

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

St. Johns is Calling You

Has seven churches. Has a most promising future. Distinctively a manufacturing city. Adjoins the city of Portland. Has nearly 5,000 population. Has a public library. Taxable property, \$4,500,000. Has large dry docks, saw mills. Woolen mills, iron works. Stone 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. I have a bill pending, H. R. 9832, requiring that all canned vegetables or meats have a statement on the label giving all the contents, with the percentage of each, as well as the year the product was packed. Mine is the only bill of the kind ever introduced. The so-called pure food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, is very incomplete and inefficient, as Dr. H. W. Wiley has found. There is no reason on earth, except private greed, why such absolute safety should not be guaranteed the health of the country as is provided in my bill. The bill also provides that all packages, bottles, or other containers of food, drugs, or medicines put on the market for the interstate trade shall bear a label giving the true contents thereof, with percentages of each. The people will never get these things if they fail to stand up for their rights. No great reform was ever wrought without a terrible struggle, a fight to a finish, and many times bloodshed. The fight I have been engaged in the past three years has been grinding. I have withstood it, and am stronger physically and mentally today than ever before in my life. I am in the fight to the end. No man can stand the fight that is made on him when he undertakes the battle for the public welfare, into which I have entered, unless he has a good moral character. Otherwise he would not last a month. Therefore I want my old friends to have courage, and those who have known me by reputation to demand facts when the dirty onslaught begins upon me by a united press during the coming fights. Were I guilty of an offense that would even amount to a misdemeanor, the enemy would have had me out of office long before this. Finally, just a word for those who toil. It is for them that I am fighting hardest. I favor labor unions, and have always favored them. I favor a universal eight-hour day. I have offered a bill, H. R. 8826, making it unlawful for any mill or factory engaged in shipping its products into the interstate trade to employ men, women, or children more than eight hours a day. If this and the other measures I favor become laws, every man who works will be independent he will be able to take a vacation each year, he will be able to educate his children, he will be able to lay by a little for his old age, and in this life will be able to call his soul his own. Nothing less than this is justice. I deeply sympathize with all struggling poor people of Portland, of whom I am one, left as we are without newspaper assistance, but, thanks to be God and W. S. U'Ren, we have a State publicity pamphlet through which all candidates may make known to the voters their pledges, independent of the newspapers, and if I have my way about it the same kind of a publicity pamphlet will be provided for Presidential candidates thru a nation-wide direct primary law; and at the coming primary, while I do not agree with all of Mr. U'Ren's single-tax ideas, I shall certainly go home to Portland and cast my vote for him for governor of the State of Oregon, if his name shall appear on the ballot. I also heartily favor the old-age pension and industrial insurance laws recently put thru in England by Lloyd George. The newspapers have not mentioned the old-age pension law because it is imposed by the income-tax-paying higher-ups. But until conditions shall be changed so that a man who labors will be paid enough to enable him to lay by a competence, any man who works away his life for the good of the Commonwealth or the Nation should not be turned into the poor-house or made dependent upon others when he is old and helpless. I have introduced an old-age pension bill in Congress and I wish it could be brought to a vote to-morrow. I also wish that Mr. George's industrial insurance law would be adopted in

## As a Man Thinks

Harmful? Demoralizing? Sinful? That depends entirely upon the individual and associations. Henry Ward Beecher once said: "I have numerous inquiries as to what I think about church members attending theaters. To such I always ask, what do you think of it yourself? If you think it is harmful, then it is harmful. If not, under rational conditions there is no harm whatever in it." And so it is with dancing. Those who dance purely for the ease and grace which the pastime imparts to the individual can derive no harm from it. Those who are demoralized by dancing would be led astray by anything else. Always taking into consideration selectness and respectability, dancing of itself ought not harm if the individual person so wills it.

