

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 \$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

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NO 52

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

Owing to the council chamber being occupied by the election board Tuesday evening, the council held its session in the firemen's room in the city hall. All members, with the exception of Councilmen Garlick and Graden, were present, Mayor Vincent presiding.

Complaint being made by the city of Linnton that the course of the surface water at Whitewood Court was disturbed by debris at the city rock quarry, it was decided that the council in company with the engineer visit the scene Wednesday afternoon and investigate conditions.

A communication from the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company stated that an arc light had been established at the corner of Scott avenue and Charleston street, as directed by the city council.

A communication from the Railroad Commission advised the city to place the matter of the O. W. R. & N. Co. installing a sidetrack or spur to connect with the city dock in their hands.

The Western Cooperaige Company requested that three arc lights be installed along the new roadway between Willamette boulevard and the site of the new plant, and the matter was referred to the water and light committee.

Complaint being made that the dances in the skating rink were stopped at the midnight hour by the police, the attorney was instructed to look the matter up and ascertain if any prescribed hour for closing dances was mentioned in any of the ordinances.

Bills amounting to \$135.97 were allowed, and also \$1089.24 for work done on the Cooperaige driveway.

The committee on securing a price on the water plant was given another week to report, the company not yet having decided upon a price.

The attorney was in receipt of an annual statement from Corvallis showing that the plant of that city had cost \$135,000 and that the receipts for the past year were much more than the expenditures.

The improvement of Willamette boulevard between Richmond street and the North Bank bridge was accepted.

Engineer Burson stated that the remonstrances presented last week against the improvement of Columbia boulevard represented about 75 per cent of the property directly interested, which precluded improvement. The council decided to look over the street Wednesday afternoon with the city engineer and decide upon temporary improvement of the street, which is badly needed.

An arc light was ordered installed on Mohawk street about 10 feet north of Central avenue.

The mayor was authorized to contract for the latest issue of Fell's directory, which will soon be issued.

A resolution directing the engineer to prepare the plans, specifications and estimates for the improvement of Macrum avenue was adopted.

Must File Acceptance

In order to enjoy the immediate benefits of the reclamation extension act passed September 14, settlers on all government irrigation projects must file formal acceptance of the terms of that act with the local project manager not later than November 15th. Failure to file such acceptance by the date named will force settlers to meet payment falling due December 1st, on which date they must also meet any and all deferred payments. In the event that the acceptance is on file by December 1st, instead of having to pay an installment of six dollars per acre, the settler will be required to pay but 2 per cent of the balance due under the contract for the purchase of water rights. Failure to make the necessary payment due on December 1 will result in the forfeiture of the water right entry.

It Rings True

Hans Garbus is a German farmer in Iowa. He wrote a letter to the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, the other day. It summarized his experience and that of his neighbors in neglecting their home merchants to "save" money by patronizing the mail order houses. The letter is a human document. Hans Garbus writes just as he would tell us, and it rings true. Let the secretary or retailer give this to his farmers through his home paper. It ought to be read by every farmer in the United States:

We farmers need awakening to the fact that we have unwittingly reached the period where we must think and plan. I am one of the slow German farmers that had to be shown, and I am now giving my experience that others may profit, for knowledge is more expensive now than ten years ago.

Twenty-nine years ago I began my farm career. I had an old team and \$50. Our furniture was mostly home made—chairs, cupboard and lounge made from dry goods boxes neatly covered by ten cent cretonne by my girl wife. We rented eighty acres. Being a boy of good habits I got all needed machinery and groceries of our home merchants on credit until fall crops were sold. The first year was a wet season and I did not make enough to pay creditors. I went to each on date of promise and explained conditions, paying as much as possible, and they all carried the balance over another year. They continued to accommodate me until I was able to buy a forty acre piece of my own.

As soon as I owned these few acres the mail order houses began sending me catalogues, and gradually I began sending my loose change to them, letting my accounts stand in my home town, where I had gotten my accommodation when I needed it.

We then had one of the thriest little villages in the state—good line of business in all the branches, merchants who were willing to help an honest fellow over a bad year and a town full of people who came twice a week to trade and visit. Our little country town supported a library, high school, band, ball team, and we had big celebrations every year. A farm near a live town soon doubles in value. I sold my forty acres at a big advance and bought an eighty, gradually adding to it until I had two hundred acres of the best land in Iowa. I then felt no need of asking favors and found it easy to patronize the mail order agents that came almost weekly to our door. I regret to say that I was the first in the county to make up a neighborhood bill and send it to a mail order house. Though we got bit every once in a while, we got in the habit of sending away for stuff.

