

St. Johns is Calling You

Has seven churches.
Has a most promising future.
Distinctly 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, APRIL 23, 1915.

NO 24

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 3 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, with Mayor Muck presiding.

The appointment of Lee Cormany as Chief of the Fire Department was confirmed by the city council.

P. T. Hanson asked for a donation from the city to be applied toward procuring decorations for the old soldiers on Decoration Day, which matter was referred to the finance committee by Mayor Muck.

The matter of the opening of M hawk street between Willamette boulevard and Decatur street was taken up and the engineer directed to prepare the necessary data relative thereto.

Councilman Graden stated that complaint had been made to him concerning the water pipe on Oswego street leaking, and the matter was referred to the water and light committee to take up with the water company and endeavor to have new pipe which is on the ground to be laid as soon as possible.

The engineer called attention to the fact that the sharp corner at Crawford and Burlington streets should be blunted off, and Mayor Muck stated that there were other corners in the city that needed a like treatment. The matter was referred to the street committee and engineer to make report.

Councilman Downey advanced the theory that all canines in the city should be kept tied at all times, and the city attorney was directed to prepare an ordinance making such a law.

The proffer of an acre of ground for cemetery purposes by William Gatten was the source of considerable discussion, and a committee consisting of Councilmen Martin, Downey and Perrine and Engineer Burson was appointed to investigate the proposition. Councilman Perrine objected to its size and location, while Councilman Graden said it might at least serve as a Potter's field.

A gentleman offered to sell the city an improved road machine at prices ranging from \$550 to \$750, which was referred to the street committee and engineer.

The recorder was directed to notify Mr. A. G. Long that his fire engine which he had loaned to the city would be retained here only upon the owner's risk and the city would not be responsible for any damages it might sustain.

Mr. Beach made objection to the speed of steamboats passing up and down the river, stating that some of them made a speed of as high as 20 miles per hour, and broke chains and cables by the suction and swirls, casting his boats adrift. As the marine laws only permit of a speed of 12 miles per hour in harbors, the mayor agreed to take the matter up with the proper authorities in an attempt to have the speed reduced to lawful rate.

The matter of a water tank to be erected close to Willamette boulevard by the Western Cooperative company, and which was remonstrated against last week by some of the property owners, was discovered to be a minor matter, since the tank will not be over two or three feet in height.

Attorney Geeslin stated that the Fessenden street case had gone by default and had not been decided on its merits, and that it was his intention to attempt to have the judgment set aside and the case decided on its merits.

Chairman of the Street Committee, S. C. Cook, reported twenty box gutters in bad shape and seventeen streets that need retouching with the grader, and on motion of Councilman Bonham it was decided that \$650 be set aside to make necessary repairs.

It was decided that 25 cords of wood be transferred from the city's wood yard on the Gatten tract to the city hall yard.

The improvement of Oswego street between Columbia boulevard and Smith avenue was accepted by the council.

Reports of the city recorder and treasurer were referred to the finance committee by the mayor.

The engineer's profile and estimates for the improvement of

Should Be Spent Wisely

The proposition of voting bonds for good roads in Multnomah county carried safely Wednesday. It is said that eighty per cent of the cost will go for labor for the unemployed. Good roads is a subject that most people are more or less interested in, and as the bonds have carried there are things that should be taken care of, one of which is that the laborers should not be employed at starvation wages, and that American labor should be given the preference. There should be some method devised whereby Multnomah county would not get in like Columbia county on the Columbia highway. M. H. Hutchinson of that county states that \$250,000 were bonded for by that county for the highway, that the roadway was changed from original plans and instead of helping the farmers, was diverged along the river at much greater expense than originally planned, that the money has all been expended and the road far from being finished and the county's credit exhausted, that instead of the farmers being given work with their teams as promised, the contractors brot their teams from Portland, that the laborers were paid a very small wage and charged a high price for board, that many of the laborers were foreigners. He says that the road is only finished in patches, and of little or no value to the farmers. Multnomah county should prevent anything of a like nature occurring upon the roads in this county. Most people would sooner pay a little more so that the workmen should have better wages. That better roads are needed there can be no question—the more the better. It is surely better to make good roads than to keep patching poor ones, and if the money is used wisely and well, even those who were so strongly opposed to the bonds will be glad they were not defeated.