the United States, so that poor laboring men and women, by paying a few cents a week in the way of revenue stamps to be canceled and placed upon a card, could create an insurance fund held by the Government, out of which surviving relatives would receive a reasonable sum for burial expenses and for their future support in case of the death of the insured. The Portland News says in its editorial that I can devise more good reforms that never happen than any candidate it has met up with. There are 436 Members of Congress. Whenever the people of the United States elect 219 Members—a majority—who favor these reforms they will be passed. It certainly would be a backward step and would be postponing the happy day when these reforms will be realized for the voters to retire from Congress at the very beginning of his efficiency a man who has had the belief, backed by the courage, to advocate these reforms, at the cost that I have in the past and do now advocate them, with all my heart. I do not expect newspaper support for some years to come, but through paid advertisements and through official letters I shall keep the public advised as well as I can. I shall spend every dollar of my salary in the future, as in the past, for public printing, clerical help, halls, and so forth, in order that I may win this fight. No person contributed one cent to my campaign last year. I shall decline to accept a cent from any source in the future. I am not required under any corrupt practice act to include in any campaign expense account what I pay out for official printing between campaigns or during campaigns, when such printing is such as goes with the office I occupy. Congress has wisely given to its Members the postal frank in order that they may officially advise their constituents of their work, and had it not been for that postal frank the special interests would have had me out of office long ago. These same special interests now wish to see the postal frank of Congressmen abolished. But it will never be done. In final conclusion I wish to say that in future campaigns, as in the past, I shall meet my constituents face to face in every part of my district, and I shall in some way advertise these meetings. My standing challenge to any and all of the editors assailing me, and to any one else having any reason to give why I should not have the confidence and esteem of my constituents, is hereby renewed to cover the full period that I shall remain in public life. And I want it noted that no one of them has ever yet accepted the challenge. I want to meet as many of my employers as possible. But I want the thousands of toilers whom I may never have the pleasure of meeting personally to know that I shall remain loyal to them to the end. (Applause.)

Dr. McIntyre, now of Philadelphia, who some time ago purchased several acres of land on the Heights above Whitwood Court, is surveying and clearing the land and contemplating building a fine residence in which he says he expects to spend the balance of his days. The doctor has been the country over and says there is no spot east or west that suits him as does the little scenic location above Whitwood, overlooking the placid waters of the beautiful Willamette.—Linton Leader.

## Cap. Snow on Parks

Editor Review: You are undoubtedly aware that on account of poor health I took up my residence on my ranch. You undoubtedly are also aware that I temporarily abandoned my practice. I take this opportunity to say that I have regained my health and today am free from aches or pains and feel myself better prepared to transact business than I have been since I was forty years old; in other words I am a monument of health. I have concluded to and have returned to St. Johns and taken up my line of business expecting to spend the remainder of my life among my friends in what to me is the beautiful city of St. Johns. Henceforth I expect to do all in my power to advance the growth and beautification of St. Johns, and the first thing that appeals to me is the question that has been before the people of St. Johns so long and discussed so much that I feel inclined to say that like the Mexican war it has become wearisome. Yet I know well that the subject of Parks in St. Johns ought to be carried on, and finally consummated, for it can be but a short time when parks will be an oasis of pleasure and indispensable. Now I propose to pass an opinion as to how the site for a park should be located on grounds possessing the advantage of drainage, as it would be unsanitary if it had not perfect drainage. The size of a piece of ground selected for a park is not so material so that it is of a reasonable size, say not less than two and one-half acres. The site selected should be such as to accommodate the greatest number of people, taking into consideration the mode of approaching said park, not only for the people of St. Johns, but as well those who from time to time visit our city and choose to spend an idle hour in the park. I for one favor small parks located in such a manner and at such a point as will accommodate the most of the citizens in that locality. In other words, a small park in my judgment properly selected and located is of more value to the people than a large park carelessly located and without drainage. I see that the park business had called into activity a large number of people, thereby of necessity making it hard or difficult to get a satisfactory understanding, as there are so many interests concentrated in the location of a park. My idea is that there should be a park commission selected and clothed with the authority to make selections suitable for parks, and then that committee proceed and make their selections and locations of the various parks or resting places. By so doing the park committee can agree much easier than can all the citizens of St. Johns. This committee to be always open for suggestions of every name and nature from the people at large. I have no personal interest in the location of parks beyond these facts: The parks, first, must be sanitary; second, they should be located on some public thoroughfare and possess as great a view as is possible to obtain. A piece of ground absolutely nude of timber, if well selected, can be made into a park with no more expense than it would cost to change a jungle into a park. All the difference there would be is the planting of the trees and the time that it would take for their growth. Large parks now standing in the State of Kansas where there was not a forest of any kind originally within 25 miles of the spot where the park now stands. The landscape gardener, as I call him, used skill in planting trees as to kind and position, and today the park that I have in mind is state wide known as the most beautiful park in the State of Kansas. Hence it is possible to have the same results in Oregon. The expense of doing so, I assure you, will not exceed the expense of changing a jungle into a park. As an individual I may differ with the public. It would seem almost necessary that a park should be located somewhere on Willamette boulevard from the fact that it will always be the most fashionable and most desirable for residence as well as business in the near future, and it must be of necessity the route used by persons going and coming to our city, as it furnishes a greater amount of river scenery than can be had by the selection of any other street in

