

St. Johns is Calling You

Is second in number of industries. Is seventh in population. Care 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 \$25,000 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

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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.

COUNCIL MEETS

Matters of Importance Receive Attention

All members were present at the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening, with Mayor Vincent presiding. A petition was received asking for a change of grade on South Decatur street to conform with the grades on Burlington and Richmond streets. There being some doubt as to there ever being any grade established on this street, the matter was referred to the city engineer for investigation in this regard. A petition for the improvement of Tyler street by grade and cement sidewalk between Dawson and Fessenden streets was read. After some discussion it was decided that the improvement should be carried on to Jersey street, and upon motion of Councilman Davis the city attorney was directed to draft a resolution directing the engineer to prepare the necessary data for the improvement of Tyler street from Jersey to Fessenden in the manner petitioned for. Notice was received of the acceptance by M. G. Urban of \$200 offered by the city in liquidation of any damages Mr. Urban might sustain from the extension of St. Johns avenue through a portion of his property, and a warrant was ordered drawn in payment thereof. Bills totalling \$17 were allowed.

Councilman Graden recommended that arc lights be placed at the intersections of Edison and New York streets and Seneca and Mohawk streets. It was decided that all proposed new lights should be made into one budget and ordered installed at next week's session.

Permission was granted by the council for the use of Richmond street between Crawford and the railroad tracks, in order that the manufacturers in that part of the city be afforded ingress and egress by vehicle. The street is under course of improvement, but is not yet completed.

Chairman of the street committee Davis was authorized to have signs printed and placed upon the new Cooperage roadway forbidding persons from molesting or defacing the banks along the roadway.

An ordinance directing the city recorder to sell improvement bonds in the sum of \$26,016.94 was passed.

An ordinance providing for the vacation of parts of Pierce, Edison, Osborne and Buchanan streets in exchange for right of way for roadway to the new plant of the Western Cooperage Company was also passed.

The finance committee was requested to look into the matter of royalty from rock taken from the city's rock quarry at Whitwood Court.

It was decided that a charge of not less than one dollar per day be charged for use of the city's sweeper and sprinkler, and that they should be under the direct supervision of City Engineer Burson.

Notice to Redeem Bonds

The Treasurer of the City of St. Johns, Oregon, will redeem on November 1, 1914, the following outstanding improvement bonds: Numbers 144 to 173, inclusive. The said bonds will cease to bear interest after above date. Bonds may be presented for payment at the First National Bank, St. Johns, Oregon, or the Treasurer's office. F. A. RICE, Treasurer.

Published in the St. Johns Review Sept. 11, 18 and 25, 1914. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—The Boston Restaurant 122 Philadelphia street St. Johns has been newly arranged and is now in fine condition, full equipment with living rooms up stairs; cheap rent and a good stand. Will sell fixtures and give good lease—McKinney & Davis, phone Columbia 2.

Currin Says: Any time is a good time to Kodak.

The Reasons Why

Count J. H. Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, in a recent issue of the Independent, answers for the American public the questions that have been widely discussed by the press. The first question was:

Did Germany approve in advance of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia?

Yes. Her reasons for doing so are the following: For six years Serbia has been the outpost of Pan-Slavism against Austria. The principle of Pan-Slavism is the assumption that Russia is the protector of the Slav nation. This makes it clear to everybody who looks into the question that Pan-Slavism means the destruction of Austria, which is half Slav. Austria bore patiently for years the undermining campaign of the Pan-Slavic party, which was carried on in Austria. But the assassination of the Crown Prince brought her patience to a sudden end. It is believed by many people in the United States that Serbia accepted all, or nearly all, of Austria's demands. In reality she did not accept the most important one, namely, that of issuing to the officers of the Serbian army an official condemnation of Pan-Slavic propaganda and of the assassination of the Crown Prince. Now it has been proved that the assassination of the Crown Prince was prepared and arranged by Serbian officers. He was shot with a Serbian army revolver.

Could not Germany after the Austrian ultimatum was delivered have prevented Austria from precipitating the war?

