

ST. JOHNS

Is second in number of industries.  
Is seventh in population.  
Cars to Portland every 20 min.  
Has navigable water on 3 sides.  
Has finest gas and electricity.  
Has two strong banks.  
Has five large school houses.  
Has abundance of purest water.  
Has hard surface streets.  
Has extensive sewerage system.  
Has fine, modern brick city hall.  
Has payroll of \$95,000 monthly.  
Ships monthly 2,000 cars freight.  
All railroads have access to it.  
Is gateway to Portland harbor.  
Climate ideal and healthful.

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NO. 7

# ST. JOHNS REVIEW

Devoted to the Interests of the Peninsula, the Manufacturing Center of the Northwest

ST. JOHNS

Has seven churches.  
Has a most promising future.  
Distinctively a manufacturing city.  
Adjoins the city of Portland.  
Has nearly 6,000 population.  
Has a public library.  
Taxable property, \$4,500,000.  
Has large dry docks, saw mills.  
Woolen mills, iron works.  
Saw works, asbestos factory.  
Ship building plant.  
Veneer and excelsior plant.  
Flour mill, planing mill.  
Box factory, and others.  
More industries coming.  
St. Johns is the place for YOU.

### Simplicity Dominant Note

For the American woman there is no "best" dress, as she is called upon to dress attractively and well on all occasions. Of course the nature of the occasion differs, each demanding a costume that is at once stylish and appropriate, and most particularly, made of adaptable material.

But what is strikingly characteristic of our women, is the fact that they make clothes to wear, and not to be hung in the wardrobe, as the best dress in times



gone by, used to be, and which was only taken out and donned for the very stately functions, which occurred perhaps annually, or even less frequently.

The clothes that the modern well-dressed woman wears at such quite ordinary occasions as the theatre, or at the fashionable restaurants, or even at such informal affairs as a gathering at one's home, would open the eyes of our grandmothers, for their elegance and beauty.

Yet simplicity is the dominant note in clothes to-day. Never were they less be-trimmed and be-ruffled, but withal, there is in the well made dress to-day an unmistakable artistic beauty, that never fails to impress the observer.

For example, let us take the charming little dress illustrated here. Is it not at once extremely simple, yet decidedly stylish and chic? Indeed, wonderful things can be done with drapery, which is still used a great deal for almost everything worn by women, nowadays.

The clever draping of this model is unusually graceful, and is so constructed that the lines are soft and harmonious. For the tall, slender woman, this mode is perfectly faultless, and when made up in golden brown charmeuse with a darker shade of brown panne velvet, nothing could be more becomingly attractive.

### Socialism's Utopia

The Oregonian refers the investigator of psychological phenomena today to a curiosity in soapbox sociology, in the shape of a letter from Valor Smith. Mr. Smith preaches the astounding doctrine of unthrift, scoffs at the rainy day, and blames society for the hole in the lazy man's roof.

There you have the entire Socialistic creed. Society owes the individual everything, the individual owes society nothing except a dreamy and impossible conception of co-operation. If there is no meat in one's larder, society is to blame; if there are no shoes on the children's feet, society has not done its duty; if there is no shelter for the family, society failed to put it there; if there is no honey in the hive for a long Winter, society would let you starve; and so forth, and so on.

Temperance, industry, frugality, providence, honesty—all will be of little account when the grand co-operative social scheme shall require the individual to divvy up with the other fellow who has none of these virtues and has only one positive conviction—that the world owes him a living, and you, who have something, must pay him who has nothing.—Oregonian.

When you have a bilious attack give Chamberlain's Tablets a trial. They are excellent. For sale by all dealers.

### Made Improvements

Architect Lewis I. Thompson has entirely revised the steam plant at the Portland Wollen Mills at St. Johns, enabling them to utilize all the steam for heating purposes, and installed condensers so that hot water can be obtained for scouring purposes without heating the water expressly for that use, thereby greatly economizing on the fuel consumption at the plant.

A water softener has been installed to remove the alkali and other mineral ingredients from the water which is obtained from a large well on the company's grounds. The new office building at the works has been finished and is ready for occupancy. The power system at the plant has been changed and all machinery is now operated by individual and unit motor drives. The changes and revision of the power and steam systems now in operation makes this the most modern and complete woolen mills west of the Mississippi. The plant employs in the neighborhood of 200 persons and has orders booked ahead that it will be impossible to fill for several months.—Daily Abstract.