## Vincent on Vaccination

St. Johns, Oregon, Feb. 3, '14. Editor Review: "Save us from our friends." This should be the prayer of all genuine reformers. From those who make extravagant statements and attempt to dispute everything even remotely associated with that which they wish to overthrow. Often the greatest error is but a slight misapplication of a tremendous truth. And all the more dangerous because of its nearness to truth. Such an error is Vaccination against smallpox as now applied, which method is now practically the same as that accidentally applied by the milkmaids before Jenner. And in trying to rid ourselves of the error it only lays the whole movement open to ridicule to attempt to deny that smallpox is transmissible. Some apparently can "wallow in it" and enjoy perfect immunity and to understand and produce that immunity for others is a problem worthy of study. In the action and reaction between certain diseases and the human system an agent is produced which tends to limit the disease and produce an immunity toward the same and similar diseases. The use of serums, bacterins, toxins, anti-toxins, etc., is an effort to make use of this immunizing agent which is obtained by cultivating the germs of disease outside of the human body. Smallpox vaccination is a method of producing the immunizing agent by cultivating the germs of disease within the human body. From any possible standpoint of modern scientific medicines this must be considered as a useless folly little short of a crime. The modern use of toxins, etc., is not the unqualified success in its present stage of development that some had hoped, but it has been shown to be in line with some great truth, a truth glimpsed by Baracelus and Hippocrates, and partially applied by Hahnemann, and it has been applied with certainly as much success (to be very conservative) and with practically none of the drawbacks of the disease grafting method. All that has been done with toxins for other conditions has been done with no thought of any necessity of infecting the system with any disease. We are told that typhoid fever in the U. S. Army has been reduced in one year from hundreds of cases to only two, and this without producing any festering sore and general systemic poisoning by a disease product grafted directly from an animal into the human blood. No days or weeks of suffering, no deaths, and none maimed for life. This same method can be applied to smallpox just as easily if the medical profession will get out of the rut which one Jenner started to dig a hundred years ago. They have shown themselves the way, but it may require the emphatic protests of the people to drive them to it. I make no reference whatever to my own homeopathic method of protection, but insist that the regular school should revise their methods to correspond with their own methods in other diseases and forever purge themselves of this ancient abomination. I shall not attempt here to enter into lengthy consideration of the merits and demerits of vaccination, suffice it say that I have enough evidence to convince myself that even if there were no better way it would still be a folly and a crime. I am willing to allow to others the right of their own opinions in

the city of St. Johns, and I as a citizen would favor the location of a park on the boulevard as Park No. 1. Second, I would favor the selection of a site for Park No. 2, if it can be properly done, between what is properly known as the French Block, and the Cut or North Bank railroad, as the street car furnishes accommodation to and from a park thus located, and it would seem fitting that in like manner small parks should be located on suitable grounds where they will accommodate the greatest number of people in its locality. Henceforth I have expressed no interest in the park question at all, but now that I am a citizen here to remain, I feel a special interest and believe that the question of parks should be settled while the discussion of the park question has been so extended. I have the honor to remain, yours to the people of St. Johns, Cap. B. L. Snow.

