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Ineffectual Reformers

For the benefit of the undiscerning, it is here stated that this is not an apology for intemperance, neither is it a would-be argument against fighting intemperance. It is a protest against the futility of the intemperate trying to fight intemperance.

As there are degrees, so are there varieties of intemperance—sins, all of them, against God's sober law. Temptation toward intemperance of one kind or another comes to all of us, and so long as we yield to our particular kind, it is but sorry fighters we will make of the other kinds.

The lady who prays at church for the undoing of intemperance and goes home to indulge in three cups of tea, or who is sure to have a headache if she breakfasts without her accustomed cup of coffee; the man who thunders invectives from the platform at the greed of the liquor interests, and is the next day reported to be confined to his bed with an attack of dyspepsia; the girl who just doesn't see how men can be so weak as to drink the nasty stuff, and can't herself pass by a chocolate shop with a nickel in her purse; the young man who is righteously scornful of the fellows who make beasts of themselves, and whose nearest approach to being "up against it" was when he discovered too late that the necktie he had worn to the dance was entirely out of fashion—these can never be effective forces in the fight against intemperance.

They may be, and are, sincere and good, but so are many drunkards good. It is not sufficient to be good in the usual sense of the word, it is needful also to be strong.

Do not the churches, the W. C. T. U. and all the organizations who have the cause of temperance at heart, see how it would mightily profit their cause had they workers who were not only in one thing, but in all things, sober minded, who could preach temperance not only with the words of the mouth, but with their every act, whose very presence would preach temperance and the blessedness of temperance?

The man, the woman, who is clean and wholesome, body and mind, and who is gladly, radiantly alive, rebukes intemperance more effectively by simply walking down the street than do a dozen of the average sermons rebuke it, and when such men and women do find the occasion to say a word or strike a blow for temperance they have the backing of a personality which cannot be laughed aside or argued down. What we need is not more preaching of the sins of intemperance, but more demonstrating of the beauty of temperance. It is living the life that counts. We cannot fight intemperance with breath and complexions that advertise our unwholesomeness, with anemic blood and undeveloped muscles that give credence to the insinuation that perhaps the reason we have never yielded to certain temptations is that we have never had sufficient vitality to be tempted by them.

To be sure we cannot well wait until we are perfect before we take a hand at fighting the vices of society; on the other hand it is well to consider the great waste of energy involved in rushing into the battle unprepared—not to mention the lack of faith it shows in the resources of the Great Commander. Let us reflect that the Power who saw to the creating of the world doubtless is still in charge and equal to the task. We believe it, of course, but it is but a poor way of showing it to go shouting about hysterically over things as they are, exactly like frightened passengers on a sinking ship.

This does not mean that we are not to take a hand in the betterment of the world—that is evidently a part of the plan—but only that we shall go at it soberly and mindfully.

Much is said of the virtue of giving oneself, when one gives at all, but before we pride ourselves in that kind of giving it may be well to determine how valuable an offering we are. Most causes would gain rather than lose were their collection plates not weighted down with like bulky but ineffectual offerings.

It is a fault of nature which are easily wrought up to sympathy, and therefore, perhaps, a fault more common among women than men, to give impulsively and keep on giving without taking note of how the source of supply is standing the strain. We must be much in ourselves before we can do much for others. To take time and thought for preparation of one's self for service is not to be selfish.

A certain great American who had himself seen a personality that Lincoln, seeing him pass by, exclaimed admiringly: "There goes a Man!" puts it this way: "Is reform needed? Is it thru you? The greater the reform needed, the greater the personality you need to accomplish it.

You! Do you not see how it would serve to have eyes, blood, complexion, clean and sweet? Do you not see how it would serve to have such a body and soul that when you enter the crowd an atmosphere of command enters with you, and every one is impressed with your personality.

Go, dear friend, if need be give up all else and commence today to inure yourself to pluck, reality, self esteem, definiteness, elevatedness. Rest not till you rivet and publish yourself of your own Personality."

St. Johns Loiterer.

