

St. Johns is Calling You

Is second in number of industries.
Is seventh in population.
Cars to Portland every 16 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. 10

ST. JOHNS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1914.

NO. 11

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.

STRONG SPEECH

By Mr. Lafferty in House of Representatives

Continued from last week.

We are on the dawn of a new era; we are on the dawn of an era when the sovereign voters of the United States are going to come into their own; when they are going to have the benefit of the richest country in the world; when they are going to be able, if they engage in honest employment, to enjoy themselves while they are living and to improve their intellectual and spiritual being at the same time. That is what our forefathers suffered for at Valley Forge; that is what all patriots of this country have bared their breasts to the battle for, and for members of this House to fail to appreciate these facts and without fear or favor discharge their duties is not coming up to the simple requirements of the oath of office we take when we stand up here and are sworn in. I have heard these newspapers ridicule gentlemen of this House who are able men. The most humble member of this House represents a one fourth hundred and thirty-sixth of the greatest nation that has ever grown up under the beneficence of Almighty God. And when a Congressman does his duty and honestly performs his great responsibilities he is entitled to respect rather than calumny and abuse. When I was just out of school, a few years ago, I was prosecuting attorney in the great state of Missouri, in the district of that great Democrat, Champ Clark, and he can tell you whether or not I am one of the old white hen's chickens. (Applause).

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to just a few of my bills, which I hereby pledge the country to work faithfully for so long as I have the opportunity and a drop of blood left in my body. They provide for agricultural asset currency, just explained; nation wide presidential primaries; direct election of Federal judges; a true label law for all food products and drugs; an interstate trade commission to control monopolies; a change of the rule of the Houses.

I now have bills pending for all of these purposes. Under the present rules of the House, which are antiquated, nearly seven months of every regular session of Congress are consumed in passing the supply bills, which, being necessary to run the Government, are privileged and prevent any general legislation from being considered. These rules work right into the hands of the standpatners who do not wish any legislation passed. I have prepared a complete new draft of the rules, providing for one supply bill under the budget system, for record votes in committees, so that members may be put on record both in committees and in the House upon all bills introduced, thereby preventing the present pigeon holding process whereby many good bills are killed without the possibility of fixing responsibility. Although I am now and have always been a progressive Republican, my set of rules were indorsed by both the Progressives and progressive Republicans in this Congress, who delegated me to offer them the first day of the extra session as a substitute for the old rules, and upon putting the matter to a vote my set of rules received 26 votes. Next Congress these rules will receive more votes.

I heartily favor the initiative, referendum and recall, so that the people may pass good laws or kill bad laws when the legislative representatives fail to do so, and so that any representative or public officer may be recalled if he does not fulfill his pre-election pledges or becomes corrupt. In no other way can we have a government of the people. Carrying out this idea of government by the consent of the governed, I have introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for direct election of Federal judges for 12 year terms instead of having them appointed for life. If we had such an amendment judges would not permit cases to drag as, for example, the Oregon and California Railroad land grant cases had dragged, nor would they be hasty to hold uncon-

Mr. Lewis Explains

To the Editor of the St. Johns Review: In last week's issue of your valuable paper I had a short communication regarding "park prices"—and not park locations—in which I quoted from an item wherein the Review made it clear to its readers that "indebtedness" against the property was made an item of expense and charge against the Markwart site, and a reason for turning down that tract, while regarding the other, or Caples tract, "indebtedness," such as improvement assessments, etc., was suppressed, or rather not mentioned, thereby leaving the impression to go to the public that said tract, according to your own estimate of outstanding charges against the same, was to be had for about \$1700 cheaper than the actual cost would be to the city, and to make that one fact of cost to the public clear, and with no intention to knock, was my sole aim in said communication. I had no thought of stirring up the editorial hornet's nest, otherwise I would have used a longer stick.

Now let us be fair with the public and with each other. You ask why my reference to the Jaeger tract in said communication. The reference was only made by way of comparison in prices, both tracts being nearly equal in desirability for park purposes, and fronting on the same street, with the same car service, and only one block intervening. There is about the same street improvement work in front of one as the other, yet the Jaeger tract, according to the tenders, was nearly \$2,000 the cheaper, all things being taken into consideration, and the more valuable from a commercial standpoint, with a possibility, in addition, to enlarge on the east side for croquet grounds and other amusement purposes for real health and development of children.