## Speaks for Itself

The statement was made at the vaccination meeting held in the high school recently that there were 400 cases of smallpox on the battleship Ohio, and that 40 deaths had occurred. Dr. White communicated with the physician in charge concerning the truthfulness of this report, and the following is the reply, which speaks for itself: Dr. Calvin S. White, Secretary State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon—Dear Sir: At your request I take pleasure in copying from the Army and Navy Register of January 17, just received, the following report of the recent smallpox situation aboard the U. S. S. Ohio. 1. Under "Notes on Naval Vessels:—" "The Ohio is at Philadelphia January 16, the period of quarantine ending at midnight January 16-17, and will remain at Philadelphia until January 24, thence proceeding to the East coast of Mexico." 2. Under the caption, "Smallpox on the Ohio:—" "The following information in regard to cases on board the U. S. S. Ohio was received on January 9 by radiogram at the Navy Department:—Cases from the Ohio in camp at Guantanamo, Cuba: Following actual cases of smallpox (here is given the names of patients); total 22 patients, all received from the Ohio, and are now convalescent. "Cases at quarantine station, Delaware Breakwater on the Ohio: Inspected Camp, consulted quarantine officials on January 9. Case of Anderson, L. decided not smallpox. This makes last case January 2, and quarantine period complete morning January 17 if no more cases. Last inspection by Public Health Service of officers, ship and men takes place January 14; for people in camp morning January 17, when they return to ship. All arrangements will be made to get away by noon seventeenth. "The following men here have mild cases of varioloid: D. H. Name, R. E. Pond, A. G. Miller. Are isolated and doing well." Yours very truly, J. A. B. Sinclair, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

the matter, but when an attempt is made to force this thing upon those who are unwilling it is my fight to the bitter end. In our present epidemic the health officers all united to advise that the schools be not closed. Why? In order to use the lever of threatened suspension from school at a critical time in their work to force vaccination upon unwilling and innocent victims and for no other reason. We were told that it was thought better to keep the children in school where the teachers could watch them and detect any sign of the disease, but the very ones who were supposed to need watching, the unvaccinated, were to be excluded and left to the tender mercies of their supposedly careless and ignorant mothers. O! Consistency, Thou art a Jewel, not found extensively among the valuables of school authorities and health boards. When a child may be excluded from school because of its good health, because it has not an angry, putrid, unnatural sore upon its body, it seems about time that parents should sit up and take notice. A. W. Vincent, M. D.

When buying overshoes be careful to see that you get those that have not been left over from last season. Even the best quality will deteriorate during the heat of summer and wear out much faster than the new stock. The cracks in rubber overshoes, which will soon result in holes, rendering the shoes useless, may be nicely mended with a piece of surgeons' adhesive plaster. Fit a piece of rubber or thick felt into the heel and cover this with the plaster. It will be a protection against wear. When rubbers look old apply a coating of patent leather shoe polish and they will look like new. Dr. Calvin S. White, state health officer, thinks it best to keep the library closed the full three weeks, or until about February 15th. Members are requested to return all library books putting them through slot in box at back door.

## COUNCIL MEETS

Matters of Importance Receive Attention

All members were present at the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening, Mayor Bredeson presiding. Upon recommendation of the water and light committee, an arc light was ordered installed at the corner of Seneca and Tioga streets. The city attorney stated that he had investigated the matter of telephone rates, and while he had learned that the rates had been increased since the franchise was given, yet the service had been improved. At his request a committee was appointed to serve with him in a further investigation, which committee was composed of Aldermen Garlick and Vincent. The claim of Attorney H. E. Collier for \$69 as fees and costs on the Willamette boulevard case pending before the Supreme Court, was held over until the case has been decided. Chief of Police Allen reported that there were only two new cases of smallpox that had developed within the past six days, and that quite a number had been released from quarantine; that at present about 18 families were under quarantine, whereas a couple of weeks ago there were in the neighborhood of thirty cases. C. C. Woodhouse communicated that he would sell his quarter block of land at the corner of Philadelphia and Willamette boulevard to the city for park purposes for \$2480, exclusive of street improvements, which amount to over \$500. A remonstrance of about 50 per cent of the property represented in the proposed improvement of Willamette boulevard objected to the improvement, the reason given by Mr. Chipman being that the property owners were under the impression that the improvement would be carried on to Richmond street instead of terminating at Burlington street. The remonstrance, while belated, if not out of order, was referred to the city engineer to ascertain the exact amount of property represented upon it. The following bids were received for the improvement of Willamette boulevard between Burlington street and St. Johns avenue: Jeffries & Buckton, \$18,727.80; Star Sand Co., \$17,570.20; Haven Bros., \$17,621.70; McGinnis Bros., no total; Andrew & Harrer, \$17,660.08; W. W. Mason, \$17,245.91; J. Hahn, \$18,280.94; Warren Construction Co., \$20,581.70. Bids were referred to the city engineer to check up. The following bids were received for the improvement of Hartman street: T. A. Sweeney & Co., \$7,430.38; Star Sand Co., \$6,668.29; McGinnis Bros., no total; Andrew & Harrer, \$7,231.81; B. Killenny, \$6,821.43; V. W. Mason, \$6,647.42; Cochran-Nutting Co., \$6,794.15; Knowles & Knowles, \$7,345.90. The bid of V. W. Mason being the lowest, he was awarded the contract. Prof. C. H. Boyd, chairman of the citizens' park committee, reported that the committee had unanimously decided that it would be best to lay matter of acquiring parks over until June or July. Alderman Martin stated that Mr. Markwart had agreed to reduce the price of his land for park purposes \$200, leaving a balance of \$6300 without improvement indebtedness, or \$6,100 including such indebtedness. It was decided that the petition for improvement of Mohawk street between Fessenden street and Central avenue proceed, while the proposed improvement of Mohawk street between Fessenden and Swift boulevard be not done at this time owing to an excess cost of about \$800, estimated. An ordinance amending the sewer regulation ordinance passed first and second readings, and an ordinance accepting deeds for property on Burr street was passed. The committee on securing conveyance for moving fire apparatus in case of fire reported that Mr. Oihus had agreed to attend to this with his auto at a rate of \$5 on each occasion. Alderman Waldref made a motion that if the Caples tract

