

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.

ST. JOHNS REVIEW

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

VOL. 11

ST. JOHNS, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

NO 15

St. Johns is Calling You

Is second in number of industries.
Is seventh in population.
Cars to Portland every 10 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 good payroll monthly.
Ships monthly many cars freight.
All railroads have access to it.
Is gateway to Portland harbor.
Climate ideal and healthful.

COUNCIL MEETS

Matters of Importance Receive Attention

All members were present at the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening. Mayor Vincent, being a little late in reaching the council chamber, President of the Council Garlick presided until the mayor made his appearance.

Remonstrances were received on the proposed improvement of Seneca street, on the ground of the improvement being unnecessary, and they were referred to the city engineer to check up and ascertain the amount of property represented thereon.

Petitions asking that the city council advertise and sell the city dock were received, accepted and ordered filed, on motion of Councilman Graden.

A petition asking that the ordinance prohibiting contractors from doing street work in the city on Sunday, except by special permission of the mayor or city council, and which had passed second reading some time previous, be passed, was read, and the ordinance was passed later on in the evening, after Councilman Graden had made an earnest plea for its passage.

Petitions containing about 400 names and demanding that the city council place the question of merging St. Johns with Portland on the ballot at the April election, presented by A. W. Davis, were read, and a resolution acquiescing in this demand was adopted.

Kind words do not cost much. They are quickly spoken. They do not blister the tongue that utter them. They do not keep us awake till midnight. It is easy to scatter them. And, oh, how much good they may do! They do good to the person from whose lips they fall. Soft words will soften the soil. They will smooth down the rough places in our natures. Care to say kindly things will drill our natures in kindness. It will help pull up all the roots of passion. It will make the conscience delicate and the disposition gentle. A woman cannot make a habit of speaking kind words without augmenting her own gracious temper. But better will be their influence upon others. If cold words freeze people and bitter words scorch them, and bitter words madden them so will kind words reproduce themselves and sooth and quiet and comfort the hearer. They make all the better elements of one's nature come trooping to the surface. They melt our stubbornness. They arouse an appreciation of better things. Let us say the kindly word. No one can tell how many burdened hearts may be relieved, how many discouraged souls may be inspired. Say it every day, to the one who disturbs you while you are busy, asking for work, to the one who has almost lost hope; to all remember, kind words can never die.—Exchange.

Getting it Back

Four men, a lawyer, a doctor, a banker and a newspaper man, sat down to play a quiet little game of poker in the doctor's apartments not far from Seventy-second street and Broadway a few nights ago. During the game the banker, who had a sore throat asked the doctor to recommend a cure. The doctor obliged and reaching over, he took a blue chip from the banker's pile and added it to his own. "What's the idea?" demanded the banker. "My usual fee for medical advice," replied the doctor. "A few minutes later the doctor asked the lawyer a question involving a point in law. The lawyer rendered an opinion. Then reaching over, he helped himself to a blue chip from the doctor's stack. "My legal fee," he explained. "It was now time for a little refreshment. 'Just leave your cards and chips where they are,' said the doctor host, 'and we'll adjourn to the buffet for a bite to eat.' When they returned to the card room to resume their game the doctor calmly helped himself to three white chips from the lawyer's stack. "What's the idea now?" inquired the lawyer. "That's for the cocktail," said the doctor. "You can't come around to my house charging for legal advice and expecting refreshments gratis. 'You've got to pay for what you drink.' And the next morning the lawyer appeared at the doctor's house with an officer and had the doctor arrested for selling liquor without a licence.—New York World.

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After a closed-down since a year ago last December, the logging camp of the Western Coe Paper Company, which is connected by a 15 mile logging railroad with Astoria, will resume operations March 1. It is announced at the company's office, in the Northwestern Bank building, that about 150 men will be given employment by the resumption of logging. The company's new plant at St. Johns, which will manufacture barrel heads and staves for outside markets chiefly, will be ready for operation by July 1, but until that time comes the log output will be sold.—Telegram.

An Humble Petition

Dear Portland, we beseech thee to take us under thy protecting wing by merging our city with thine. We know, oh Portland, that thou hath nothing to give in return for our coming to thee with clean hands and a city most beautiful. But we ask nothing in return, well knowing that to ask would be in vain. We realize that thou art burdened with a grievous indebtedness that is steadily growing more vast, but we will aid and succor thee by assuming a proportionate share. We gladly turn over to thee all that we have amassed—city dock, handsome school buildings, fine city hall, many street lights, much public improvement—and in return we ask nothing but the use of thy glorious name. We have forged ahead, oh Portland, with an amazing rapidity. We have made greater and better progress than any other city of its size in the Northwest in the same length of time. We have gotten anything and everything that we wanted or needed and with little effort. But, oh Portland, we are tired of progress, and we want a chance to rest, and thou knowest we will get rest and inactivity in copious quantities when we repose on thy bosom. And, oh Portland, in deep humility we must confess that we are a weak kneed and spineless people. We find that we cannot govern ourselves—at least not to the satisfaction of many of us, so we feel that it is best for us all to be dissatisfied than for a portion of us to be satisfied and the balance dissatisfied. We know that the Revolutionary war was fought because of taxation without representation, but we realize now how foolish George Washington and his followers were. They should have paid the taxation without a murmur and taken in return what was given them. We find this to be far the most satisfactory system—no responsibility to assume. Just pay the taxes however great as they become due, and expect nothing and receive nothing in return.