Will Vote Next Monday

The city of Linnton will vote on the question of consolidation with Portland April 25th. A "straw" vote was taken on the question last fall, which showed a majority vote in favor of consolidation. Editor Byerlee of the Linnton Leader has the following to say regarding the proposition in his last week's issue:

Yes, vote for the merger with portland, laboring man. If you have a little home and want to improve it, all you will have to do then will be to get an architect to make your plans, send them in for a permit to build, have a month's delay, unwinding their red tape, until the vacation is past or the few idle days are gone that you intended to use in making the improvement. And if you should get the kitchen or woodshed built after a time a series of inspectors coming out each with his little fee, is a nice asset to living in the city of Portland. It is a nice little plan to spend a few extra dollars in taxes. Some of our wise guys are figuring to have Portland absorb our bonded indebtedness, but they do not know that Portland makes her victims foot their own bills and charges them a good bonus besides. Who is it that is fathering this movement? Is it laboring men? Or is it those who live off of the laboring man? When did you ever hear of a jackal giving milk to a lamb or a hawk carrying fishworms to a robin? When a lion lies down with the lamb the mutton is usually on the inside. There is nothing heard of it after. So it will be with Linnton.

Catlin street between Edison and Central avenue were accepted and a resolution providing for such improvement ordered prepared.

An ordinance providing the time and manner of improving Chicago street between Smith avenue and Willamette boulevard was passed.

FOR SALE.—I will sell on easy terms at a bargain my half acre of choice garden land with small house in St. Johns only two blocks from car line. Would accept a modern five passenger auto as part payment. What have you to offer? For particulars, see Dr. Gilstrap.

Full blooded Barred Rock baby chicks. Call at 315 W. Buchanan.

School Savings Accounts

The following interesting and valuable article was written by M. F. Burghdoff, and is well worth reading:

Education for life includes a great deal more than reciting from text books, and working out assigned tasks in a laboratory. Instruction should be given in the simple principles of economics and habits of thrift.

The organization and increase of School Savings Banks have demonstrated that a practical education is the aim of many educators. The child's individuality and self responsibility are developed and if the proper ideas are imparted in the teaching, the saving of pennies becomes an incentive of industry, honesty and generosity. Realization of the accumulative force of small sums of money creates a desire to save from waste.

Americans know better how to save. If paupers and criminals, who are a drain on society and a menace to civilization, had been given instruction in practical economy when young, few would be what they are today.

It is almost impossible to teach thrift to men and women who have grown up ignorant of its first principles; but with children we have unwrought material to handle and we can as readily train them in habits of economy as we can teach them arithmetic and Latin.

Frugality is one of the most important factors of citizenship in making the child's future secure, and as a developer of character.

About one-tenth of the U. S. Postal Savings depositors are children between the ages of ten and fourteen. This exemplifies the willingness of children to profit by the opportunities offered them of saving money they might otherwise waste. It also indicates the propriety of giving systematic instruction. No matter how anxious the postal directors and receivers are to help the children, they have little opportunity to do so.

The system of teaching children to save was formulated by Francois Laurent, who was born in Belgium in 1810. In 1873 after a thorough experience in conducting savings accounts, he was awarded the Guinard prize of 10,000 francs for his pamphlet, "Conférences sur l'Épargne dans les Ecoles" (Lectures on Savings in Schools). Twelve thousand copies of this pamphlet were distributed and served to multiply school savings and also to increase the number of depositors among the laboring classes in other Savings Banks. In 1874 S. B. were organized in every school of France, and penny savings banks opened in England by voluntary action of teachers.

There are today S. S. B. in France, Belgium, England, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Canada. The W. C. T. U. in 1908 introduced the system in Iceland, and in 1898 a missionary established a S. S. B. in Mexico.

The first systematic attempt at a S. S. B. in the U. S. was made by Seneca F. Merrill of Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1876. In 1885 John H. Thiry, a native of Belgium, placed the bank of the U. S. on a permanent footing. He began operations in Long Island; he trained the teachers to enjoy the philanthropy of helping the children to earn, save and bank their small amounts of money. He explained to the bankers that his caring for the children's savings would later be handling larger sums, deposited by these same children when grown, and by other children and adults influenced to save, by the children's success.