### Use Printed Envelopes

A number of persons have availed themselves of the opportunity of securing 100 envelopes neatly printed for fifty cents. They realize the importance of notifying their distant friends of their street address, and find it is the most satisfactory manner of doing so. Some seem to be under the impression that they cannot order these envelopes except on Mondays. This is not the case; orders may be left at this office at any time. We only reserve the right to do the printing on Mondays. At the extremely low price of 100 envelopes, furnished and printed for 50 cents we are forced to devote only one period of the week to this purpose, so that one job of envelopes may follow another on the press. Everybody should begin to use printed envelopes. It is considered quite the thing in these modern days. Leave your order now. The envelopes are first class—the kind you often pay ten cents per pack for unprinted.

### Water Great Medicine

It is possible to prevent many diseases and cure others by drinking large quantities of water daily. An eminent physician says that typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. Experiments have been made with diseases caused by bacteria which demonstrates the curative value of water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water are of great benefit and will cure many cases without medicines. Hot water in fivers is of great use and an ordinary tumblerful of water as hot as can be taken once an hour is one of the very best remedies for general debility.

The important thing is to get into the system and out of it a sufficient amount of water to prevent the accumulation of ptomaines and toxins within the body.

### Are Generous

That the people of St. Johns are most generous and ever ready to help the needy has been again demonstrated. Last week the Review contained an article telling of the destitution of a couple of families in this city, and the people were quick to respond. Contributions of flour, sugar, potatoes, beans, fruit, etc., were sent to the homes and a quantity left at this office for delivery. Several of the churches have also become interested in the cases and are rendering aid. Small contributions of money have also been received by the families, and the St. Johns Lumber Co. delivered a bumper load of wood to each. It was surely a Christmas of cheer to the destitute ones. A call for aid never goes unresponded to in St. Johns, especially where it is known that the cause is worthy.

Typewriter ribbons for sale at this office; 50 cents each.

### To the Public

A word about water rates: The water company is doing its best to give you adequate service. To accomplish this in a rapidly growing town like St. Johns is always difficult and not always possible. Portland, with unlimited credit and practically unlimited sources of supply, has suffered water famines more severe than any you have known. To give you even an approximation to adequate service takes all the money that comes from the present rates, and more. If the stockholders are willing to forego their dividends and the president to go without his salary for the sake of giving you better service (and they do that), you ought to be willing to keep on paying the necessary rates. The ordinance passed by the Council constitutes an attempt arbitrarily without investigation or without process of court to reduce the rates to a level which no one, not even the Council, can say is just or reasonable. We gratefully acknowledge the generous spirit of fair dealing that has led the great majority of water users to pay the regular rates in spite of this attempt. The Company is here ready to meet frankly any lawful inquiry into its rates. It will be here to respond to any claims that may be made against it. The attempted reduction in rates would simply deprive the company of any possible means of fulfilling its obligations to the public, and until the matter can be legally settled on a just basis, it is essential that the present rates should be adhered to, and if, as the fact is, they are paid uncomplainingly by most users they ought to be paid by all. If any one feels aggrieved that he pays too much he should remember that the stockholders who are getting no returns whatever on a large investment, very economically managed, feel on their part that they are not getting anything. The company is reluctant to insist upon its legal rights, and is earnestly desirous of the good will of the public, but it must insist, for its own protection and that of the public, to whom it owes first of all good service, that until rates are lawfully reduced everybody must continue to pay the existing rates. We hope this will be done without trouble. If not, we shall be compelled to bring suit against any individual who has not paid his water rate. We trust this will not be necessary in any case. St. Johns Water Works & Lighting Co.