High School Notes

The annual meeting of the High School Athletic association was held last Thursday afternoon. The following officers were elected: Basil Smith, president; Thomas Cochran, vice president; Florence Wass, secretary; Maggie Dickie, treasurer. The association voted also to purchase the equipment of the east tennis court, opposite the high school. As soon as the boys have cleared the girls will have sufficient exercise until bad weather sets in.

Mr. Boyd presented to the association practically the same plan as that of last year for managing the Lyceum course. The school gave a unanimous vote to adopt the plan, and empowered the president to appoint a committee to take the matter in charge.

The Lyceum course offered this year is much better even than that of last year. There are five numbers as before, and each feature is presented by artists of the highest rank. The following numbers constitute the course:

Gray Concert Co., Oct. 25. Flowers, Nov. 1. Bergen Marx, Nov. 28. Governor Hoch, Jan. 15. Gillilan, Feb. 13.

The box office will be open at Curran's after 7:30 p. m. Friday, Oct. 18.

The High School students will surely show their appreciation of the fact that the school tickets are the same price as last year, though the new course is far superior and the general admission price has been raised to two dollars.

A class in manual training has been organized, and once a week the boys report at the Central school for real shop work.

The thirty-four now enrolled in the sewing class meet once a week to learn the art of needlecraft.

The High school roll has been increased by Forrest Hill, Frank Wright and Esther Carlson. Reporter.

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The gentle spirit of the Fall Will come to glorify the air, And the football player will applaud.

The population with his hair. The referee will climb the poles And sound his shrill official toot, And the moth will drill more holes In everybody's Winter suit.

L. R. Alderman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has a project under way that ought to prove helpful. He proposes to make the school houses the social centers of the various communities of the state by giving an extended lecture course during the winter months. These talks will be by well informed speakers, who will discuss subjects of common interest.

Parcels Post Bill

The first parcels post law ever enacted in the United States was passed during the closing days of the last session of Congress. Credit for this bill is due Senator Bourne of Oregon, who as head of the Postoffice committee was in a position to demand its enactment. For this great advance Oregon should take no small pride. What other legislators have been seeking to accomplish for years, and for which the people of every state have made incessant demand has been accomplished by Oregon Senator. The Postoffice Department officials are now working out the details for the operation of the system, and hope to have everything ready by the time the new law goes into effect.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently outlined a zone system for the making of rates by express companies, the result of which, if it finally is ordered into effect, will be greatly to reduce express rates all over the country.

The parcels post system will operate under the same sort of zone arrangement, but while its rates probably will be cheaper than express rates for short distances, the maximum rates probably will be as high as the proposed new express rates for maximum weights and distances.

The particular effort in the framing of the Parcels Post Law was to benefit the farmer and at the same time protect the country merchant against the big mail order houses by giving him preferential rates. That is the reason for the zone system by which the rate on parcels post mail increases with distances. There is also an insurance and a collect-on-delivery provision in the bill, which applies both to the amount of the postage and the price of the article shipped.

The Parcels Post Law provides that, hereafter, fourth class mail matter shall embrace all other matter including farm and factory products, not now embraced in either the first, second or third class, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight nor greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

The United States and its territories, including Alaska, but excepting the Philippines, is to be divided into eight postal zones, which are to be worked out by experts.

The rate on fourth class matter weighing not more than four ounces is to be one cent for each ounce or fraction and on matter in excess of four ounces weight the rate is to be by the pound, the postage in all cases to be prepaid by distinctive postage stamps. Rates are fixed as follows for rural route on city delivery:

On all parcels post matter mailed at the postoffice from which a rural route starts, for delivery at any point thereon or at the office from which the route starts or on any rural route starting therefrom and on all matter mailed at a city carrier office or at any point within its delivery limits for delivery by carriers from that office, or at any office for local delivery, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Rates for greater distances are: For delivery within the first zone, except as above, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and three cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the second zone, six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the third zone, seven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and five cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fourth zone, eight cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fifth zone, nine cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and seven cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the sixth zone, ten cents for the first

Rolling in Wealth

Farmers of the Pacific Northwest are to be envied this year for prices are high and crops abundant. In almost every section the producers are rolling in new wealth.