It was and is more than a place for men to sit and smoke. It offers an ideal playground, close in. But that tract was withdrawn at the mass meeting by the owner's agents, and the Caples tract selected, if price was satisfactory, so I have nothing further to say on that score, and stand by the resolutions of the mass meeting, except to report: The comparison was made for purposes of establishing fairness of price only. The above answers your query.

You say the committee of which I was a member recommended sites for park purposes at higher prices and farther out. Let us see about that! Be fair, Mr. Editor! The Cook tract contains three acres. The tendered price was \$6000, or \$2000 per acre. The Catlin tract was offered for \$3000, a most scenic point. The Caples tract was tendered first for \$12,000, plus improvements; then after other tenders for less prices, the price was reduced to \$10,000, plus street charges, or \$4,000 per acre, there being a little less than three acres in the tract. Mind the price, \$4000 per acre! Most of the charges against the Jaeger tract were paid. There is no law suit pending regarding a portion of the same. The price was about \$3,500 per acre. The above acreage means with streets eliminated. The Allen-Stearns tract, with streets eliminated, equals about seven acres, for \$15,000, or \$2,142 per acre, or thereabouts.

In a communication to the city council I stated that all the

tutional law for the benefit of the public.

I have in my possession a telegram from Judge Henry E. McGinn, of Portland, who is one of the ablest men in Oregon or any other state, approving my resolution for the direct election of Federal judges, which telegram I value as highly as any communication I have received during my three years in office, and during that time, I will say, I have received from Portland over 10,000 letters, and every one of them was answered the day it was received. I had the good fortune to meet Judge McGinn during my first year in Portland, and I have known him intimately ever since. The telegram which he sent me is as follows: "Hon. A. W. Lafferty, Washington, D. C.: Your head and heart are both right. Congratulations on your amendment Federal Constitution providing for election of Federal judges. They will beat you never.—Henry E. McGinn. Concluded next week."

prices of all the tracts were too high. The committee of which I was a member only recommended sites and could not fix prices. We were endeavoring to make selections that would aid in making the city grow.

Following the committee work came the mass meetings, the holding of which I also urged in a written communication to the city council. At the last mass meeting, with 75 present, the Catlin-Markwart tract, the Caples tract, the Allen-Stearns tract as one, and the Cook tract were almost unanimously recommended. At that meeting prices were again discussed, and in as apt and forcible language and manner as I knew how to use, I stated prices were too high on all the tracts, and in this Prof. Boyd fully agreed, and be it to his credit, Dr. Cook was the first one to offer to work for a reduction. Then followed Mr. Stearns with a statement that he would make as proportionately great a reduction as would the rest. Dr. Cook has reduced his price to \$5,000, or one-sixth, or a price of \$1,666 per acre. Will the others do likewise, and reduce one-sixth in price? When people are endeavoring to erect monuments to their memories I think they ought to be willing to do something themselves toward paying for the monuments.

Now as to the Caples tract, no one ever heard me say it was not a nice location. I have always said for camping purposes, and we need such a place, that it was ideal and most desirable, and as the mass meeting made that one of the selections, I have nothing further to say on that score, but as to price and the terms demanded are about four times the assessed valuation, and in this connection permit me to call your attention to your editorial comments in which you admit "the price now asked is less than demanded several years ago." So why not wait? We are making money, according to your own admission, and then there will be a proposition before the voters this fall to amend the Constitution so that for public purposes property can be taken by condemnation proceedings for a price not to exceed twice its assessed value for taxes. I have never plundered the public nor aided in doing so, and shall not commence at this period of my life. The prices asked are too high. Dr. Cook's tract accepted, as now tendered, Parks are for children, and need not be close to business centers. Parks close to business centers have looters. Parks should be handy for the mothers. With this I eliminate parks from my mind.

D. C. LEWIS.

(To be absolutely fair Mr. Lewis should have quoted correctly. He says the editor stated that "the committee recommended sites for park purposes" when the word used was "land" and not sites. Notice how glibly Mr. Lewis gets over the point in issue. In commenting upon the Catlin tract he does not name the area of the land. Why? Because this tract, which the editor had in mind last week, contains about five-eighths of an acre at a price of \$3,000, or at a rate of \$5,250 per acre, and to state this fact would prove the editor's contention and make Mr. Lewis' argument fall flat. In passing, however, we desire to state the Catlin tract by reason of its splendid location and beautiful trees and scenic eminence, is a most beautiful piece of land, with scarcely its equal in the entire city. Therefore, we commend the committee in this selection, and do not believe the price is too high.