Gradually our merchants lessened their stock of goods for lack of patronage. Finally we began to realize that when we needed a bolt quickly for machinery or clothing for sickness or death we had to wait and send away for it, which wasn't so pleasant. One by one our merchants moved to places where they were appreciated, and men of less energy moved in. Gradually our town has gone down, our business houses are "tacky" in appearance, a number are empty, our schools, churches and walks are going down, we have no band, no library nor ball team. There is no business done in the town, and therefore no taxes to keep things up. Hotel is closed for lack of travel. Go down to the depot when the freight pulls in and you see the sequel in mail order packages.

Nine years ago my farm was worth \$195 an acre; today I'd have a hard matter to sell it at \$167 an acre. It is "too far from a live town," so every farmer has said that wants to buy. He wants a place near schools and churches where his children can have advantages. I have awakened to the fact that in helping to pull the town down it has cost me \$5600 in nine years. Like the majority of farmers, I didn't figure far enough ahead.

This sort of business means the doing away with country towns. What will it mean to farmers to have only a few large cities at a distance of 500 or 1000 miles? What are we going

Collecting Bricks

Verne Hall, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hall, 515 South Jersey street, St. Johns, has just received a letter from Governor West promising a contribution of 100 pounds of bricks in the campaign for 100,000 bricks being waged by the Boys' Boosters' Sunday school class of the United Evangelical church, St. Johns, for the erection of a separate building for the class. He and another boy, Percy Smith, tried in vain to reach the governor when he addressed a political meeting here last week, but passed up a note requesting a contribution of "one brick or as many as you want to give."

Young Hall, who carries the governor's letter constantly, and Smith will write President Wilson tomorrow asking him to send a brick by parcel post, and will keep on "bricking" all members of the Sunday school and their friends until March. The first brick received in the campaign was sent Hall by parcel post by the St. Johns representative of The Journal.

The brick campaign was suggested by Mrs. George M. Hall, school superintendent of the church, who hopes that the new building will be the first step toward a new brick church. The plans of the class teacher, Earl Goode, call for a two story building with a Sunday school class room upstairs and a kitchen and gymnasium downstairs. The building will be used solely as a gathering place for the Boosters, and will keep them off the streets.

In a year the Boosters' class grew from 4 to 30 members, occupying their own room in the church, which is overcrowded. This summer they haunted the tennis court established for the first time on a lot adjoining the church.

The Sunday school of this church includes classes for persons of all ages from toddlers to patriarchs. Last Sunday, Brick Sunday was observed in the school and the 191 people attending brought bricks, promised them, or made cash contributions in lieu of bricks. Postmaster T. J. Monahan, assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, presented 500 bricks.—Journal.

to do with our children who are demanding even better advantages than we had?

Those cities we help to build return no favors; they take our money but offer no credit in time of need. If we want high schools, etc., we must raise the money and build near our farm homes, or send our boys and girls to the cities at great expense, amidst temptations of which the farm has no equal. Neither am I the only awakening farmer. These mail order agents that come to our homes every week are becoming a nuisance and making it unsafe to leave women and children alone on the farm. With farm cordiality we take these strangers into our homes, often as one of the family, and we are sometimes paid in having them entice our girls to the city.

These are some facts that need consideration, and I have decided that the safest proposition all around is for the country people to look after their own interests and build up their own country towns that bring value to their farms. Let those who want to patronize the city mail order house go there to live, getting their living where they give their patronage. The remainder of my life will be given to building up the home town that I helped to pull down. Brother farmers, you can take my advice or get your knowledge the way I got mine.—Oregon Merchants Magazine.

The idea of reformatory work is that there should be constant training along some line of industry, physical and mental development so that the person may be able to stand alone after his release. The men are studied individually and in each case are helped to overcome defects, to be strengthened where weak, and to bring out the good points, but it is intended that all inmates, and especially the incorrigible ones, shall earn their own living. When one enters, a complete record is made so far as possible, of his family, his own life, education, occupation and past conduct. He is examined and tested as to mental and physical condition, and is given the treatment best suited to him. If the offense with which he was charged was due to an ungovernable temper he is placed in the self control class, and is promoted by degrees as he improves. He is trained in calisthenics and gymnastics, or given lessons in drawing or

An Excellent Paper

The following excellent paper was read at the Mothers' meeting last Monday by Mrs. Canright on the subject, "Do Prisons and Reform Schools Reform?"

A prison is a place where criminals are confined or restrained from personal liberty. To reform is to put into a new and improved condition—to correct the character and habits. The world's greatest criminals as well as the world's greatest heroes have been young men. Fifty per cent of all crimes are committed by young persons under 30 years of age. A medical writer, Dr. A. H. Stewart, says if we follow an age curve, crimes gradually increase up to 15 years of age, increase more rapidly between 15 and 20 years, and at 25 begins to decline. At the age of 70 the number is reduced to the minimum.

