

St. Johns is Calling You

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.

ST. JOHNS REVIEW

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

VOL. 8

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NO. 29

St. Johns is Calling You

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. Stove 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.

FINE BANQUET

Commercial Club Entertains City Officials

There have been a number of entertaining and instructive events in the life of the St. Johns Commercial club since it was organized 18 months ago, but none to compare with the function that took place Monday evening in point of civic interest and mutual enjoyment. The occasion was the entertainment by the club of the city officials. Unfortunately several of them were unable to be present, but nevertheless they were well represented. A banquet that was fit for a king and served in style greeted the guests. It was in charge of Mrs. Miller, who with her able assistants served the dainties in a most pleasing and faultless manner. Delightful strains of music pleased the ear and aided digestion, furnished by Mrs. Weinberger at the piano and a skillful violinist assistant, also by Misses Laura Gaton and Louise Couch and L. Peterson. The imitable William Burley added to the novelty and enjoyment of the occasion by blundering in costumed as a typical hayseed. His quaint remarks and vocal renditions were immensely enjoyed. Covers were laid for thirty-six banqueters. Full justice was done to the feast, which would have gladdened the palate of the most pronounced epicure.

President Pennell acted as toastmaster and made a few pleasing introductory remarks. Our honorable townsman and most prominent citizen, K. C. Couch, was called upon to make a few suggestions relative to the utility of the city dock. He deplored the fact that the magnificent dock had not as yet proven self sustaining, and that it had so far baffled the efforts of all city administrations to effect its lease. He believed the most plausible thing to do would be to construct sidetracks to it, thus making it of use to any parties that might desire its tenancy for shipping purposes.

R. G. Brand spoke upon the importance and merits of a roadway to the Swift Packing plant; thought it one of the most vital questions affecting St. Johns' development. He suggested the appointment of an energetic committee to take up the matter with the county commissioners, and also to secure all available data bearing upon such project, after which direct action could be taken toward its accomplishment.

John H. Nolte told of the progress being made toward construction of the Interstate Bridge over the Columbia river, and incidentally promised to do all he could for St. Johns at all and times.

George S. Shepard, who is probably more familiar with the waters of the Northwest than any other man, gave the different depths of the Columbia and Oregon Sloughs, and stated that no other section is so vitally interested in dredging the sloughs to a greater depth, as it would give this city a deep water harbor on three sides. He also stated that St. Johns is bound to be the principal shipping district of the Portland territory; that the numerous bridges at Portland made it only a matter of a very short time until this should come to pass, and that the dredging of the sloughs would be a large factor in bringing shipping to the lower peninsula. Outside of New York, which is similarly located, there is no other port in the world, he said, so admirably situated in regard to maritime traffic. The lower peninsula is more favored than Vancouver as a shipping point, he declared, by reason of the swift current existing on the Washington side of the Columbia. He dwelt at some length upon the imperative necessity of deepening the water over the bar at Astoria in order that this section should receive its full share of maritime traffic. He concluded his remarks by complimenting the city of St. Johns upon owning such a magnificent city dock, which he styled the best on the river. While it is practically lying dormant at present, he said that the time would not be long in coming when it would prove its value and the wisdom of the city in acquiring it.