Popular interest was aroused and by 1891 the movement had reached such a high tide that it was a subject of discussion at the first triennial meeting of the National Council of Women in Washington, D. C.

In 1892 Mr. Thiry reported that there were S. S. B. in twelve states with 27,430 depositors and deposits amounting to \$207,428.76.

In 1910 the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill providing for compulsory instruction in thrift in the public schools, and in 1911 passed an act authorizing savings banks to receive deposits from school children. This Massachusetts plan has been the basis upon which the first S. S. B. in St. Johns has been founded. The pupils of Room 15, Central School, in September 1914, organized themselves into a body politic under the name of "Central City," and besides conducting regular city business, established a savings account and with the kind assistance of Mr. Russell of the First National Bank of St. Johns, the savings amounted to \$33.44 in less than four months. When the class graduated in February, 1915, individual bank books were issued to twelve depositors, who had one or more dollars to their credit and the remaining depositors were paid in cash. No interest is paid on school savings.

The forty new pupils entering Room 15 in February, 1915, have organized a national government under the name of Royal Republic with a complete corps of national officials, necessary to proper instruction.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Miss Nettie Moe, and Master Harry Crouch, another cabinet officer, have been conducting a S. S. Bank, according to Room 15 system.

The Pupils' Roll Book is kept and depositors' name, date and amount recorded; three itemized, carbon copies are made, one given to the treasurer, one to the teacher, and one to the banker; each pupil depositor is given a folder, as a receipt, showing date and amount of each deposit. A national ledger is also kept where each child's entire account is kept separate. Thus I have six complete records of every cent.

Twice during the term all books and records are turned over to a class committee, acting as expert bank examiners and trial balances made. All money is collected by Mr. Harry Crouch and later given to Miss Nettie Moe, who receipts for it and places it in a small bank, loaned and locked by Mr. Dobie of the Peninsula National Bank. Mr. Dobie's patience and encouragement have helped the pupils in saving \$28.67 in less than two months. The success of these two classes should teach all children in St. Johns what benefits may be derived from the accumulation of small sums. Last term's savings made possible an entrance into high school, by the purchase of books, and the possession of necessities otherwise denied.

Shakespeare says, "He that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends." John Wesley tells us, "Make all you can; save all you can; give all you can." Lord Byron thought that "Ready money is Aladdin's lamp." Samuel Johnson said, "Men are seldom more innocently employed than when they are honestly saving and making money." Addison adds, "Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding." This is true today.

During the past summer, after the Corona Club, June 1914 class, had accumulated a class fund, I spent the vacation in securing data on S. S. B. Mrs. A. R. Cowles of Barton, Vt., for ten years W. C. T. U. superintendent of S. S. B. in that state, said the State Superintendent of Education approved of them, and the people see the value of training boys and girls in good habits and frugality. Miss Helen Garrett of Edgemoor, Del., claims that influenced by the school work, some parents have started accounts. Supt. Marshall of Augusta, Me., adds, "Thrift teaching is invaluable here." From Birmingham, England, where S. S. B. are in all the schools, people consider that "Boys and girls are learning the bearing thrift has on cleanliness and industrious habits." Mr. Call of Hartford, Conn., said, "It has decreased the use of cheap candy and things hurtful to children. A candy shop near the school has been closed for lack of trade." S. W. Straw, President of American Society for Thrift, says, "Thrift is not a luxury; it is a necessity."

For information secured and used in originating the Pupils' Savings Bank in St. Johns I am indebted to P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education; Mrs. Sara Oberholzer, assistant, and to the many educators whose sanction of the S. S. Bank has placed it as an object for achievement of every teacher, and to Supt. C. H. Boyd, for his granting the privilege of teaching the boys and girls the habit of thrift before they leave the grammar grades.

In 1912 the statistics show savings in 1,149 public schools, with 167,629 pupil depositors, who have deposited \$3,482,162.66. The figures do not include the New York Penny Provident Fund, as the 1910 report was the latest report I could se-

HIGH SCHOOL

Incidents of High School Interestingly Told

The James John High School cordially welcomes two new students, Ruth and Lawrence Layton. This means an addition to the Freshmen and Junior classes respectively.