If the Serbian war is meant, the answer is that Austria could not possibly be kept back from going to war with Serbia after her patience had been so overtaken. I ask any American whether he thinks the American people would not have started war with Mexico immediately if during the Mexican troubles Huerta had hired assassins to kill the Vice President of the United States? How would the reader answer this question? All European governments with the exception of Russia, tried to localize the war between Serbia and Austria. But then Russia, on Pan-Slavic principles, said she had to defend Serbia. Germany did its utmost to prevent a universal war. When asked by Russia to induce Austria to make concessions she pressed Austria as far as she possibly could within the bounds of her friendship and alliance. Then Austria made the greatest possible concessions and promised absolutely to regard and uphold the integrity of the Serbian kingdom. This concession was transmitted by the German Government to the Russian Government. No other answer was sent except the mobilization of the whole Russian army against Germany and Austria. Thereupon the German Government asked the Russian Government why they were mobilizing their whole army against Germany and Austria. Germany has not received the answer to this question to this day. Instead of an answer Russian troops crossed the German frontier. The first Russian prisoners of war were taken before any declaration of war was made. After this act the German Government informed the Russian Government that they considered themselves in a state of war with Russia, and the rest followed as a consequence of the existing alliances in Europe.

What is the justification for the violation of the Belgian neutrality to which Germany was a party?

The violation of Belgian neutrality is an action which is universally regretted in Germany. But it was considered an absolute military strategical necessity. If Germany had entered France by the routes of Metz and Strassbourg, the French army would have entered Belgium and fallen on our right flank. We had absolutely reliable information that this intention existed in the French army. We were absolutely sure that Belgium would not be able to defend her neutrality against France, and would probably not even be willing to do so, as her fortresses had all been built against Germany, and not against France. Furthermore, on the first day of the war French motor cars with French officers passed through Belgium to reconnoiter in Germany without being stopped by Belgian

Building Permits

No. 45—To G. Quay to erect a residence on Buchanan street between Seneca and Fessenden streets; cost \$150.

No. 46—To W. Miller to erect a residence on Charleston street between Smith avenue and Seneca street; cost \$600.

No. 47—To Mrs. W. J. Beatty to repair residence on Polk street between Hudson and Smith avenue; cost \$150.

authorities. Equally French aeroplanes flew over Belgium without being stopped and bombed German cities. Our information about the French army was furthermore corroborated by the fact that English Generals visited Brussels in the Spring at the time when the coalition was preparing for war against us. The governments of the coalition cannot suppose that we do not know that during the visit of King George to Paris the military negotiations were going on between England, France and Russia for the purpose of a joint attack against Germany.

Is not the destruction of the historic edifices and library at Louvain an act of vandalism?

To begin with, I doubt whether the historic edifices and library at Louvain have been destroyed. But if they should have been the responsibility rests solely with the population of Louvain, and the act of vandalism, if there has been one, has been perpetrated also solely by that population. The facts of the case are the following: One battalion of German troops was left in charge of the city, and of the communications of the army. They were not in line, but dispersed in the city. The priests of the city, thinking that the German army had retired, distributed arms among the civilian population, and our soldiers were shot unawares. The principle of civilized warfare is based on the assumption that only the soldiers of a country shall fight against the soldiers of another country, and that civilians, women and children shall never join in the combat. To maintain these principles, severe punishment has always been inflicted on any population that joins in the fight and I do not refrain for a moment from saying that they deserve it. In this special case, the German soldiers who were attacked by the people of Louvain were mutilated and treated with acts of bestial cruelty.

What is the Slavic peril? And why should Germany fear it any more than England or France?

Germany does not fear the Slavic peril at all. However, the existence of Austria as a great power has always been considered of vital interest to Germany, because it keeps our flank covered. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that the alliance between Germany and Austria is quite a different kind of alliance than any of those among the powers who have formed a coalition against us. Austria and Germany have belonged together for a thousand years, and every fight between them has been regarded by both nations as a civil war. Historic aspects since 1866 have changed the aspect, and have formed a dual monarchy between Austria and Hungary. Austria is now half a Slav state, and as such cannot permit the pretensions of Russia to be the protector of the Slavs. England and France are now fighting for Russia's purposes. Why they do so they will have to answer for themselves.

Would the purchase by the United States of German merchant ships in New York harbor be a violation of neutrality?