In beseeching thee to take us in, dear Portland, we ask no pledge, no promise and no assurance that thou wilt help us when we are in need. Thou hast so much to take care of, so far greater interests than ours to give thy attention to, that thou canst not be bothered with any little grievances that may fall to our lot. We will be willing that thou remove many of our street lights, reduce the police force, dispose of our city dock (as it is too far from the big interests to benefit them, and they probably would not want thee to retain it), take our fire truck (as was done in Albina), dismiss our paid firemen, vacate and sell the city hall, reduce street improvements and make us pay up to and over 100 per cent of assessed valuation when streets are improved, make our houses cost more through inspection, and many other things in the interest of economy, for we know, oh Portland, that thou needest the money.

Now, dear Portland, hear our petition. You need us and we do not need thee, yet we covet thy name. We give our all just to be called Portland. It will mean great things for us. Its magic influence will populate our vacant houses, line our shores with industrial plants, reduce our taxes, lower the price of water, stimulate activity—this is our dream, dear Portland, and the argument we use without ceasing to convert the unconverted and unbelievers, but we KNOW it will not come true. So we will be content with thy name alone, and freely and gladly be termed the North End of Portland. Heed our petition, dear Portland, and the glory shall all be thine and the misery ours forevermore. Ahem!

After a closed-down since a year ago last December, the logging camp of the Western Coe Paper Company, which is connected by a 15 mile logging railroad with Astoria, will resume operations March 1. It is announced at the company's office, in the Northwestern Bank building, that about 150 men will be given employment by the resumption of logging. The company's new plant at St. Johns, which will manufacture barrel heads and staves for outside markets chiefly, will be ready for operation by July 1, but until that time comes the log output will be sold.—Telegram.

COMMERCIAL

Club Takes Up Matters of Local Importance

At a meeting of the board of governors of the St. Johns Commercial club Tuesday noon, the matter of urging the improvement of Crawford street between Pittsburg and Baltimore streets by hard surface was taken up and discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of the members that the Woolen Mills Company is entitled to this improvement, which would provide easy access to and from their large plant on Bradford street. A committee consisting of A. R. Jobs, O. J. Gatzmyer and H. W. Bonham was appointed to ascertain what sort of improvement would be most acceptable to the management of the woolen mills, the committee to later take up the matter with the city council. A committee consisting of P. H. Edlefson, O. J. Gatzmyer and Thos. Autzen was also appointed to take up the matter of the proposed interstate bridge, via Derby street, which would be a big thing for the lower peninsula. Arrangements for the rest room on Jersey street are now well under way, and it is probable that the club will soon have matters in such shape that the rest room will be acquired. Such a room would undoubtedly prove a great convenience for the traveling public. New members are being added to the club right along and it promises to be more active this year than ever in aiding the development of St. Johns.

Social parties are being held the second Wednesday of each month after the regular meeting of the Commercial Club. Dancing and cards and other forms of entertainment are indulged in. These parties are being well attended and promise to become very popular with the members.

The Board of Governors of the Club have planned to have regular weekly luncheon Tuesday of each week at 12:15 o'clock. Any member of the Club is privileged to meet with the Board, and are requested to notify the secretary at least one day in advance of their intention to meet with the Board at the luncheon, so that plates may be provided for them. Any one having any matter to bring to the attention of the Club is invited to present the matter personally at any of these meetings.

A membership campaign under way is showing very good results. The following members were admitted since the first of the year: F. W. Valentine, G. F. Robertson, W. R. Letson, Harry H. Samuelson, H. Christenson, Paul H. Cochran, J. E. Tanch, E. F. Moore, C. V. Dahl, Whitney Rose.

The matter of better car service for St. Johns, inaugurated by the Club, has been taken under advisement by the officials of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company.