A morning assembly of the High school on Monday was called for the purpose of observing Patriots' Day. National songs were sung by the students, after which Mr. Fry gave a short talk.

On Saturday a number of the Hiak Klatawa girls hiked to the Vancouver ferry slip. They stopped for lunch at Bridgton and explored the island until about 3:30, when they started home. They took a round about way home, down Williams avenue to Columbia boulevard; then down Columbia boulevard to Columbia Park, and from there home. The girls enjoyed themselves immensely, especially the two seniors, who almost lost their proverbial dignity. Senior secret, "Gus."

The next will be a 5 o'clock hike, which is announced for Sunday, April 25. The members are to meet at the High school, but their destination has not fully been decided upon.

St. Johns' Population

Editor Review: Can you give any idea of the present population of St. Johns? I have heard it said and read it in some of the Portland papers that the population of St. Johns is now 4000. Is it not more than that? Also about how many voters does St. Johns possess approximately? If you know of any fair way of giving an estimate, I would like to know it, and I believe there are others more or less curious.—Citizen.

In reply to the above, will state that in the opinion of the editor the present population of St. Johns is about 5700. The way this opinion is deduced is as follows: The government census of 1910 gave St. Johns a population of 4872. In 1912 a census was taken by a committee of a proposed Elk lodge to be established here, and the names and addresses of 5058 persons taken in this city. The committee admitted that they did not finish the census, but as 5000 population was all that was needed to show, they ceased to continue the work. Since the census was taken in 1910, there have been about 300 new residences erected in St. Johns. To be more exact, since July, 1910, to date there have been 367 building permits taken out, about 300 of which were for dwellings. Counting four inhabitants to each residence, we have a total of about 6072. But allowing for about eighty more empty dwellings now than there were in 1910, we have about 5700 population at the present time. It was said that there were more than 100 empty dwellings in the city when the official census was taken, and the firemen's record taken last October showed 168 empty dwellings, so it will be seen that the estimate of eighty empty dwellings more than in 1910 cannot be far wrong. As to the number of voters, that is estimated in different ways. Some say that since the ladies are eligible to vote, that there are two voters to every four persons, others say two to every four and one-half, while still others claim there are two voters to every five persons in a community, on an average. So you may take your choice, although we are inclined to believe that the latter is the more correct, which would mean that St. Johns has 2280 persons eligible to register and vote, less those that have not yet taken out naturalization papers.—Ed.

At that time this fund amounted to \$1,527,334.61.

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves." "All silver is quicksilver." The habit of saving money, time and health is an essential part of a true practical education.

For Sale—New high grade \$300 piano. Will take \$200 for same, some terms.—Call 731 Tioga street. Mrs. W. C. Deese.

New Wings for Dry Dock

Toward the last of the month bids will be opened by the Port of Portland for the construction of new wings for the St. Johns drydock. The specifications which had been prepared were approved yesterday by the drydock committee, composed of Commissioners O'Reilly, Spencer and Inman. The successful contractor will be permitted to do the work in any part of the harbor he chooses. He will be given seven months to complete the job.

The dry dock has ten wings, each towering 73 feet above the deck and extending 76 feet in length. It is estimated that 700,000 feet of lumber, a good sized cargo for a coaster, will be required to build the wings. The lumber must be select yellow fir, according to the specifications, the best that can be procured. The job is expected to represent a disbursement of many thousands of dollars.

During the construction the drydock will be available for service. Not more than two of the pontoons will be out of commission at the same time. The remaining three, each 80 feet long, are expected to be ample for handling any ordinary vessel which may come along for dry-docking.

In the new wings will be built salt boxes, something not placed in the old ones. It is held that the salt in the boxes will add longevity to the wood, acting on the same principle as brine does on fresh meat or sauerkraut. Except when submerged to allow a ship to enter, the wings are entirely out of water.