Thomas Morgan of Enterprise harvested \$10,000 worth of grain from one ranch in Union county and he will grow enough on other ranches near Enterprise to bring his total crop up to 35,000 bushels.

A man in the Table Rock district of Jackson county raised 6,000 sacks of potatoes on 30 acres. These potatoes are now worth, at the Medford depot, \$1.25 per sack, or \$7,500 for the crop from 30 acres.

A farmer in the Molalla district, Clackamas county, has sold \$800 worth of clover seed from eight acres and has 27 tons of clover hay, worth \$270, from the same land.

A hop farmer in the Mission Bottom country, near Salem, has grown \$40,000 worth of hops on 100 acres. The crop is already sold at that figure.

Every neighborhood throughout the state can show similar instances of farmers getting rich. There are unlimited opportunities for others. The farmers of Washington, it is said, will receive \$25,000,000 more for their crops this year than last, and it is probable the increased value in this state will not be much below that figure.

For delivery within the seventh zone, eleven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and ten cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the eighth zone, and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska or Samoa, twelve cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and twelve cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

The Postmaster General is also required to provide by regulation for the indemnification of shippers using the parcels post for shipments injured or lost, by insurance or otherwise, and, when desired, for the collection on delivery of the postage and price of the article shipped, fixing such charges as may be necessary to pay the cost of those additional services.

The Act also authorizes the President to appoint a joint commission of six members of Congress to make a further inquiry into the subject of a general parcels post. Three members of the commission will be senators and three will be representatives. An appropriation of \$25,000 is made available for the expenses of this commission.

The Vale Enterprise has a good idea of what a Commercial club is and has the following to say: "A great many of our citizens are inclined to overlook the good that is accomplished by the Commercial club. The people of Vale are not alone in this, as it is the same, practically, all over the country. The Commercial club shoulders all the trouble and expense of advertising our community, and trusts to the people to repay them. They spend many nights in figuring on something to help the town, and the people, who are to reap the benefit, sleep peacefully. They give a good part of their time and often spend some expense money, and the people do not compensate them in any way. The officers never stand back from the work simply because there is no payroll in connection with their office. The small growing town is the one that needs a Commercial club and a town never amounts to shucks unless it has one.

The Portland, Eugene & Eastern, the Southern Pacific's system of electric lines, has definite plans for bringing settlers to the Willamette valley. When the interurban roads are put into operation, special efforts will be made to bring thousands of Eastern people to settle on the land, hoping in this way to divide up the large farms and encourage more intensive agriculture. The company will pay much attention to the establishment of canneries, fruit evaporators and other plants to utilize farm products.

The Bonville System

The man who is the man worth while is the man who places his earnings or fortune in such a manner that after his death those who are most near and dear to him will benefit from his worldly endeavors. All men know that what they have and enjoy here upon this earth cannot be taken with them when they die. Many is the good man who has worried until his hair was gray over the problem that faces every man who has near and dear ones to care and think for. The problem is: how to invest his money so that those he leaves behind will be best benefited. He knows that as long as he is alive, there is no living person to whom he would entrust the safe keeping of his property. He would not trust the management of the same to any one while he himself is living and can supervise and keep vigilance over their actions; therefore how is it possible to protect those for whom he lives in this, their rightful inheritance, after he is gone? He cannot hesitatingly and with a feeling of content and entire satisfaction trust it to their management, and all other methods under the Old System are loose and open to grafters and fakers. He knows that through his close and personal care in the past his property will after his death be all the more susceptible to the pitfalls of the ever merciless swindler. If he could only find some investment into which he could place his money, so that its regulation would be governed, influenced, and determined in the future by his present judgment, do you think he would take advantage of the opportunity to use his judgment by investing in such a manner that his heirs will not only receive full benefit from the investment, but will have the same protected by law? If he does this, he can rest assured as to the protection of his people and their interests in the future. In fact, he is liable, through taking advantage of the opportunities offered in the Bonville System to not only protect his money and the earnings of the same at the present time, but to protect it and the earnings of the same for years to come.