Proper home influence may carry the child safely over the period from childhood to youth, but every parent realizes how restraint is resisted at every turn. This is the age for forming outside attachments, either good or bad, for becoming a member of club or gang, and the companions selected, and books read have a great influence for right or wrong. The power of suggestion is another factor in juvenile wrong doing. The trashy books and moving pictures filled with murder and robbery have incited many a young boy to like exploits. After arrest and conviction and the prison is reached, each one he sees is a convict like himself, except the armed guard. The most rigid laws cannot prevent his meeting the worst of criminals, and he is liable to continue in the downward path after his liberation.

THE LIBRARY

Interesting Notes for the Library Patrons

Hours: Afternoon, 12:00 to 5:30. Evening, 7:00 to 9:00. Sunday, 2:30 to 5:30.

Those who wish to join a club for the reading of modern drama are requested to meet in the library auditorium at 7:30 Monday evening, November 9th.

Book Reviews: A number of new books on needlework have been received in good time for the usual before-Christmas demand. Among them are the following:

A. W. B. Crochet Book. Designs published for the first time in Irish crochet, filet worked in colors, and venetian or macrame crochet with correct position of hands and needle stitches and lessons fully illustrated.

Bed Spreads. Various designs in crocheted bedspreads. Columbia Manual of Cotton Crocheting.

A book of clear instructions for making laces, edgings, insertions, motifs, bed spreads, curtains, bags, and other articles of beauty and utility.

Old and New Designs in Crochet Work, books 1 and 2. "Crochet work began about the time that hunger prompted a fisherman to weave the first net, the general plan of which was patterned after a spider's web. The good wife shortly thereafter appropriated the fish net idea and began to apply her crochet work to it. This work was first known as opus filatorium, later as spider work. There is little new in the art now except the designs. We believe a perusal of these pages will awaken a deeper interest in this simple but beautiful art, especially when one considers the possibility of adapting it in so many ways to the adornment of the modern home."

One Hundred Christmas Novelties. Complete directions. Cabot—What Men Live By.

"If any one wants good advice or good stimulus to fair thinking on vital subjects, he will find it here. It is as a contribution to the values of life that this readable volume deserves a popular career. It is sound doctrine for the lady, good wholesome sense for the mind, a balanced and not a specious optimism for the soul."

Dimock—Book of the Tarpon. The author seems to be an artist alike with fish hook and pen. Witness his account of his first tarpon:

"A gorgeous vision burst from the water behind us and shot ten feet into the air. 'What on earth is that, Tat?' I was trolling for channel bass. I knew the whole breed

of jumping fish with their slick, zealy leaps and an occasional wiggle while in the air, but the best of them was as Satyr to Hyperion compared with the iridescent creature at the end of my line. The twisting, gyrating body, garmented in glistening silver and enveloped in a cloud of sparkling diamonds, was unlike any denizen of earth. At first I thought the wonderful creature was a mermaid, and as I noted her fierce display of activity and strength, I pitied the merman who came home late, without a better excuse than a meeting of the lodge. Then I suspected it was a wicked genie, freed from the seal of King Solomon which had imprisoned it for thousands of years. I was brought back to earth by Tat's reply: 'Mus' be a tarpun.'"

Cohen—The Great Wet Way. "This book is not serious. It is the result of some fifty trips across the Atlantic, on all kinds of steamers and with all sorts of people." The author's object has been to amuse those who have crossed, those who will cross, and the friends of those who have crossed and who will cross.

Davis—Real Soldiers of Fortune. This is the Richard Harding Davis whose war letters from France and Belgium we have all been reading. The book now in question is made up of stirring tales and character sketches of six notable men, among them Winston Spencer Churchill, Major Burnham, chief of scouts, and General William Walker, the king of the filibusters.

Harper—Training and Breaking of Horses. A complete treatise. There are chapters on Training the foal, the work horse, the trotter, coacher, roadster, the saddle horse, the wild and vicious horse and the stubborn horse. The care of the colt, outdoor vices and whims and indoor vices and whims are also considered.

Henshaw—Mountain Wild Flowers. A simple and popular guide to the names and descriptions of the flowers that bloom above the clouds. Excellently illustrated.

Hutton—In Unknown Tuscany. In the summer of 1907 the authors went up into Mont' Amiata and was so moved by the extraordinary beauty and virility of that part of Central Italy as seen from the mountain, that he put his impression into this book. The illustrations are in color.

Paine—The Greater America. A man from a quiet little Maine village goes west to get acquainted with Americans of a different stamp. He has lively stories to tell of cow punchers and copper miners, wheat magnates, timber men, ranchers and desert dwellers.

