uncle Sam is a dandy business manager.

How would gambling and speculating be discouraged when under socialism one was permitted to accumulate as much of the medium of exchange as he was able? That is the present day incentive for doing both.

"A just distribution of the products of labor." How about the non-producers—the president of the country, soldiers, doctors, merchants, preachers, etc.? If their labors produce nothing, should not their share be nil? If all the non-producers in the country were put to producing the necessities of life there wouldn't be work to keep all going two hours per day. Perhaps that is what the socialists are striving for—shorter hours.

It is a fact that capital is becoming too concentrated and that trusts and combinations of capital at times work hardships upon the people in general. But it doesn't take socialism to affect a cure. The people with their ballots can do it by electing good men to office who will make good laws and enforce them. They can do it now, but they won't any more than they would under a socialistic form of government. Socialism, as the doctor interprets it, has its good points, but we could never see our way clear to advocate a movement founded on covetousness (under the guise of just distribution) or upon confiscation of property, which the doctor asserts would be liable to happen. It would be too hopeless to determine where honest increment left off and "robbery" began in this confiscation business. It might be alright for the government to acquire more utilities, but not by confiscation—that is, after Uncle Sam learns to conduct business without loss.

We would like to go further into the doctor's argument, but lack of space forbids.

A bad taste in the mouth comes from a disordered stomach, and back of that is usually a torpid liver.—A condition which invites disease. HERBINE is the remedy needed. It corrects the stomach and makes the liver active and regular. Price 50c. Sold by St. Johns Pharmacy.

ORDINANCE NO. 401

An Ordinance Accepting Deeds From Grace Brown, Walter S. Brown, Horace A. Hall and Ellen M. Hall to the City of St. Johns, Oregon.

The city of St. Johns does ordain as follows:

That two certain deeds, one of which is made and executed by Grace Brown and Walter S. Brown, husband and wife, and executed on the 7th day of June, 1911, and acknowledged before Frank P. Christensen, a notary public for the state of Washington residing at Seattle, on the 7th day of June, 1911, and one deed made and executed by Horace A. Hall and Ellen M. Hall, husband and wife, executed on the 13th day of June, 1911, and acknowledged on same date before J. Bennett Pike, notary public for the state of Maine, residing in the town of Brighton in the county of Cumberland, each of which deeds convey to the city of St. Johns, Multnomah county, Oregon, the following described property, to wit: "Thirty (30) feet along St. Johns avenue, of their undivided one-half interest in Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in block numbered four (4), Oak Park Addition to the city of St. Johns, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, be and the same is hereby accepted together with the land therein conveyed.

Passed by the council this 5th day of July, 1911.

Approved by the mayor this 5th day of July, 1911.
K. C. COUCH, Mayor.
F. A. RICE, Recorder.

Published in the St. Johns Review July 14, 1911.

ORDINANCE NO. 400

An Ordinance to Protect Laborers, Material, Men and Sub-Contractors Who Furnish Labor or Material to Contractors for the Improvement of Streets, Construction of Sewers or Other Public Works, and Requiring from such Contractors Bonds for Performance and Indemnity Against Suits for Personal Injuries.

The city of St. Johns does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Hereafter any person, firm or corporation entering into a formal contract with the city of St. Johns for the improvement of any street, construction or repair of any sewer, building or other public work, which work of whatever nature, in the judgment of the city engineer and recorder, will subject workmen thereon to more than usual hazard, or that other persons may be injured in the process of such work, directly or indirectly resulting therefrom, shall be re-

quired before commencing such work to execute the usual penal bond with good and sufficient sureties, with the additional obligations that such contractor or contractors shall fully indemnify and save harmless the said city of St. Johns against all claims whatsoever arising out of personal injuries to workmen thereon, or to any other person who may be injured by the operations under such contract or contracts.