After the new wings have been built the pontoons themselves will be drydocked for cleaning and an overhauling. One at a time they will be placed on the other pontoons. Any repairs they may need will be given them and the bottoms of the hulls will be painted. When the proposed work has been completed, it is claimed the drydock will be in about as good condition as when first built.—Saturday's Telegram.

Communication

In reference to the discussion of the increased expense of electric wiring when the so called Portland restrictions come into effect, I would like to say a few words.

It has been stated that parties who contemplate having electric work done can save 30 per cent by having same done before the two cities merge. This statement is misleading. The city of Portland has adopted the National Electric code rules and requirements governing the installation of electric wiring and apparatus.

The Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau has adopted the same code as their standard; in fact all the installations of electric wiring and apparatus anywhere in the United States are governed by the rules as set forth in this code. This includes St. Johns. Therefore if Portland and St. Johns use the same rules governing electric wiring how can the same class of installation be 30 per cent cheaper in St. Johns than in Portland? Here is the reason: In Portland there are inspectors to see that the code is lived up to, to see that the proper material is put into the job and is properly installed, while in St. Johns (excepting large installations which are inspected by the Underwriters), unless the party having work done understands the National Electric code, anything goes, and in this way enough material can be "left out" to reduce the price, no doubt more than 30 per cent.

This saving in price is inversely in proportion to the grade of material used and the amount of material left out as well as the quality of workmanship.

In fact the only difference there should be between the price of electrical work in St. Johns and Portland is the amount of inspection fee which rarely runs over 50 cents on the ordinary residence.

If the people knew the fire hazard of poor wiring they would gladly pay this 50 cents to know they were getting a complete and safe job.—J. E. Kilkenny, electrical engineer and contractor.

Note the label on your paper.

Will Hear Above

(Written by a deaf lady)

As the train comes speeding onward,
With the locomotive in the lead,
Followed by a row of passengers,
With the baggage coach ahead.
Do you hear the locomotive whistle,
Blowing mightily loud and clear,
With the great warning of danger,
Which may sound in every ear?

No, I do not hear the whistle,
As it blows so loud and clear.
The locomotive may be a mile away,
And there may be danger near.
In spite of all its warning,
With its power my life to save,
Although I may be on the track,
All is silent as the grave.

Suppose you were in a factory
Where the wheels go round and round
And the running of the machinery
Makes a great and noisy sound.
Do you hear it all a-going?
Do you know when it is still?
And, when the noon hour comes around,
Do you hear the whistle of the mill?

There's a great and noisy sound
In the running of the mill.
It's enough to make your head ache
But to me it is all still.
You may hear the whistle blowing,
And the wheels go round and round,
I am living in a silent world,
And do not hear a sound.

Suppose you are at a party,
With a gay and merry crowd,
And all their shouts and laughter
May sound very clear and loud.
Do you hear some nimble fingers
Tripping over the piano keys?
Could you join the crowd in singing
As they sing with perfect ease?

No, I do not hear the singing
As they sing with sweetest tune,
Like the birds as they go chirping.
In a warm and pleasant June,
The air is full of music
With the birds from far and near.
It is all for me and others,
Even though I cannot hear.

As the rain comes pouring downward,
Prattling on the window pane,
Sending all the little rivulets,
Running swiftly down the lane,
Do you hear the thunder rattle?
Do you hear the prattle come,
As it comes like showers of blessings,
Over a quiet and happy home?

No, I do not hear the rainfall,
As it falls with might and main
Sending all the little rivulets
Running swiftly down the lane,
He who has the power to make it,
Sends his blessings over all
And, although I cannot hear it,
I can see it swiftly fall.

As you wander through the woodland,
Where the brooks and rivers flow
Swiftly they will go a singing
At the fall of evening glow,
Do you hear what they are singing?
Do you hear the water fall,
Like the falls of Minnehaha
With its laughter over all?

God has made all earth so beautiful,
With its music in the air.
He is great and he is powerful,
He can keep us in His care.
He will give us His great blessing,
In our deeds of faith and love,
I do not hear earth's sweetest music,
I will hear in heaven above.
—Mrs. Elsie Litherland.

Dr. H. O. Brown, Chiropractor, has removed to corner Dwight and Lombard streets across the street from the Scott-Wood Co. green house, University Park. Same phone number, Columbia 273.