Perhaps you have a wayward son. Experience tells you that your hard earned money, which would be the source of much benefit to your son when he is older and wiser will, if placed in his hands free of restriction, thru his wanton extravagance and deficient business ability, not last until such time when he would appreciate the value of the same. You are puzzled beyond measure to know how to manage so that he will be protected in his rightful possessions through that period of his life when he would be more apt to squander the same, until such time when he will, through experience, gain that knowledge of business thoughtfulness and reserve that marks the successful financier.

Again we come to the Bonville method of tying up securities for an extended period of time. Money invested under the restrictions of this system in an investment wherein the production of a staple article is the object, has no excuse for failure. The management is practically beyond fault, for it lies in the hands of those who are most vitally concerned in the welfare of the organization at all times; and the management cannot be transferred into the hands of disinterested parties. Those in management are several in number, and must be stockholders of the organization of which they have the management. This insures personal interest in the advancement of those factors relative to the success of the organization. The investment is not transferable. The son cannot sell it and defeat the purpose of the father. He cannot raise money upon the strength of his holdings in the organization because of the content, which would cause him to desire to change his location. This he can do through transferring his property into the ever ready medium of exchange, money, and purchase himself a home in a location more suitable for him. The man of whom he buys may have also been dissatisfied, and finds himself also benefited by the transaction. In fact, in a real estate deal of the common form of barter, all parties concerned may realize a benefit from the same.

Batchel Bros. asked for an extension of thirty days' time on the improvement of Burlington street. Granted on motion of Mr. Horsman.

Bills amounting to \$216.53 were allowed on motion of Mr. Horsman.

Alderman Hill, fresh from the wilds of the Nehalem country, strongly advocated the establishment of a good and substantial drinking fountain at the Peninsula National Bank corner instead of the makeshift affair that has heretofore adorned that site. He thought it should be something that would prove an ornament as well as a convenience, something at which women and children could quench their thirst as well as the less fastidious men. He made the motion, which was promptly and unanimously upheld, that the street committee be empowered to arrange for and install such a convenience.

A proposition to alter the ferry service to conform with the car service on the west side of the river afforded some food for discussion in which Captain Fuller, and Aldermen Hill, Horsman and Hiller took part. Mr.

vided in such contract of by-laws for the offence. In fact, the father, in choosing an investment in a company organized under this system has, through applying his own business intellect, been able to protect that which he wishes his son to benefit from in the future, but which, under the Old System, would have been practically and, generally speaking, impossible. Many people compare the buying of real estate with the buying of stocks and figure them upon the same basis as per reliability, etc. This is a great and common mistake. In the past the real estate world has been about the only possible security in which any degree of confidence could be placed that was worthy of mention. Stock investments under the Old System have been, and always will be, an investment of a very unstable character. In the future it will be the reverse. Except for agricultural purposes and for homes, real estate will find that it no longer leads as the only compromise toward a safe and sane investment, and will, to use a slang expression, have to "take a back seat"—not saying that it would be wise to purchase a home under the regulations of these by-laws, for a person might find his home surrounded by environments contrary to his best interest, which would cause him to desire to change his location. This he can do through transferring his property into the ever ready medium of exchange, money, and purchase himself a home in a location more suitable for him. The man of whom he buys may have also been dissatisfied, and finds himself also benefited by the transaction. In fact, in a real estate deal of the common form of barter, all parties concerned may realize a benefit from the same.

Council Proceedings

For the first time in several weeks all members were present at the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening. Mayor Muck, who was suffering from a bad attack of rheumatism, presided until the meeting was well along, when he turned the reins over to President of the Council Hiller, who finished the session in good style.

A petition was presented for the improvement of West John street from Jersey street to Crawford street, and a resolution providing for such improvement was adopted.