Section 2. When any work has been done under contract with the city of St. Johns, either for the construction or repair of any sewer, improvement of any street or other public work, and the same has been accepted by the city council, it shall be the duty of the recorder to withhold the issuance of a warrant or warrants in payment therefor for a period of ten days, after which time he shall issue and deliver the same to the contractor or other persons to whom said contractor by a written order shall direct that they be delivered to; provided, that no person, firm or corporation who has furnished labor or material actually used in the construction of such improvement, sewer or building shall have previously filed in the office of the recorder an adjusted claim for such labor or material.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation furnishing labor or material, or any sub-contractor furnishing the same, actually used upon any such public work described in Section 2 of this Ordinance, at the request of the contractor for said work or improvement, may at any time before warrants are delivered for the payment for said work or improvement, as provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance, file his or their claim in writing for said labor or material so furnished in the office of the city recorder, stating the amount thereof, which amount shall be withheld by the recorder from the amount due and agreed upon as to the amount between the contractor and claimant, as provided in the next section.

Section 4. If the amount of said claims as filed are agreed upon and adjusted by the said claimant and contractor, the recorder shall deliver warrants in accordance with such agreement and adjustment; otherwise he shall retain said warrants for a period of not more than twenty days from the date of the acceptance of said work, when he shall deliver the same to the said contractor or his order the same as if no claim had been filed as aforesaid, unless the said claimant or claimants shall, previous to the expiration of the twenty days aforesaid, commence a suit or action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount of their said claim or claims, and cause a writ of attachment to be issued and notice thereof in writing to be served upon the recorder, in which case said recorder shall withhold said warrants until the final determination of the rights of the respective parties by the Court.

Section 5. In the adjustment of claims filed under the provisions of this Ordinance claims for labor furnished shall be given priority. In all cases where claims have been filed with the recorder, whether the same be disputed or not, written evidence shall be furnished the recorder of any adjustment, and the same duly signed by the claimant before any warrant or warrants shall be issued to the parties originally entitled thereto.

St. Johns is hereby authorized to prescribe a blank form which shall be used by claimants in the presentation of claims under the provisions of this Ordinance, and all claims shall be duly verified by the person, firm or corporation who performed the labor or furnished the material as in this Ordinance provided.

Passed by the council July 5, 1911.
Approved by the mayor July 5, 1911.
K. C. COUCH, Mayor.
F. A. RICE, Recorder.
Published in the St. Johns Review on July 14, 1911.

RESOLUTION

It is resolved by the City of St. Johns that it deems it necessary and expedient to improve Burlington street from the intersection with Phila. street, in the city of St. Johns in the following manner, to-wit: By grading said portion of street to grade or subgrade to be established, laying 6 foot cement sidewalk with 12 foot curb on the easterly side of Block 1, James Johns Addition (known as City Hall Block), and by placing cement curb in front of Lot No. 3, Block No. 28, in James Johns Second Addition to the city of St. Johns, and by laying Bitumithule Pavement from curb to curb, on said portion of said street.

Work to be done according to the plans and specifications of the city engineer on file in the office of the city recorder relative thereto, which said plans and specifications and estimates are satisfactory and are hereby approved. Said improvements to be made in accordance with the charter and ordinances of the city of St. Johns, and under the supervision and direction of the city engineer.

That the cost of said improvement to be assessed as provided by the city charter upon the property especially and particularly benefited thereby, and which is hereby declared to be all of lots between the termini of such improvements abutting upon, adjacent or proximate to said Philadelphia St. from the marginal lines of said street back to the center of the block or blocks or tracts of land abutting thereon or proximate thereto.

That all the property included in said improvement district aforesaid is hereby declared to be local improvement district No. 64.

That the city engineer's assessment of said street is \$5,792.60.

That the cost of said Burlington Street improvement be assessed against the property in said local assessment district as provided by the city charter of the city of St. Johns.

Adopted the 5th day of July, 1911.
FRANK A. RICE, Recorder.
Published in the St. Johns Review July 7 and 14, 1911.

Right in your busiest season, when you have the least time to spare, you are most likely to take diarrhoea and lose several days' time, unless you have Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand and take a dose on the first appearance of the disease. For sale by all dealers.