Prisons and reform schools can reform, but officials say the most critical time in the life of a convict is not when he enters, but when he leaves the prison gate without home, without friends and without money. We may express pleasure at any evidence of reformation, but few will extend a helping hand to a reformed man or a reformed woman. I wish to emphasize this point: Though no worse than thousands who have never been convicted of breaking a law, they are shunned. I can think of only one better thing to accomplish—that is, just how to prevent so much wrong doing and consequent trouble. Prisons and reformatories will be necessary for the purpose of restraint and reformation until society can learn to prevent crime by protecting the young from corrupting influences.

Wanted—To borrow \$1000 for three years at ten per cent. Security, \$2000 worth of land at Whitewood Court. Apply at this office.

Prizes For Essays

High School

Incidents of High School Interestingly Told

The Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution offers prizes totaling \$50 to the pupils of the public schools of the state of Oregon, for essays on subjects connected with our war for independence.

One prize of \$25, one of \$15, and one of \$10 will be awarded for the first, second and third best essays, respectively, written by pupils of the high schools or grade schools of the state on one of the following subjects: French Aid in the Revolution; The Origin of the American Flag; William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Nathanael Greene.

The essays are limited to three thousand words each, and must be written in the student's own handwriting on one side of the paper, and accompanied by a certificate from the writer's teacher, stating that the teacher believes the essay to be the pupil's own unaided work. The essays must be signed by the writer, giving his or her post-office address, including county. They should be forwarded to Alfred F. Parker, chairman of committee, 330 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, and should reach their destination not later than January 25th, 1915. Essays not complying with these conditions will be rejected. Positively no manuscripts will be returned. In awarding these prizes the committee will be governed by considerations of originality, accuracy of statement, manner of treatment, orthography, syntax and punctuation, neatness and legibility. These prizes are offered to encourage love of our country and the study of its history.

of jumping fish with their slick, zealy leaps and an occasional wiggle while in the air, but the best of them was as Satyr to Hyperion compared with the iridescent creature at the end of my line. The twisting, gyrating body, garmented in glistening silver and enveloped in a cloud of sparkling diamonds, was unlike any denizen of earth. At first I thought the wonderful creature was a mermaid, and as I noted her fierce display of activity and strength, I pitied the merman who came home late, without a better excuse than a meeting of the lodge. Then I suspected it was a wicked genie, freed from the seal of King Solomon which had imprisoned it for thousands of years. I was brought back to earth by Tat's reply: 'Mus' be a tarpun.'"

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Incidents of High School Interestingly Told

Next week will appear a special issue of the St. Johns Review under the management of the Junior Class of the James John High School. The issue will contain items of interest concerning all the departments and activities of the High School, including athletics and dramatics, the different classes and the alumni. The joke editor has kept his eyes and ears open for the idiosyncrasies of every body from freshman to faculty and the locals-editor has made note of all the news.

The High School issue will sell at 5 cents the copy. Every one in St. Johns, every one interested in the school, will want at least one copy. Buy a copy at your first opportunity, for our supply of extra copies will be limited.

St. Johns Day at Show

The Manufacturers and Land Products Show, staging the greatest display ever made of the products of the farms and mills of this state is now on. From every section of the state has come remarkable specimens of the products of farms and factory and from all parts of the state are coming the crowds which fill the great Armory to overflowing. The past week was a notable one in the point of attendance, special time having been allotted to the visitors from individual communities. Forest Grove sent a delegation 150 strong, Woodburn 100, and Salem and Eugene sent an enthusiastic crowd of Radiators and Cherrians, these two organizations being the guests of the Royal Rosarians of Portland. Eight counties are represented in the Willamette Valley exhibit which it is intended to send to the Panama Pacific exposition in 1915 after it has done service in this and other land shows. The counties represented by this exhibit are Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion and Clackamas.

St. Johns will be represented by a good sized delegation today at the Show.

The American horse is one of the first to answer the bugle call of the European war. Representatives of many foreign governments are in this country purchasing horses for the various armies of the warring nations and practically every state in the Union is contributing cavalry material to the belligerent factions. The American horse is a utility animal and excels that of any other country on the face of the earth. He has plowed our fields, fought our battles and is the most faithful of animal kind. His reputation has extended to other countries and he is now going to perform the services for foreign countries which he has so faithfully fulfilled at home.

Oregon was not only "first" in the selection of her building site on the grounds of the San Francisco Exposition, but she was also the first to finish her building and the first to throw the building open for a public entertainment. On last Saturday evening a Hallow'en dance was given to six hundred invited guests under the auspices of the Oregon Society of California cooperating with the exposition officials. All other state societies represented in San Francisco were invited and each was asked to christen the huge log column representing that particular state. Oregon apples and cider from Hood River were served and a former resident of Portland supplied automobiles to transport the guests to and from the building.

How is Your Title?

Have your abstracts made, continued or examined at the Peninsula Title, Abstract and Realty Co. Accurate work. Reasonable fees. H. Henderson, manager, 311 North Jersey street. Adv.