### Early Morning Blaze

The inhabitants of St. Johns, or at least a greater portion of them, were aroused from their slumbers by the fire alarm early Monday morning—1:40 o'clock. The blaze cast a glare of light over the whole town, and at a distance appeared to be the St. Johns Lumber Co.'s mills. Firemen and citizens hurrying to the scene, however, found it to be the Algoma Hotel, at the intersection of Burlington and Salem streets. The conflagration had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given, and despite the heroic and untiring efforts of our splendid fire department, only a small portion of the structure was saved. Other buildings in close proximity were, nevertheless, saved from a like fate by the fire lads. The hotel was owned by Moses Tufts, a former well known citizen of St. Johns, but who has lately been located in California. The cost of the building was \$40,000 and insurance to the amount of \$2500 was carried, so we are informed. Mrs. Minnie Smith had leased and was operating the building as a boarding and rooming house, and had sublet a small portion on the ground floor to H. G. Canpen, who was conducting a cigar and confectionery store therein. Mrs. Smith carried no insurance on the furnishings of the house, and her loss is estimated at \$1500. Mr. Canpen's loss is said to be \$550, with insurance to the extent of \$450. The Algoma was well filled with roomers who barely escaped scantily clothed. Almost all of these lost their clothing and other valuables. The origin of the fire is a mystery, like so many other fires that occur in St. Johns. It originated in the cigar store. The proprietor states that there was no fire in the stove when he left

### Council Proceedings

Owing to the fact that it was Christmas eve, the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening was a brief one. A matter of high importance to the city, however, was acted upon. It was the fixing of the tax levy for city purposes for the year. For a number of years past it seems that a deficit in the city exchequer has ever made its appearance at the end of the official year, and to prevent a recurrence of this and also to provide funds to pay for excess street improvement cost, fire apparatus, etc., it was decided, after mature deliberation, to place the rate at nine mills. This is an increase over last year of two and one-half mills. A re-adjustment of the assessment of taxable property was also a potent factor in the increase. The assessment books for the St. Johns district had been left with the Commercial club several months ago, and a committee was appointed by the club to go over the same and correct any irregularities that might exist, and equalize those assessments that needed readjustment. As a result the value of assessable property was lopped off to the extent of over \$400,000, in itself making a higher mill rate imperative. While the levy of nine mills is higher than has obtained in St. Johns for a number of years, yet it is much lower than other cities of like size. For instance, the levy in Eugene for city purposes has just been placed at fifteen mills, and it is doubtful if any city in the state outside of Portland will get as low as nine mills. We believe the city dads were wise in putting an end to the annual deficit. If it were continued much longer it would bring the city into bad repute in financial circles, and anyway it is not the proper way to do business. A high mill rate this year means a lower one next year, when there will be no excuse whatever for a deficit resulting.

An ordinance was passed fixing the levy as above stated, and a budget of bills amounting to \$96.25 were allowed. No other pressing business requiring their attention, council adjourned. All were present with the exception of Alderman Wilcox.

### W. R. C. News

H. B. Compson Woman's Relief Corps held their annual election of officers on December 7th, and it was one of the most harmonious elections I ever attended. Every office but one was filled by acclamation.

The W. R. C. and Post will meet at the Odd Fellows' hall at 1:30 on the 4th of January to install officers, after which they will adjourn to the Post hall and partake of refreshments. All members of the family of Post members, and also the family of W. R. C. are expected to be present, and are requested to bring well filled baskets.—Press Cor.

at a late hour Sunday night, and there was no fire burning in any portion of the house. The firemen suffered considerably in the raw night air, drenched with water, as some of them were, but they stuck valiantly to their posts and did not relinquish their efforts until all danger was past and the flames extinguished.

In order that you may communicate your street and number to friends at a distance, so that they may address letters to you properly, the Review will print and furnish 100 envelopes with the name and full address of any individual in the city for the small sum of 50 cents. The envelopes will be of good quality. On account of the low price we shall reserve Mondays only of each week for printing envelopes. Leave your order now.

Better steamer service on the Upper Columbia and the Snake rivers was the subject recently taken up by a conference of commercial club representatives at Kennewick. Plans were made for the operation of boats during the coming year, and resolutions adopted that the organizations represented should assist in every way the steamboat companies operating on these streams.

To be sure of recovery take your prescriptions to the North Bank.

### The Bonville 99-Year System VERSUS The Old Financial System

By Frank Bonville.

In the preceding article we have briefly outlined the evils of our present industrial conditions with the causes leading up to them.

We now propose to present to the public a system whereby these wrongs may be made right without injuring any person or party.

In investigating the causes of the present industrial depression and its attendant evils, we find that it centers in the control by the minority of the country's financiers, or its complete dominance by a few financiers. Therefore, a system, in order to effect a cure must close the avenues whereby control is gained.