Mrs. Lewis pleads, "Be fair, Mr. Editor!" Yet does his idea of fairness on the park proposition consist of emphasizing the street improvement indebtedness on the Caples tract, and keeping in the dark the fact that the other tracts selected would also have to assume the same kind of indebtedness to well serve their purpose? Is he fair when by insinuation he intimates that a portion of the Caples tract tendered is involved in a law suit, when he knows or should know that such is not a fact? Was he fair to the city council or to the people when in the committee's report to council he or they did not recommend that all tracts be rejected on account of excessive price, if so they believed to be the case, instead of stating in the committee's report to the council in reference to the Jaeger tract that it "has a high commercial value, and simply as an investment a good proposition?" Mr. Lewis states: "Most of

the charges against the Jaeger tract were paid." Let us look at the facts as they appear on the records at the city hall. It is there found that on the Caples tract for the Dawson street improvement there remains an indebtedness of approximately \$600; on the Polk street improvement \$488.19; on the Central avenue improvement \$431.90, making a total in all of \$1520.09. Now to be fair, let us look at the Jaeger tract indebtedness. The records show that on the Dawson street improvement there remains unpaid \$1055.38; on the Buchanan street improvement \$533.94, making a total of \$1,589.32, and a difference in favor of the Caples tract of almost \$70. And the fact should not be overlooked that the Caples tract has three improved streets bounding it, while the Jaeger tract has only two. In the face of these figures it may be somewhat difficult to discern where Mr. Lewis' fairness comes in.

While we are at it and have the figures we may as well compare the two tracts in regard to relative size. The Caples tract has a frontage on Dawson a little over 300 feet, and extends back to Central avenue, a distance of 458 feet. What is known as the Jaeger tract, but which we understand in reality is two tracts, has a frontage of 323 feet on Dawson street, and extends back to Central avenue, a distance of 438 feet. Central avenue being eighty feet wide at this tract. Through both tracts, however, Stanton street runs. When the area of each tract is computed from these figures it will be seen that the Jaeger tract has a slight advantage in square feet, but not enough to make a fuss about. It is true that the Caples tract is low and the Jaeger tract lies high, yet for park purposes the lowness is of little disadvantage because parks are only used when the rainy season is not here. The Caples tract has by far the finest trees, and is practically a park as it now stands, which cannot be said of the Jaeger tract.

Since Mr. Lewis has raised the issue of relative values between the Caples and Jaeger tracts, it might be well to discuss the matter a trifle farther. Is it not a fact that in any city, town or village that a piece of ground is not as valuable 800 feet or more farther away from the business district as a similar tract on the same street with like surroundings 800 feet closer to the business district? Certainly this is true of Jersey and Ivanhoe streets, at least, and why not on Dawson street? Therefore, the Jaeger tract may be cheaper in price than the Caples tract, because it must of necessity be the less valuable. If it is not the less valuable of the two, it is safe to say that it is the only instance on record where property one-seventh of a mile farther from a business district is as valuable as one that distance closer in. So much for relative values in regard to these two tracts. But to be fair, the Jaeger tract is a valuable, sightly and desirable piece of land, even though it is probably much less valuable than the Caples tract. Mr. Lewis says he does not desire to knock, yet he makes it plainly manifest that he is exactly boosting the tract accepted by the city council, when he resorts to comparisons to show that to his mind another tract is cheaper in price and more desirable for park purposes. At least so it would appear to the average reader.

Mr. Lewis asserts that all park sites selected were too high in price. We would like to ask, how he knows that any one or all are too high in price—by what method or deduction does he arrive at that conclusion? However, to be fair with Mr. Lewis, it is only simple justice to state that he is an ardent booster for St. Johns, a warm advocate of public parks, and has given largely of his time in promoting them. That men may differ in opinion is only natural, and which is right in his opinion is always an open question and subject of debate. So it would seem that farther discussion along this line would be neither profitable nor of particular benefit.—Ed.)

Happy and lucky is the man who has lived near enough to the "Golden Rule" in his business to discover that it has one whole side for the other fellow. Bring your watch repairing to S. W. Rogers, 309 N. Jersey street. adv.

Note the label on your paper.

COUNCIL MEETS

Matters of Importance Receive Attention

With the exception of Alderman Vincent, who was absent owing to the serious illness of his wife's father, all members were present at the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening. Mayor Bredeson presiding.