According to my opinion, no; because our shipping companies are absolutely private business undertakings without any interference of the Government. If, furthermore, these companies are, as the American Government has stated, not to receive payment until after the war, I cannot see how the purchase of these ships can in any way help Germany. The opposition to these plans seems to me to come simply from the wish to prevent the United States from having a mercantile marine. England has joined our enemies for the chief purpose of getting our trade. It would naturally gain nothing even if England did win the war if their trade were taken by the United States.

An Interesting Debate

A debate that aroused considerable interest took place Saturday evening, when Dr. Clarence True Wilson and Col. E. Hofer discussed the proposed state wide prohibition measure from different angles at the Peninsula National Bank corner. They spoke from an automobile and were listened to by a large gathering of people, a number of whom were of the gentler sex.

Col. Hofer was the first speaker and consumed half an hour in advancing reasons why state wide prohibition should not be enacted. He declared that it meant ruin for the hop industry, which he said employed fifty thousand employees each year in Oregon; that Turkey, China and India were the only countries that have adopted prohibition; that Kansas was a state of minor importance with a number of freak laws; that prohibition did not prohibit, but on the contrary permitted the wealthy to have their liquor and the poor compelled to do without; that it was only the entering wedge to secure more drastic legislation later on, such as prohibition of Sunday ball games and closing of all places of amusement and diversion on that day, possibly the passage of a law compelling all to attend church on the Sabbath day. He called attention to the fact that the prohibition advocates had an incomplete measure, that it permitted the shipment and distribution of liquor into the state, and that it excepted it for medicinal purposes, when, he averred, that the National W. C. T. U. had passed resolutions declaring it of no benefit for medicinal purposes. He asked why sixteen of the twenty-four states which had tried prohibition returned to the wet column after two or three years' trial. He also showed maps in which dry territory in Oregon had turned from dry to wet.

Dr. Wilson replied in a half hour address in which he declared that prohibition would make every person feel proud to be living in a cleaner and better atmosphere; that liquor selling was not a business; that it supplied no demand; that it was the cause of inestimable misery; that it was destroying men and women and breaking up numberless homes; that there was no good in it, and that it should be abolished from the state. He told how prohibition was successfully enforced every election day and also every Sunday, and he reasoned that if it could be thus successfully enforced for a portion of the time that it could be enforced all the time. He said that prohibition was a matter of right; that if some states reverted back to the wet column it was not because the issue was not right, but that people were wrong. In Oregon he claimed it was on account of the Home Rule Amendment that dry territory went wet. He gave figures to show that Kansas had made wonderful strides since it had become a prohibition state and that crime and poverty had greatly decreased. He also claimed that the maps shown by Col. Hofer were inaccurate.

Col. Hofer spoke for half an hour longer, and then Dr. Wilson wound up the debate. The public was left to decide for itself which had gotten the best of the argument.

Death of O. T. Madison

O. T. Madison died at his home at 409 East Richmond street on Friday last. He had been in ill health for some time and his death was not unexpected. He was aged 76 years; was born in Norway; went to Kansas when a young man, and came to Oregon in 1888. He had resided in St. Johns since 1904. He was a farmer by occupation, but had lived a retired life since moving to St. Johns. He is survived by a widow, three sons and four daughters, as follows: Oscar of Osborne, Kansas; M. J. Johns of Kansas City; O. B. of St. Johns; Mrs. W. H. Tiedeman of Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Fred Richter of San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. John Noce of St. Johns, and Mrs. Wm. Borwick of St. Johns. The funeral took place Monday; interment in Rose City cemetery.

Had a Good Time

St. Johns Day at the Vancouver Fair and Wild West Show last Friday was well attended by the people of St. Johns. The special cars which left here at 9 a. m. were filled almost to their capacity. The cars returned, leaving Hayden Island at 7:30. A number of local folks also went by boat and the regular cars, and probably 250 were in attendance from St. Johns. The special cars proved a great convenience, as they ran through to the ferry landing, and the Commercial Club, which had made arrangements for the special, made the fare the same as regular rates, 20 cents for the round trip, even though a deficit existed. The men wore hat bands and the ladies badges with the words "St. Johns Boosts the Stampede" inscribed thereon, which were furnished by the Club, and the delegation made an imposing appearance. The Commercial Club, and the committee in charge deserve a great deal of credit for taking advantage of the opportunity to advertise St. Johns and the pleasing manner in which it was conducted. Many took their lunches along and had a regular picnic together. The show was well worth while, and the exhibits of farm products were excellent and attracted much interest. The Wild West Show was all that could be desired, and kept the crowd interested and entertained all the afternoon. The St. Johns people were apparently all well pleased with the event, and glad that they took in the affair. A number of the local stores closed for the day.