The Bonville 99-Year System meets this requirement by doing away with stock transference. This is the keynote of the national problem, and the dominant factor of the ninety-nine year system. No matter how diametrically opposed men seem to be on questions of government and social and industrial affairs, no matter how different their religious beliefs, when they become acquainted with the principles involved in this system, it justifies their common admiration and approbation, and they cannot but view it, not as a compromise between labor and capital, but as a just and certain medium for the adjustment of the vital industrial questions that confront us today, and as a gate-keeper who extends an impartial hand to all men alike who knock at the door of opportunity, whether they be of high or low degree, ignorant and unknown, or learned and influential.

How a corporation is organized under the Bonville 99-Year System: The promoter or promoters organizing a corporation under this new system are allowed only 10 per cent in stock not transferable for 99 years. They do not get their stock certificates until 80 per cent of the capital stock has been subscribed and paid for, so if there is any chance in the proposition the promoter or promoters are taking it. If this stock is not good enough for them to keep and get the earnings, or, in other words, the dividends, surely it is not good enough for other people who do not know as much about the proposition as they. Only a 60-100 part of the last 60 per cent can be sold to any one person. For instance, if a company should organize for \$10,000 the promoter may say, "I will take all I can in this company." It is true that he could keep the 10 per cent which he is allowed for promoting the proposition and he could also subscribe for the other 30 per cent, which would give him 40 per cent, but the 60-100 part of the last \$6,000, which would be 60 per cent of the \$10,000 company (stock always par value \$10.00), it would take 600 people to buy that 60 per cent. That would give \$10.00 each, providing they went the limit.

Thus the controlling interest lies in the hands of the majority. Another thing that cannot be done under this system is for any one person who owns stock in the first 40 per cent to purchase any in the last 60 per cent. It will readily be seen how this system spells death to the fake promoter's schemes, and places the control in the hands of the majority. Under this system, whether a promoter is honest or dishonest does not strengthen or weaken the proposition, for this reason that the majority of the people have their hands on the lever all the time. There will be no more questions asked in regard to the promoter or those who are at the head of the proposition, in regard to their reputation, than there is today when a man makes a purchase of five acres of land. If the buy appeals to him and the abstract is correct to date and his deed is all right, it does not occur to him to look up the owner's reputation, because he does not care. It makes no difference. It does not weaken or strengthen the deal he is closing in the least; and it will be the same in purchasing stock in the future. We are not left to the mercy of the president of a corporation and a board of directors under the Bonville 99 Year System.

The principle of majority rule is strictly adhered to in all the transactions of a company organized under this system, to illustrate: A corporation organ-

izes for \$10,000.00 for a mercantile business. Under this system there would be no favors shown to stockholders in any way, shape or form. It is true that the officers would be elected from among the stockholders of the company, but if the majority of the stockholders decided to elect a man for president or general manager of the company, and such a person had only one dollar invested in it, they could do it and turn the man down who owned 40 per cent, of the capital stock. No minority rule here.

Again, there will be no "special privilege class" under this system. The persons occupying remunerative positions will be chosen for their ability to fill such places and are at all times subject to a recall by the majority.

The stockholders of such organization will not be entitled to discounts, rebates, or other favors, but they will get pro rata what their dollar earns, outside the running expense of a proposition, and the dividends will be forwarded to them no matter on what part of the globe they make their home.

Under the 99-Year system, all business is transacted on a strictly cash basis or its equivalent, from start to finish. If a corporation fails it must be through the demerits of the business invested in, and such a company may be dissolved at any time by three-fourths of the stockholders with a division pro rata among the investors. Now, here is an argument that is put up to the representatives of the 99-Year System often—in fact, I am safe in saying that we have this to contend with more than any other objection: They say that once their money is in a corporation of this kind that it has to stay there; that if they saw some better investment they can not sell and therefore cannot take advantage of it. Before going any further I would like to say this to every reader, give yourself a little time and let this sink way down in your mind: If the proposition you have invested in is not a paying one for you neither will it be a profitable one for the other stockholders, therefore the only alternative will be a dissolution of the company, and we can safely trust the majority to take the wisest course where the best interests of all are concerned.

This system does not claim to prevent mistakes in judgment. Neither will it stop people from being unreasonable, or from being extravagant; it will not put brains in people's heads who haven't any, nor will it stop people from abusing privileges providing the avenues are left open for them to do so whether it is a detriment to society or not. It will make men equal in two ways only, before the law, and in getting pro rata what their money earns.