H. E. Harris spoke upon the necessity of better fire equipment, which he said was badly needed. Inadequate fire protection, he contended, was no small factor in inducing industries to locate in St. Johns. He said St. Johns had as fine and capable fire department as could be found anywhere, but that they were handicapped by want of more modern apparatus. Attorney P. C. Stroud enlarged on the beauties and physical value of an improved highway encircling the lower peninsula. He believed that no other locality had a better opportunity to construct a rare scenic roadway that would attract and captivate all who traverse over it. His idea was to have Willamette boulevard continued to the Slough on the north and circle back by the old Slough road to Kenton and Portland. He depicted in glowing terms benefits to be derived from such a picturesque thoroughfare. He felt thoroughly convinced, he said, that the county authorities could be relied upon to perform the county's part of the work, and he believed it was a matter that should command the most serious attention of the city authorities. City Attorney Gatzmyer made a few remarks in which he advocated the establishment of the width of Willamette boulevard in order that the belt roadway scheme might be carried out. Mayor Bredeson and Councilmen Munson, Wright and Vincent expressed their appreciation of the get-together spirit manifested and their pleasure at being present at the function. Prof. C. H. Boyd made an earnest plea for a public playground. The child, he said, was of vastly more import than any and all public improvements, and a place of recreation should by all means be provided, in order to keep it from going to other places of less virtue. He told what the school board had done in the way of providing more playground, and believed the city should also secure ground for a like purpose. He said that while a public park proposition had twice been defeated at the polls, yet he believed if the matter was again taken up and thoroughly discussed before time of voting, that it would easily carry. He said the ground for the purpose would never be any cheaper than at the present time. City Engineer Burson concluded the speechmaking in a happy manner, in which he expressed his appreciation of the attempts former speakers had made to keep the engineering force busy. The following are those who surrounded the festive board: H. E. Pennell, J. E. Hiller, Mayor Bredeson, Councilmen Geo. W. Munson, S. G. Wright, Dr. A. W. Vincent, City Engineer J. O. Burson, F. P. Drinker, A. Larrowe, P. C. Stroud, E. R. Sully, C. S. Thompson, J. E. Gillmore, C. S. McGill, C. C. Woodhouse, K. C. Couch, J. N. Edlefsen, R. G. Brand, Geo. S. Shephardson, S. L. Dobie, Prof. C. H. Boyd, H. W. Bonham, John H. Nolte, City Attorney Gatzmyer, D. C. Lewis, C. E. Bailey, W. M. Tower, N. J. Bailey, Chief of Police Allen, H. E. Harris, A. W. Markle.

THE ALIEN LAW

An Excellent Article Upon the Japanese Issue

The following article from Colliers' on the Japanese question is interesting and worthy of much reflection: The question involved in the California Anti-Alien Land Law is not for today alone. It is for generations to come. It is not a Japanese question alone. It is a Chinese question, a Hindu question, a Korean question, a Syrian and Armenian question. It is not a matter of the United States alone. It is a Canadian question, an Australian question, a South American question, a Mexican question, a South African question, a New Zealand question. It is a world question. It is a problem for all time. It is the local outcropping of the greatest of world problems—the riddle of the intermingling of races. It cannot be settled on the narrow basis of any treaty with Japan, nor on the local basis of opinion in California, nor the feelings of the people of all the States on the Pacific Coast. It ought not to be adjusted by the people of the United States in ignorance, nor prejudice, nor with reference to political platitudes, nor the demand for cheap labor. It cannot be lightly slighted off. It is an irrepressible struggle. It will persist for ages. Its complexities and its menace are bound to become nearer and more menacing as every invention in transportation and every advance in commerce brings white men and brown men and yellow men into closer and closer contact with each other.

There are certain principles of right and wrong which enter into it. These must be studied. They should be canvassed in Washington, Tokyo, Peking, Calcutta, Delhi, Melbourne, Sydney, Cape Town, Johannesburg, New York, London. The final adjustment, if one can be arrived at, must be made with reference to these principles of right and wrong. Let us consider the attitude of Japan in the premises. The Japanese are a fine and strong people. They are very proud, just as we are very proud. They have just as much reason to be proud as we have. They have a very ancient and splendid civilization. They are poets and artists and scientists. They have a fine system of ethics, and some virtues which they can teach us. In patriotism, in enterprise, in efficiency, all along the line of modern life, they compare favorably with all other peoples. They are not inferior to us—let that be admitted at the outset. So long as we act with reference to them on the theory that they are inferior, we shall be in the wrong. They think themselves superior to us. We think ourselves superior to them. That is the natural attitude of the mass of the people of every land. But in the last analysis the Japanese will be entitled to the verdict that they are just as able, just as efficient, and just as good as we are.