For Rent—At 311 South Jersey street, modern store building, with living rooms in rear; all conveniences; fine location. Rent low.—Main 5378 or Columbia 81.

"Watches" made over into "Time-pieces" at reasonable rates at Rogers', 309 N. Jersey street.

Sad Drowning Accident

A sad case of drowning took place last week, when Clyde Lindley lost his life in the Willamette river. He was passionately fond of fishing, and it had been his custom after he had finished his work at the Peninsula Iron Works, where he was employed during the night, to go fishing on the logs below the St. Johns Shipbuilding plant. Often he would not get home until near the noon hour with a string of fish which he invariably was successful in catching. Last Thursday morning, after quitting work at about six o'clock, as after events proved, he took his line and went down on the logs to fish. Not coming home at his usual time, his wife became uneasy about him and went down to the logs, but could see nothing of him. Inquiry was made in various places, but no one could be found who had seen him that day. It was then feared that he must have in some manner fallen into the water and drowned. Friday Grappler Brady of Portland was notified and he came from Portland. In a short time he found the body lying in the water near the logs. It was conveyed to Portland and later removed to the St. Johns Undertaking parlors.

Mr. Lindley had been subject at times to slight heart trouble, in which it was quite difficult to breathe, and it is presumed that he was overtaken by one of these spells and in his efforts to overcome it, fell into the water and was unable to extricate himself. The water was not deep at the place where he had been fishing and while he was unable to swim, yet if he had been in his normal condition he would have had no difficulty in hauling himself back on the logs.

Mr. Lindley was of a bright and cheerful disposition, and had a smile and pleasant word for all his acquaintances, and was greatly liked by all who knew him. He was a faithful, industrious young man and was wholly devoted to his young wife and little 11 months' old child.

He was aged about 27 years and resided at 533 South Ivanhoe street. Besides his wife and child, he is survived by his mother and two brothers, both of whom reside in Portland.

The funeral services took place in the chapel on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Goode officiating. The remains were shipped to Illinois for interment in the evening, the relatives accompanying it thither.

THE LIBRARY

Am Important Case

Interesting Notes for the Library Patrons

Hours: Afternoon 12 to 5:30; evening 7 to 9.

In the Magazines: Garden Magazine—Why you should plant in the Fall. Better daffodils for American gardens. Grapes in every one's own small garden. Making a lawn. Harper's Weekly—The Japanese Bugaboo. The Anti-Catholic Agitation.

Independent—Belgium's Appeal to the American Nation. Outlook—Poland's Position and Hopes in the Present War. Germany's Struggle for Existence.

Books received: American School of Correspondence.

Electric wiring and lighting. A handbook of approved modern methods of lighting by electricity, and of installing conductors for the transmission and utilization of electricity for power, lighting, heating and other uses; 1913 edition. Cody—Success in letter writing.

Emerson—Complete poems.

Emerson created a type of wisdom especially natural, "as distinctive of the West as Buddha's of the East." His invitation to his readers is symbolized by the invitation of the pine tree, which he interprets in wood notes:

Come learn with me the fatal song Which knits the world in music strong; Come lift thine eyes to lofty rhymes, Of things with things, of times with times. Behind thee leave thy merchandise,

Thy churches and thy charities; And leave thy peacock wit behind; Enough for thee the primal mind That flows in streams, that breathes in wind. Leave all thy pedant lore apart; God hid the whole world in thy heart."

Everts—Vocal expression. "All life comes back to the question of our speech, the medium through which we communicate with each other. Whether the occupation upon which we enter be distinguished by the title of cash girl or counsellor at law; dish washer or debutante; stable boy or statesman; artist in the least or the highest of art's capacities, crises will arise in that calling which demand a command of effective speech. The situation may call for a slow, quietly searching interrogation or a swift, ringing command. Whatever form the demand takes, the need remains for command of the efficient elements of tone and speech if we are to become masters of the situation and to attain success in our calling. How to acquire this mastery is the problem.