Birthday Celebration

On Wednesday, Feb. 10th, the W. R. C., a few comrades and friends met at the home of William Nolan's to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Nolan's. The ladies served a fine dinner at noon. The afternoon was spent in sewing and music. All left wishing Mrs. Nolan many more such gatherings. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roat, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Chaney, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shatto, Mr. G. G. Rundall, Misses B. Rundall, Ruth Rundall, Minnie Nolan, Nellie B. Stevens, Mrs. A. S. McGee, A. O. Beam, Sarah Collier, Rose Robinson, Ella Aiken, Henry Gammel, E. McClements, V. King, A. Ward, J. Ransier, S. Powells, Cora Merrill, F. Marlett, D. J. Jones, C. Seals, S. Fones, A. Learned, J. H. Knowles, H. C. Finch, Rose Evans, G. H. Lemon, Tillie Hill, C. Zandenburg, Mary Downey, Zella Dunbar, M. Buery, Mary Chaney, Helen Dunbar, Joe Ward, James Chaney, Frank Chaney, Prescott Robinson.

Private lessons in dancing from 8 to 10 every Monday evening in Eagle Hall—S. G. Wright.

Minimum Wage Law

The minimum wage law, which was shown to be an iniquitous burden on the employer, has proved itself no less hurtful to the employee. One of its purposes was to protect the wage earning girl from the grinding power of the wage payer; it has "protected" a very large number of young women out of their jobs. The law limits the hours of labor for women, and makes no allowance for the necessities of the workers or employers or for the exigencies of times or seasons. In the past few weeks, while we were all raising money for the benefit of the poor, and while women were begging the department store for work, and while there was work for them, they were turned away, hungry and desperate, because the law said they could not sell their services at honest employment except at certain hours specified by ordinance. One of the results of this political effort to provide for the "industrial welfare" of women is that the work they have done in the past has to be performed by men—not by more men than had had employment before, but by men who by working overtime performed their own and the unemployed women's duties. What the hungry and desperate women did is not of record. Our industrial laws need amendment. The persons who most desire to see them changed are those in whose behalf they were ostensibly passed, but who have been the greatest sufferers by the adventures in law making by amateur legislators.—Portland Spectator.

In Excellent Condition

"St. Johns is in excellent condition for the merger," Mr. A. W. Davis is quoted in Tuesday's Oregonian relative to the proposed merging of St. Johns with Portland. "It has a bonded debt of \$76,000, and its assets are municipal dock and the City Hall, worth more than \$200,000."

Surely we are in "excellent condition" to make it worth Portland's while to capture us, but how about St. Johns? Portland, according to figures furnished by the city auditor's office Tuesday, has a bonded indebtedness of \$14,935,226 up to last December, which does not include school or improvement bonds. This means an indebtedness of more than \$60 for every man, woman and child in the city of Portland, and an annual interest at six per cent of almost four dollars for every man, woman and child. St. Johns could bond itself for the acquisition of the water plant and an electric light plant and yet its bonded debt when this would be done would not exceed \$60 for every man, woman and child in St. Johns. Mr. Davis has, in the statement above, pointed out the folly of merging with Portland at this time. No better argument against merging could possibly be advanced. The bonded water indebtedness of Portland alone is now \$7,834,000. No wonder Portland can furnish "cheap" water to its inhabitants, and by so doing pile up its bonded indebtedness to \$30 for every man, woman and child in that city. Certainly Portland would be too glad to increase further its water bonded indebtedness to give St. Johns, (which has better water and more of it) cheaper water. That is human nature, of course.

Mr. Davis, jokingly, states, as quoted in the Oregonian, that in his judgment the proposed merger will carry ten to one. The vote, however, will probably show a three to five or two to one vote to the contrary. The same extravagant claims were made about four years ago, but the result did not bear out the prophecies. There need be no haste in merging with Portland. It can be done at any time.

I have a friend who owns 26 acres of the very choicest farming land, one and a half miles from Sheridan, Oregon, with improvements and unencumbered. He wishes to sell and take small house and lot in St. Johns as part payment. Will take balance on long time payments with low rate of interest. Reasons, advanced age.—Dr. W. J. Gilstrap, First National Bank Building, St. Johns, Oregon.

FOR RENT cards at this office.

Move to Secure Work

Not only in Oregon, but in all parts of the country, the Government has inaugurated a movement to secure work for the unemployed and to furnish men or women to farmers and other employers outside of the cities. It is common sight to see men standing around the streets in town at all seasons of the year who would be glad to go out into the country and go to work if they only knew where to go and could be certain that the job would be there when they arrive. John H. Barbour, United States Inspector, Oregon Immigration Service, has started to list applicants for positions of all kinds and is anxious to receive applications for help from employers of labor of all classes. Every applicant for work will be given a thorough examination as to his qualifications and no man will be sent out for any specific line of work unless he is fitted for it, thus leaving no room for the annual complaint that farmers are supplied with laborers who know nothing of farm work, at a time when the farmer is too busy to teach them. The first day the office was open more than 100 applications for work were received, and as there are no fees or other expenses connected with the service, it is expected that enough men will be available at any time to fill all possible demands.