What reason can we find, then, for making laws which will tend to keep the Japanese out? Let us see what our destiny is, and how it must be worked out, determine what our problems are, and see what effect the incoming of the Orientals would have on our affairs: We of the great Caucasian nations, especially the English speaking nations, have unreservedly committed ourselves to the theory of democracy. We are more and more accepting democracy as the natural order of things. We have very dreadful problems to work out through the instrument of the ballot. The ballot rests on equality of rights, of more or less common views and common interests among the people. Voting is a species of conference. Minds meet and settle questions in elections no less than in town meetings. A democracy is a people who reason together and express their decisions by their votes. If they do not speak the same language, if there exists a great body of matters on which they cannot come to a mutual understanding, if the mental gap between great factions among them is too great to be bridged, if for any reason there exists any irreconcilable

antagonism among them, if great bodies of them are in economic warfare, the democracy cannot exist. That is why we are already in such deep difficulties with our democracy. We have many antagonistic classes. We have trying times ahead. It is sure to be hard for us to weather the storms which these problems will generate. The labor question, the trust question, the growing problem of farm tenancy, the amalgamation of the millions of European immigrants, the redemption of our backward population in the Appalachian Mountains—all these are hard things to solve. But the people of our own antagonistic classes look alike and feel alike toward each other under like circumstances. They can and do mix. Remove the reasons for enmity, and the enmity vanishes. Nobody can tell a Northerner from a Southerner, or a Bohemian from a Scotchman, or the progeny of an old New York anti-renter from the descendant of a patron, or a whiskey insurrectionist's progeny from the descendant of a soldier sent to put down the insurrection, so far as looks are concerned. After all, our contending forces, except for the negro, belong to the same basic race, and are unable to tell each other apart in a few years after any struggle takes place. They have more intellectual and spiritual similarities that they have of any sort of differences. They mix.

It is different with the Oriental. His color sets him off from the rest of us so far as to make him a marked man. It may be urged that this ought not to make any difference, that a man is a man, no matter what the tint of his skin. Granted—but this is a democracy, and people must be taken as they are. We cannot fraternize with colored peoples as we do with each other. They feel just as we do about it. We cannot do the business of a democracy with people so strongly set off from us in racial character. Their presence among us in great numbers raises the most explosive questions—questions of sex, marriage, school life, church life, business life, traveling problems, questions of all sorts of mingling. Perhaps these questions ought not to come up, but to urge that is silly—they will come up. The nation—every nation—must keep out peoples whose presence will complicate this matter of democratic solidarity. They must be kept out, not because they are inferior, but in many cases because they are so different. For these reasons California is right in her effort to keep out the Japanese. For similar reasons the Japanese are right in all the laws they may have enacted, or may enact, to prevent the domestication of large numbers of Americans there. They can vote us out of their club with perfect propriety. We can and must vote them out of our club. They are not clubbable with the great masses of the greatest Caucasian club in the world, the United States.

The Japanese are not pioneers. If they were they could find a great deal of new land in the northern island of their own empire, in Sakhalin, and in Manchuria. But they are not pioneers. They prefer tense competition with men in settled countries to the competition with nature in new lands. So they like to emigrate to established societies, like that of California. In these societies they can compete successfully with any one. Their presence here, therefore, sets up an economic strife which is emphasized and embittered by their racial dissimilarity to us. If they came here only as they became enamored of the American people, the American flag and the Caucasian civilization, we might say to all: "Welcome!" But they do not come here. They do not like us any better than we like them. They do not understand us any better than we understand them. They cling to whatever differences there may be between their moral standards and ours. They see the many respects in which they are our superiors, and fail to understand or appreciate the many respects in which we are their superiors. They do not mix. They are hurled into our midst like javelins by the explosive force of their poverty. This is as fundamental an objection to their domestication among us as their marked difference in looks. Their presence among us in large numbers would raise a race issue far worse than the negro

Ben R. Vardaman of Des Moines, Iowa, was the principal speaker at the banquet held last evening by the Business Men's Association, and to our regret lack of space in today's paper will not permit our printing his eloquent lecture on "The Philosophy of Modern Commerce," but it will appear in tomorrow's paper. Mr. Vardaman is a powerful speaker, and his lecture is full of valuable suggestions and pointers for the man who would succeed in the business world. Mr. Vardaman will speak in St. Johns on the evening of Sweet Pea Day, July 11th. Gilmore's Barber Shop—a specialty on children's hair cutting.