Petitions for arc lights at the corners of Seneca and Tioga and Astor and Terrace streets were referred to the water and light committee.

Complaint was made by Thos. Scales concerning surface water running down Buchanan street from Fessenden street, and the matter was referred to the city engineer for remedy.

M. F. Joyce, doing business at 119 Philadelphia street, applied for transfer of his liquor license to George Miller, which was granted upon recommendation of the liquor license committee.

The Jaeger tract was resubmitted as a prospective park site at a price of \$9600, plus street improvements, and the communication was accepted and ordered filed.

Attorney H. E. Collier presented a bill of \$69 as costs and fees in the Willamette boulevard case, which is pending before the Supreme Court. Mr. Collier is representing the defense. The bill was referred to the finance committee and city attorney for recommendation.

The city attorney asked for and was granted more time to investigate the matter of telephone rates in the city.

The matter of what salary special policemen should receive was broached, and it was decided that the same pay as the regular police, \$2.50 per day, should be their portion. P. G. Belieu is now serving as special police during the smallpox rage.

An ordinance repealing the ordinance creating the Board of Health received first reading and was laid on the table indefinitely, after Chief of Police Allen had stated that smallpox conditions were improving more rapidly than the Board of Health had dared to hope.

Resolutions requiring the engineer to prepare the plans and specifications for the improvement of Mohawk street from Fessenden to Swift boulevard, and from Fessenden to Central avenue were adopted. R. Graden stated that it would not be fair to the property owners to make the improvement on a pro rata basis in one improvement, as the improvement was more expensive on one side of Fessenden street than on the other.

Councilman Munson asked the Chief of Police concerning the rumor that the family of Policeman Jones had the smallpox and that Mr. Jones was living with his family right along and still serving on the police force. The Chief stated that the family did not have the smallpox, the physicians diagnosing it as chicken pox; that Mr. Jones had kept himself away from the children and fumigated his clothing daily, and that the children had been vaccinated against smallpox.

Alderman Garlick desired to know why Dr. White, after stating that it was not necessary to close the schools of St. Johns and that smallpox conditions were being well taken care of, had gone to Olds, Wortman and King and advised them to excuse that portion of their employees residing in St. Johns for a period of time. The query remained unanswered.

Mayor Bredeson announced that while he very much disliked to do so, that he would suspend Street Inspector Shurts pending investigation of charges which he would file with the city recorder. The attorney was directed to draft a resolution accepting the engineer's plans and specifications for the construction of a sewer system in South St. Johns. It was decided to disallow the petitioned for improvement of Banks street on the ground that it was not needed at this time. The attorney was requested to give his opinion on what proceedings would be necessary to invoke in order to change or amend the charter so that a portion of the city officials should be held over each year, instead of an entirely new set being pos-

Mr. Davis Makes Reply

Editor Review: I notice in last week's Review that Mr. Perrine has unearthed a deep and diabolical organization which he dubs as "the machine," which must be composed of the most dangerous elements. He prints his comments in the boldest Roman type—"LOOK OUT FOR THE MACHINE." It is certainly fortunate for the city of St. Johns that we have in our midst a political Sherlock Holmes in the person of one G. L. Perrine to prevent and nip in the bud such a disreputable organization.

The subject, or rather the opportunity, for such a comment from Mr. Perrine is Parks, and the withdrawal of the Jaeger tract the provocation. Now a little explanation is necessary in this case, for the simple reason that the article written by Mr. Perrine might be read by an innocent party that doesn't know him. Then I am done, for it is a well known fact that an argument with Mr. Perrine is never ending and altogether useless.

The committee selected by the Commercial Club investigated the park sites personally, and it was their judgment that the Jaeger tract had more value at the price offered than the Caples tract, and placed on the list of park selections. Afterward the Caples boosters got out a petition and had it signed by some 300 to 400 citizens, asking that the city council place that site to be considered, and the council acquiesced in the matter.

A large majority of the people are under the impression that the whole tract of timber opposite the St. Johns Heights station constitutes the Caples park site, when as a matter of fact it is only the land between Polk and Tyler streets.