Another movement operating along somewhat similar lines, but with the idea of assisting the would be farmer to get land instead of work, is now being discussed under the leadership of Tom Richardson, the founder of the Oregon Development League, with the purpose of evolving some feasible plan for financing the small farmer, dairyman or gardener who has the inclination and the ability to get back to the land and make a success, but who is financially unable to do so. Educators and business men are decidedly in favor of the scheme and it is probable that a convention for its discussion will be held immediately after the close of the legislative session. Mr. Richardson has issued an appeal to all who are interested asking them to give the matter careful consideration and to work up a community sentiment in its favor.

Embargo Advocated

Salem, Oregon, February 11th, 1915. Editor The Review, St. Johns, Oregon. Dear Sir:—I enclose you herewith copy of Senate Joint Memorial No. 8, which I think is worthy of reprinting in your paper. If Congress never really placed an embargo on the further shipment of food products from this country to the nations at war, the agitation and memorials from our legislatures to Congress looking to that end, would make the people of Europe stop and think that there might be a possibility of an embargo, and figure out in their own minds that they better cease fighting and go to planting grain for their sustenance.

The European war has brought no good to any one, nor can it bring any benefit to anyone in the world, on the contrary has wrought more damage, destruction and suffering than the world has ever seen, and it is time that we do something that will furnish both sides a reason for getting together and declaring peace. Nothing will argue more strongly in favor of peace than the possibility of a shortage of food for their armies, whether they consider the common people or not.—Very truly yours, Arthur Langguth.

The bill follows: Whereas, more than fifty per cent of the civilized world is now at war, and, Whereas, this condition will cause a serious reduction in the amount of food products produced by the European nations at war, and, Whereas, the price of flour, meat and other articles of food and necessities of life are now at war figures in the United States of America and continually rising and becoming more and more burdensome upon the laboring class, and in view of the fact that there may be a shortage of food here,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring, that we memorialize the Congress of the United States

HIGH SCHOOL

Incidents of High School Interestingly Told

On Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock the Hiak Klatawa met for their semi-annual election. The officers for the present semester are: Ruth McGregor, President; vice-president, Ethel Hufford; secretary-treasurer, Olive Zimmerman. The first hike of the season was enjoyed by eleven enthusiastic members last week. Leaving the high school building at about 11 a. m. they cut across to the county highway, which they followed to the borders of the Columbia. The moss-grown rail fence on each hand was not only a picturesque feature of the landscape, but served also as a place of refuge when two fierce dogs barked their challenge to the invaders. After the frugal Klatawa lunch served from the top of a great log in a marshy field, the hikers pursued their way until they came finally to the arrow-head beach; then home by the river shore.

A basket ball game between the James John High boys and the St. Johns Firemen last Saturday night resulted in a victory for the latter, the score being 15 to 10. The Firemen displayed considerably more skill in managing their feet on the slippery floor of the skating rink. The boys spent most of their time in skidding and in picking themselves up after an attempted basket throw.

Watch! Stop! Look! Listen! It's coming! What? The Senior Play. The Senior Class are at work gathering material for their Annual. The plans are well under way and every Senior goes armed with reporter's pencil and notebook, and they'll catch you if you don't watch out.

This will be the second class to put out an annual, the first being published by the June class of 1911.

Memorial Services

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Johns will hold Memorial Services next Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 4 p. m. at the county headquarters in Portland, 171 1/2 Eleventh street. The first part of the service will be in memory of Mrs. Stella Bellinger, who was buried last Tuesday and Mrs. Overstreet who died some time ago. The last part of the service will be in memory of Frances E. Willard, founder of the National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "Willard Memorial Day" is observed all over the world by the organization on or near the date of her death, Feb. 17th.

Mrs. Lola Brooks will have charge of the music. Mrs. L. E. Folkensberg will sing, "Sowing in Tears." We hope to see all our members present and as many of our friends as will come. Lunch will be served at noon for the benefit of those who go to the city in the forenoon. Plan to go on that day; attend to your business, go and have lunch with us and stay for the service. Remember the time and place. Next Tuesday at 171 1/2 Eleventh street, between Morrison and Yamhill. Mt. Tabor car passes the door.—Reporter.

An observing editor, after looking over the situation, has this to say: Some people go to church to weep. While others go to sleep; Some go to tell their woes, While others go to show their clothes; Some go to hear the preacher, Others to hear the solo screacher, Boys go to reconnoiter, Girls go because they orter; Many go for some reflections, Precious few to help collections.

Auto for hire by day, hour or trip, at very reasonable rates. Good opportunity for parties of four or less to make a trip into the country at a low price.—H. M. Waldref, 609 Fessenden street, Phone Columbia 206.

of America, to put an embargo on the further shipment of all food products from this country to all such countries, while said war continues.