BIG PROGRAM

Being Arranged For The Glorious Fourth

The fire department is completing an elaborate program for its Fourth of July celebration. Two brass bands have been secured to furnish music all day. Prof. Uch will give his famous "Slide for Life." Orations will be delivered by prominent speakers. There will be a chorus of trained children. Boxing and wrestling will take place in the evening. Dancing in the rink will be conducted all afternoon and evening. Negotiations are under way to secure Arnold's street carnival during the jubilee.

The following races and prizes will be given: Horse race—\$75 cash. Hub and hub race—\$25 cash. Pony race, three horses to start—first prize, \$15; second, \$5. Trotting race, three horses to start—first prize, \$15, second, \$5. Half mile foot race—first prize, \$10; second, \$5. 220 yard hurdle race—first prize, \$10; second, \$5. 100 yard dash—first prize, \$10, second, \$5. Girls' race, 50 yards—\$5. Married woman's race, 50 yards—\$22.50 cash range. Fat man's race, 200 pounds or over—\$5 hat. Young ladies' race, 50 yards—\$10 piece of furniture. Pie eating contest—\$2. Largest family represented—\$10 worth of groceries. Greased pole—\$5 cash. Three legged race, for boys under 15 years—\$5 cash. Sack race, under 15 years—\$5 cash. Shoe race—\$3 cash. Potato race—\$3 cash. Obstacle race—\$5 cash. High jump—\$5 cash. Broad jump—\$5 cash. Pole vault—\$5 cash. Shot put—\$5 cash. Other attractions are being arranged for.

problem. For while the negro and the white have failed to cooperate in working out our problem of democracy, while we have great difficulty in being just to the negro, and while the negro problem is recognized as our greatest one, it would be worse if the negroes were Japanese. If Santo Domingo and Hayti contained fifty millions of well organized negroes, our present race question would be one of war. We must not have war with Japan or China or a freed and independent Hindustan. Therefore, we must settle this matter now before it is too late. We must settle it now on the basis of our right to exclude any people whom we do not think we can take into our work of perfecting democracy. We must settle it before an alien nation is established in our midst—a nation of marked people proud of their race, and ready to appeal to their ancient and powerful empire for aid in every quarrel with us. Half a million Japanese in this country would embroil us in war with Japan within half a decade. Let us stop the influx while the numbers are small and their interests are still capable of being adjusted.

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A Clever Scheme

Matters of Importance Receive Attention

The following contributed article was clipped from the St. Johns Library copy of Christian Science Monitor: Battle Creek, Mich. — This place is fast becoming a member of the city beautiful class. For some years C. W. Post has been giving a prize for the best kept lawn for residences in a certain locality in the city. This year he has extended that plan to be general for the city, giving \$610 for prizes to be divided up into certain classes for the best kept lawns and yards on any streets within the city limits. This has created a great deal of interest and the city is expected to blossom like a veritable garden during the summer months. A novel color plan has been inaugurated this spring that will further tend to beautify every street in this city. It is called the Battle Creek Idea. It is called the outside world, and many inquiries are being received from other cities regarding the plan. Beginning this year the residence streets will be designated by their color as well as by name. Each street will have a distinctive color and flower from any other street. This will be done by using the curb space of from 10 to 20 feet in width between the walk and the paving, which will be planted with growing flowers so as to produce a stated color for the street. Prizes are being offered for the most beautiful streets of not less than two blocks. To illustrate, Orchard avenue is being planted with red geraniums from Maple to Henry, while Garrison avenue, the next street north, is to have white for its color. Cannas, gladioli, geraniums, dahlias and asters in their many colorings have been adopted by different streets, and it is doubtful if any two streets have chosen the same flower colorings. Many of the old fashioned flowers are being used, like phlox, alyssum, petunias, hollyhocks, lilies, nasturtiums, and one street has selected pansies. The plan followed is to have the residents of a street select the color and a manager who will have general supervision of all work on the street. Where there is a vacant lot on the street, using the color plan and beautify this lot so as to secure a uniformity of plants and color for that street. The cost of the Battle Creek idea of street decoration is not great to the individual home owner. In any instances where adjoining owners have a quantity of seeds and plants on hand the expense will not exceed 10 cents per home, while on other streets the cost may reach the amount of \$2 per home.