Fleisher—European styles reproduced in the Fleisher yarns. Fourteen of the latest ideas from the world's great fashion centers, with complete directions for making.

Francois—From Valmy to Waterloo. Extracts from the diary of Capt. Chas. Francois, a soldier of the Revolution and the Empire.

"We have had numerous lives of Napoleon, in which he has been depicted in every hue from rose pink to the deepest black, but very little of this huge mass of printed matter has come from the rank and file. A diary like this of Capt. Francois' possesses a grim realism which the library historian rarely attains. In it we find names once more being written into the annals of war—the taking of Brussels, the siege of Antwerp, the siege of Namur.

Hudson—Law of mental medicine. Its object is primarily "to assist in placing mental therapeutics on a firmly scientific basis, and incidentally to place within reach of the humblest intellect the most effective methods of healing by mental processes."

The Nashville American says of the book: "There is no denying the interest the book holds for the thinking student of mental phenomena, and even for those who scoff at faith 'cure' in its various branches will find much in this volume that will start a serious train of thought."

Sayce—Ancient empires of the East. Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, the Phoenicians, Lydia and the Persian empire.

Williams—Alcohol, how it affects the individual, the community and the race. New Fiction:

Bindloss—Boy ranchers of Paget Sound.

Burnett—Louisiana. Comstock—Joyce of the north woods.

Erskine—Mountain girl. Locke—Fortunate youth. Westrup—Tide marks.

Am Important Case

After prolonged investigation the Railroad Commission has given the United Railways Company a material raise in passenger rates on its lines between Portland and Linnton. The corporation showed that it was hauling passengers at a loss, and the commission doubled the fare to Linnton and increased it to a number of other stations as a matter of business justice.

This is one of the most important decisions ever rendered by the Oregon Railroad Commission, and goes far toward restoring confidence in public utility properties in Oregon.

Still more important was the determination of the commission, by which it establishes an entire separation of the business factors and matters of a purely judicial nature, in the following terms:—

"The question as to whether the rate of fare named in the franchise granted by the county court of Multnomah county to the company was a contractual condition, and as to whether the company can or should be allowed to keep the consideration granted it, that is, the right of way over the Portland and St. Helens road, and at the same time repudiate the rate of fare named in the franchise from the County Court, are judicial and not administrative in nature and are not within the jurisdiction of the Commission to determine."

Permission to increase rates within Portland was not asked in the complaint.

There were transported during the year on the main line 727,283 passengers at an average cost a passenger of 8.81 cents, with revenue derived of 8.55 a passenger, or 2.6 mills less than cost.—Industrial News Bureau.

The city of Linnton has appealed from the decision to the courts on the grounds that a contract had been entered into between that city and the United Railways, whereby the latter agreed upon a five cent fare. It is a question to be decided whether or not a contract between a city and private corporation is worth anything at all. The decision will be awaited with considerable interest by the people of Linnton as well as by many others.

Were True Sportsmen

At the firemen's tournament held at St. Johns Labor Day, St. Johns fire department was in hard luck from start to finish, yet the men proved themselves true sportsmen and gentlemen. Some of the decisions by which they were disqualified on minor infractions by the judges seemed a little stretched, and the St. Johns firemen were inclined to resent them, but better counsels prevailed and no protests were filed. The St. Johns firemen proved hospitable hosts. When they had been disqualified nearly all day, in the evening they tendered the visiting firemen a fine banquet and sent them home in the best of humor. Corvallis won nearly all the honors at the contest for the reason the team were the best and swiftest men. It is said that many of the firemen from Corvallis are O. A. C. young men, but of that I cannot say. That they were a clean cut, fine lot of young men goes beyond question. The business men of St. Johns from the mayor down to the plain citizen worked to make the day a success, and they succeeded. They were loyal to the town. Gresham Girls' Hose Team added no little interest to the occasion by their appearance and runs made in the morning. The next tournament will be held at Oregon City in 1915.—L. H. Wells in Gresham Outlook.

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