S. J. Holt asked for and was granted permission to construct a cement driveway at his St. Johns Heights property.

The First National Bank and Bonham & Currier called the attention of the council to the condition of the sidewalks in front of their business houses, which permitted water to remain standing thereon in wet weather. Referred to the chairman of the street committee and engineer.

A communication from D. C. Lewis expanded on the beauty and benefits to be derived from widening Fillmore street and making it a part of Willamette boulevard so that it will be in position to assume its proper position as a portion of the projected belt line road around the Peninsula. He recommended that this idea be carried out if possible. Communication ordered filed on motion of Alderman Horsman.

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Stands High

At the recent Undertakers convention held in Portland those in attendance were given opportunity to take a very critical examination on the Science of Embalming before the State Board of Health. Many of the leading undertakers of the state took advantage of this, amongst them Mr. and Mrs. Allan Blackburn of this city, and it is a credit to St. Johns as well as to Mr. Blackburn that he passed by the highest percentage of any in the class and Mrs. B. was among the next highest. Both received a state license and diploma, which entitle them to practice anywhere in the United States. Mr. Blackburn is a graduate of Prof. Clarke's school of Embalming of Springfield, Ohio, class of 1894, and Mrs. Blackburn graduated from Prof. Renaud's College, San Francisco, Cal., class of '98. Both their diplomas from these schools were burned in the fire that destroyed their place of business in this city six years ago.

Hill believed that the ferry service should not be of less frequency, and that if any changes were made it should be in longer hours of service. Mr. Horsman was of the opinion that it was entirely up to the trolley company to change its schedule if it did not jibe with the ferry service, that the ferry was not run in the interest of the trolley company, and if it wanted to benefit from the ferry traffic it was up to the company to govern itself accordingly. It was finally decided that so far as the council was concerned the ferry service should remain as it is—three trips per hour—and if any changes be made it be in the shape of longer hours.

Attorney Stroud made a splendid plea for the widening of Fillmore street so that it may be used as part of the system for a boulevard around the lower Peninsula. He depicted the wondrous beauty of such an innovation, how it would attract universal attention and be traversed by all prominent and influential visitors coming to Portland. He told of the important boulevards of Chicago and New York, and predicted that the Peninsula boulevard would far surpass either from a scenic point of view. He thought that St. Johns should take a lesson from the Eastern cities and build for the future while the cost is small.

W. F. Stadelman, L. B. Chipman and one or two other citizens discussed the matter to some length, Mr. Chipman favoring holding the proposed improvement of Fillmore street off until Spring, as little could be accomplished in the way of improvement until that time at any rate. Mr. Stadelman feared the cost of widening the street would be too much for the property owners to meet, and he favored improvement as originally outlined. W. S. Baise thought the improvement should go through at once. Alderman Horsman advocated delay, and made a motion that all bids for its improvement be rejected. Aldermen Valentine, Hill, Wilcox and Horsman voted yes on the proposition, while Aldermen Davis, Hiller and Martin voted no; carried.

All bids on laterals to sewer on Fillmore between Fessenden street and St. Johns avenue were unanimously rejected on motion of Mr. Horsman, they being deemed unnecessary until hard surfacing is in order.

P. J. Peterson, offering the lowest bid for laying a sewer on Fillmore street between Philadelphia street and Fessenden street, was awarded the contract on motion of Mr. Horsman, the contract price being \$1500.

On motion of Mr. Hill the city attorney was authorized to start condemnation proceedings on Tyler street between Dawson street and Central avenue.

Mayor Muck made a strong plea for street cleaning apparatus, urging securing same at earliest convenience. On motion of Mr. Valentine it was decided that as many of the councilmen as possible make a trip to Portland and investigate cleaning apparatus.

An ordinance providing for the sale of a trifle over \$32,000 worth of improvement bonds was passed on motion of Mr. Horsman.

The St. Johns delegation who took in the Pendleton Roundup last week report a most enjoyable time.