To any fair-minded individual who has the eternal fitness of things at heart, they are bound to conclude that we cannot have both the Jaeger tract and the Caples tract, as they are in the same end of town and about 400 feet apart. It seemed to me at the time I withdrew this tract that it was impossible to educate the people as to the relative values of these two tracts, for the simple reason that they wouldn't investigate. It was the sense of the South End meeting that the Caples tract was to be selected, and that the Jaeger tract was to be laid aside and not considered. I attended that meeting, and unless I desired to be an obstructionist and meet with certain defeat in that meeting with prejudice, I had nothing to do but withdraw the Jaeger tract to promote harmony and lessen contention. Now, Mr. Perrine is taking exceptions to South End affairs right in the face of making an awful howl about the South End interfering in the selections made by his end of town. He also says that he "understands" that I said that there was to be some juggling. How could he understand such a thing when it never happened? I am bound to the belief that this assertion was made in order to support the argument he was trying to bring out, and the little matter of whether it happened or not cut no ice.

I am still of the opinion that the Jaeger tract is the most valuable and at the same time the cheapest of any tract that has yet been offered, and if I was going to buy any one of them myself I would certainly pick that very one. Now, if there is any change of sentiment in favor of this tract, we will be glad to resubmit the proposition. I have talked with the owner, and it will be done. I was advised to withdraw our tract by some of our best citizens in the interest of harmony and to allay district prejudice, and I done so at the time because I thought I could see defeat for any or all of these tracts unless contention was cut out.

I want parks, Mr. Perrine, and would like to have just what we can afford, consistently with our necessities and means, but believe me, that unless we get down to a thorough business proposition, now after all of this agitation and grand stand "Sav-sible yearly." The following bills were allowed: E. A. Gensman, supplies, \$32.85; Bert Olin, street work, \$15; George Skaar, ditto, \$15; Peninsula and Gravel Co., material at library building, \$2.13; P. G. Belieu, 10 days as special officer, \$25. Making a total of \$97.13.

Note the label on your paper. An electric massage, only one in town.—Gilmore's barber shop. adv. For Sale—A Gas Range, almost new; very cheap.—609 N. Jersey street. The Congregational Church, corner of Richmond and Ivanhoe streets—a homelike church; Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; C. E., 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. We welcome you to these and all other services of the church.—Pastor.

HIGH SCHOOL

Items of Interest Regarding School Doings

A mass meeting was held at the High School auditorium Wednesday evening, January 21. Dr. Calvin S. White, secretary of the State Board of Health, addressed those present upon the health conditions existing in St. Johns. He also stated the reasons why every school child should be vaccinated.

Friday Dr. White, Dr. Marcelus and Dr. Geary, assisted by Dr. Graves, took up the work of vaccinating the pupils. About 90 per cent of the pupils were vaccinated, the others either having had the smallpox or having been recently successfully vaccinated by one method or another.

On Saturday the High School building was fumigated. Because of this the operetta that the Dramatic Society was to give had to be postponed to some other time. The date has not been set.

The dual debate between Astoria and St. Johns will take place Friday evening, January 30. Our negative team will meet their opponents in the High School auditorium, while the affirmative team will journey to Astoria. Our team, winning before, has hopes of again wrestling the honors from their opponents. The debate will decide the championship of the Lower Columbia River district; then the victorious team will be entitled to enter the state debate.

Owing to the fact that no passenger train can reach Tillamook City, the Tillamook debaters have been forced to withdraw from the contest, leaving the field to Astoria and St. Johns.

In the snow battle in front of the building Tuesday morning, the girls held full sway at first, then the boys, with their superior strength, gained the victory over their opponents just as the bell summoned them within for work. This defeat did not discourage the girls, and when the noon hour came they were again in the midst of the strife. Such opportunities for winter fun must be seized at once, for snow in Oregon soon disappears.—Reporter.

ing the Country" tactics, which is your usual method, we are going to end it all in smoke.

You are welcome to the Jaeger tract. We would like to sell it, and you can rest assured that it's the best bargain offered. We as a firm are somewhat patriotic. We don't want any commission for a public convenience, as this park would be, and in the future, whenever you find some one who is willing to pull out for the sake of harmony, as in this case, you will be expected to bob up serenely and attach ulterior motives to such actions. A. W. DAVIS.

A special meeting of the city council was held last Friday evening for the purpose of dealing further with the smallpox situation, and it was decided to request the school board to close the schools, since it was discovered that so long as the Board of Health was in charge an order from the council could not be enforced. The resolution ordering schools, churches, etc., closed was also rescinded, and the city attorney was directed to draft an ordinance repealing the ordinance which created the Board of Health. Rev. W. E. Ingalls, pastor of the Methodist church, made the plea that if the churches were forced to close during the smallpox agitation that the saloons and pool rooms should also be placed in the same category, to be consistent.