If a man invests his money and loses it in a corporation organized under the 99-Year System, even if he loses it on the demerits of the proposition, he knows how he lost it. For instance, a company can organize to sink an oil well, or it may be a mining proposition, and they understand when they invest their money that if they strike oil or ore the earnings on their money will be big. Therefore, they take the chance. On the other hand, if they do not find the profits they expect, that comes under the heading of losing their money on the demerits of a proposition and all of the investors lost pro rata according to the amount invested. The best judgment of the majority was at fault and the whole transaction comes under the heading of a mistake. This is vastly different from the present methods, where the majority lose, but the "special few" have a sure thing. Under the old system the promoters will take the 50 or 60 per cent which they are allowed, for what they are pleased to call their "good will." This gives them the control; they favor their friends in the way of positions or using them as dummies. In a good many instances they use the money that comes from the treasury stock, the 40 per cent, and use it for salaries and running expenses, for publicity advertising, and experimenting on the proposition. If it should accidentally turn out good, they let the mine, if that be the investment, fill up with water, or say it filled up, or use some other methods to picture all the discouragements possible in order to gather in all the stock they can before the public wakes up to the value of the mine. If it does not prove any good, they

### Make Money from the Soil

Eastern Oregon can be counted on to do its share in the state's agricultural production. Now that the crops are gathered, instances of big yields are being reported. Elba Rogers, a farmer of the Freewater district, received over \$1100 for tomatoes raised on three-quarters of an acre. His crop was marketed through the Fruit Growers' Union, which was probably responsible for a good price. Curtis and Rolph of Ontario dug 1,000 bushels of splendid potatoes from two and one-half acres. From one hill 66 potatoes were taken. More than seven car loads of pure alfalfa honey was shipped out of Vale this year.

advertise at the expense of the people who are paying for this stock, bought out of the 40 per cent, and sell their personal stock as fast as they can instead of the company's. They use all they can of it for advertising their own stock which they are selling out of the aforesaid 60 per cent. Now, the only thing they must account for, that is show how the money was spent that was taken in from the treasury stock; this is easily done by salaries, advertising, etc. Now, can't you see how easy it is under the old system to carry on wholesale robbery, and use the stock transferring scheme as a shield? And it comes under the heading of business, and is sanctioned by the laws that we make—not "they," but "we." The majority of the people sanction this law either knowingly or unknowingly, and we alone are responsible for these conditions. We refused to think, I am satisfied that the majority of the people are honest, or mean to be. A good many people have grown up surrounded by this atmosphere and have made themselves believe that it is business. And they only take advantage of opportunities allowed by the law. Thus they reason and we, the majority, allow these conditions to continue.

Now, I would ask the readers, for their own benefit, to spend from one to two hours a day, at least one hour, figuring on the conditions of the country, get acquainted with the ins and outs and throw aside a few of the books of fiction that the majority of us are reading today and spend that time reading the biography of men who did something, get acquainted with the constitution of our country. Watch some of our big magazines what they are telling us today, and our newspapers. The majority of them are doing their share, but we seem to let it go in one ear and out of the other. Don't be misled that there is anything going to settle our present trouble but a system that will give the people direct action, in other words, majority rule. This is what the Bonville 99-Year System does. We say this system gives the people direct action. By direct action we mean the power to vote the amount of shares they represent. They not only possess the amount of money those shares represent, but by the provisions of the bylaws of this system they control it. If they are thousands of miles away from the Home office of the company in which they have stock they can vote by letter sent by registered mail. No voting by proxy is allowed. It is the policy of this system to leave no stone unturned, or no avenue left open to admit graft in any form. Our banner bears this inscription alone: A Square Deal To All. There will be no twenty billion dollar estates under this system. When an individual's income reaches annually one hundred thousand dollars, the surplus immediately goes to the state wherein he resides to be used for the public good. We advocate something for every one. Not everything for some. We shut out the money king and in his place we put the public benefactor. This system will be a potent factor in bringing about a condition of universal justice which will be world wide, when once the people become acquainted with it and recognize its merits. It is a universal law that the old must give place to the new. Worn out traditions must go down before the wheels of progress. The needs of the hour must be reckoned with. The Bonville 99-Year system is here to meet that need. We invite investigation.

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