The Morning Enquirer of this city gave away over 5000 canna, gladioli and dahlia bulbs to home owners who agreed to plant and care for them this summer. The judging and awarding of all prizes for lawns, yards and street decorations will be in the hands of a committee selected by the Battle Creek Horticultural Society. All the prizes are in cash and will be paid in the Fall. The committee will make a number of visits during the summer to the different places entered so as to give careful consideration to all the work and make proper judgment. The city has chosen for a new slogan "Better yourself in Battle Creek," and the people are entering into the spirit of this slogan and are going to make the city a better place to live in.

The St. Johns Commercial club or Civic Betterment League might find valuable suggestions in the above article. Such a scheme would not come amiss in St. Johns.

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Notice

All property owners who were obliged to lay any water main before service was rendered, kindly notify City Attorney, O. J. Gatzmyer, in McDonald Building.

The Men's Meeting at the Congregational church Sunday evening was well attended. The program for the evening was enjoyed by all and very fitting for the occasion. The topic by Mr. Hollis of the Y. M. C. A. was very interesting and instructive.

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Important Notice

St. Johns, May 30th, 1913.

On and after June 5, 1913, all grass, weeds, brush or thistles allowed to grow on the streets of St. Johns more than six inches high will be cut by the City, and the cost will be assessed against the property as provided for by Ordinance No. 186 of the City of St. Johns.

O. W. ALLEN, Chief of Police.

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COUNCIL MEETS

Matters of Importance Receive Attention

At the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening considerable discussion arose over the proposition of securing additional legal advice in the prosecution of the water rate case. Attorney Gatzmyer favored securing a lawyer of established standing from Portland, and if found necessary also the services of Mr. Stroud. The committee appointed to secure the services of Mr. Stroud reported that it had met with that gentleman, and he assured them that there was an immense amount of preparatory work to be done in the case, that he could work steadily in his office for one whole month, and then scarcely complete amassing it, and gave the committee to understand that his charge for services would be \$200, and if the case was decided in the city's favor, as much more as the council saw fit. The committee was loath to engage his services without further conference with the council, and so reported. Mr. Stroud told council of the massive amount of work to be done, and that he believed one of Portland's best corporation lawyers should be secured also; that there was enough work in the case for three attorneys. After the discussion had subsided, it was tacitly understood that the committee should employ Mr. Stroud and also one of the best legal lights that Portland possesses.

W. J. Mackey, representing a couple of local base ball teams, asked that council pay for the rental of the ball grounds near the St. Clement church, for which the owner requires \$50 per year. The aldermen decided it would not be a very good precedent to establish, and the expression was made that they would much rather donate money for the purpose individually than from the city's exchequer. Bills totaling the sum of \$5,998.31, of which \$5,875.46 were for electric lights for one year, were allowed.

It was decided to purchase the Smith block of ground on Burlington street at Willamette boulevard, which is 100x100 feet. Mr. Smith stipulated a price of \$1650, exclusive of street and sewer improvement indebtedness, which was accepted by the council, and a warrant of \$50 ordered drawn immediately to bind the bargain. The ground is badly needed for widening the boulevard, and also for construction of a shed to house the city's street appliances. An ordinance providing the time and manner of improving Richmond street between Smith avenue and Fessenden street by grade and cement sidewalks was passed. An ordinance assessing the cost of improving Fessenden street between Jersey and Smith avenue was also passed. A resolution providing for the improvement of Richmond street between Willamette boulevard and the river with standard concrete paving was adopted. A resolution appointing L. B. Chipman, Gilbert Goodhue and F. W. Valentine viewers on the proposed condemnation of Burr street between Central and Smith avenues was adopted. A resolution providing for changing the grade on Willamette boulevard between Richmond and Burlington streets was adopted. The city attorney was authorized to take the famous Willamette boulevard case to the Supreme Court in order to have its width definitely determined, property owners having agreed to stand for any