## HIGH SCHOOL

Items of Interest Regarding School Doings

This is examination week in the High School, and it is unusually quiet, for the pupils are all either busy writing what they know or at home cramming. A new class will enter from the grammar school at the beginning of the new term. Last Saturday night the H. S. Midgets played the Vernon Midgets. Our boys won with a score of 24 to 4. This is the first victory for the Midgets, and they are duly elated. On Friday evening, Feb. 6, the first team will play the Alumni in the H. S. gymnasium. In the dual debate with Astoria last Friday night, the affirmative team of both schools traveled, while the negative teams remained at home. This gave the home people an opportunity to hear both their own teams. The debate was hotly contested at both places. At Astoria the leader of the negative was especially good, for his argument was splendidly assembled, expressed in vigorous English, and convincingly delivered. The unwarranted statement was made, however, that the district debate manager had sent a definite interpretation of the question to all the schools of the district. St. Johns had not received such information, and hence we placed our own interpretation upon the question, a stand which our debaters, Hazel Hall and Maggie Dickie, clearly supported and defended, in both direct argument and in rebuttal. The judges of this debate were C. W. Mullins of Astoria, Professor Lee of the Warrenton school, and Professor Bradstadter of the Seaside school. Their decision was 3 to 0, in favor of Astoria. At St. Johns the three judges, Prof. Garman of Lincoln High, Prof. Anders of Washington, and Judge Stevenson, gave the decision to the home team by a vote of 2 to 1. This victory was fairly won by the clear argument and effective presentation of the negative team, Catherine Gensman and Lulu Day. At the close of the debate they were commended, especially for their evident thoughtful shaping of their argument to meet that of their opponents and for their spirited delivery. Rev. Weisler served most acceptably as chairman of the occasion. The interest shown in our work of debate this year by both the student body and the patrons of the school has been most gratifying. The teams have done hard work; they have done good work for the school, and they appreciate the loyalty shown them. We have fine material for debate in sight for next year, and are looking forward with hope for new victories and new honors.—Reporter.

could be secured for \$11,000, the Cook tract at \$5,000, the Stearns-Allden tract at \$13,500, and the Catlin-Markwart tract at \$9,800, clear of all indebtedness, and making a total of \$39,300, be offered for park purpose that they be placed on the ballot at a special election the coming summer. The motion received no second, although it precipitated considerable discussion. The city attorney stated that the city had closed its case on the water rate case with the Railway Commission, and that it was now entirely in the hands of the Commission. Believing that alfalfa is of very vast importance, to the livestock interests of the state, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has set aside the entire second week of March as "Alfalfa Week." Every school in Oregon, including the one-room country schools, will be expected to place special emphasis on the subject of alfalfa. In the lower grades this instruction will be in the form of storytelling by the teacher and comments and questions by the pupils. In the upper grades, all the written composition of the classes will be on the subject of alfalfa and its relation to other industries. An electric massage, only one in town.—Gilmore's barber shop. adv.