

ST. JOHNS REVIEW

St. Johns is Calling You

Is second in number of industries.
Is seventh in population.
Cares 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 pure 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 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,
Stone works, asbestos factory,
Ship building plant,
Veneer and excelsior plant,
Flour mill, planing mill,
Box factory, and others.
More industries coming.
St. Johns is the place for YOU!

VOL. 10

ST. JOHNS, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

NO. 40

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 communication from the Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau, in reply to a letter of inquiry by the city recorder, stated that a committee would make an inspection of the fire fighting apparatus and general conditions in St. Johns, and reporting made if the committee found conditions satisfactory.

Alderman Graden of the water and light committee recommended the installation of an arc light at the intersection of Midway and Armor streets, and a fire hydrant St. Johns avenue and Chapel street. As there were several other prospective lights to be investigated, the committee was given more time to make a more complete report.

A telephone was ordered installed in the room of the paid firemen, to be placed at once, on motion of Alderman Munson.

Bills amounting to \$172.50 were allowed. J. T. Mays presented a claim to the mayor for \$40 as payment for four stands of bees which were burned in a weed fire. The matter was held over for further investigation.

The engineer was instructed to again notify Contractor Hahn to remedy defects in the North Kellogg street sidewalk, and also to proceed with the sidewalking of Willamette boulevard.

A resolution providing for changing the grade of Charleston street between Hayes and Willamette boulevard was adopted on a four to three vote.

Alderman Graden stated that he had been informed that there was a dead end of water main on Tyler street that needed flushing badly, and the water and light committee was directed to communicate the fact to the Water Company.

Burglary Sunday

The home of John N. Edlefen on Willamette boulevard was burglarized in a bold and yet mysterious manner Sunday afternoon, in which \$30 was stolen.

Mr. Edlefen left the house about one o'clock in the afternoon; Miss Lucile Whelan left about 3 o'clock, and the young woman who has charge of the housework left about half an hour later, locking all the doors carefully before departing. The screens on the windows were returned at about half past four and found the house locked, so she waited on the housekeeper. When she arrived a little later they opened the door and went in. On the floor they found a purse owned by Miss Whelan wide open and empty. Going through the house they found bureau drawers open, trunk open and contents scattered around and even a mattress overturned. A phone message was sent for Mr. Edlefen, who promptly returned. It was discovered that \$15 had been secured from the trunk of the housekeeper, \$10 from the purse of Miss Whelan and \$5 from the coat pocket of Mr. Edlefen, which he had neglected to take with him. A gold ring of Mr. Edlefen's lying on a bureau was undisturbed and no other valuables were taken so far as could be ascertained. The mystery lies in how the robber effected entrance into the dwelling, as every door was securely locked, and the locks are of a peculiar pattern so that an ordinary or skeleton key could not be used to open the locks, and the windows were all securely fastened. However entrance was effected, it would seem that the burglar watched the movements of the inmates of the house and boldly entered in some manner when the coast was clear. None of the neighbors noticed any one around the house during the hour or more when the burglary must have taken place. No clue to the perpetrator has been unearthed by the police so far.

Land Products Show

It seems almost a settled fact that the forthcoming Manufacturers' and Land Products Show, which will be held in Portland in the Armory, and temporary buildings erected around the same, from October 26th to November 14, 1914, will be successful. Many new features will be introduced at this exposition. Among them will be an electrically operated farm, the conception of, and put on by the Portland, Railway, Light & Power Company, and affiliated electrical concerns, occupying a total of fifteen hundred square feet of space.

A great deal can be done in the way of showing what use and benefits electricity on the farm can be, in a space of 30x50. As an illustration, the plant combines the uses of electricity in dairy work, such as milking the cows, operating the cream separators, cutting ensilage for the cattle, churning and everything pertaining to dairy work on the farm, and all operated by electricity. Even the home of the farmer will illustrate the use of electricity for lighting, electrically operated sewing machines, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, cooling plants, electric ironing outfits and everything that goes to make life happy and more easy for the farmer's wife.

Another novelty will be that of a miniature irrigated farm, to be shown by the Union Meat Company of Portland. Not only will the better methods of irrigation be demonstrated, but the proper fertilizing methods will occupy a large portion in this display. The Union Meat Company has enlisted the cooperation of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, through its farm extension experts, and also of the scenic artists who designed many of the floats for the recent Rose Festival.

The combination of real growing grains, forage, little trees, etc., together with the beauties of Mt. Hood and the country behind the farm, through scenic work, should produce a result both attractive and commanding attention from the visitors.

In addition to the Land Products Show and the articles manufactured in Oregon, there will be other attractions, such as splendid band concerts, a "Better Babies" show also an "old fashioned pretty baby show," special days and nights arranged for by scores of prominent organizations and clubs of Portland, several big sensational and interesting vaudeville acts, woman's auxiliary, and many other features, which will undoubtedly repay the expenditure of 25 cents admission fee.

Death of Mrs. Kemp

Mrs. Rachel Kemp died at her home, 628 Smith avenue north, Friday, August 21, aged 72 years 11 months and 5 days. The remains were prepared for shipment to Athena by the St. Johns Undertaking Co. and were shipped Saturday, the funeral taking place there Sunday. Mrs. Kemp was a pioneer of Eastern Oregon. Thirty-two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Kemp crossed the plains in a wagon from Illinois to Umatilla county, Oregon, and settled at Athena. Until recently they have been residents of that city. Two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Kemp celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Besides her husband, Mrs. Kemp is survived by two daughters, Mrs. E. L. Barnett, Portland, and Miss Florence Kemp, St. Johns, and two sons, I. M. Kemp of Colton, Wash., and H. L. Kemp of Newport, Wash.

Building Permits

No. 41—To E. S. Harrington to erect a dwelling on Allegheny street between Central avenue and Hudson streets; cost \$500.

No. 42—To S. D. A. Church to erect a church edifice on Central avenue between Charleston and John streets; cost \$1500.

No. 43—To John Nelson to erect a cigar stand on Polk street between Seneca and Fessenden streets; cost \$75.

For Rent—At 311 South Jersey street, modern store building, with living rooms in rear; all conveniences; fine location. Rent, \$25.—Main 5378, or Columbia 81.

A FINE ADDRESS

Something That Should Be Read by All

The article below is a speech made by A. L. Mills, president of the First National bank, Portland, delivered at the banquet tendered to visiting buyers by the jobbers and manufacturers of Portland August 14th. Mr. Mills is more familiar and conversant with financial conditions than possibly any other man in the Northwest, and therefore his remark can be relied upon. The speech is somewhat lengthy, but our readers will find it interesting. It deals entirely with the present financial situation:

On Wednesday your committee honored me with an invitation to speak to you tonight on the existing and future conditions in the United States.

There is not time tonight, nor perhaps is there inclination on your part, to listen to an exhaustive economic discussion of American finance; at best, only the most striking features of the situation can be touched upon.

Certain facts—and beyond peradventure the most important ones in the consideration of our present financial conditions, which must be indelibly impressed upon the mind of every business man in these United States, are—

First—That financial conditions in our country today are sound, and at no time since our government was established were they ever in a sounder condition than they are at this moment.

Second (and let this sink deep into your understanding)—There is absolutely no danger today of a financial panic sweeping across this country such as all of us have seen in times gone by, nor, indeed, shall you or I ever again witness in this country such panic conditions as prevailed in 1907 or 1893 or, indeed, in other panic years. These are cold, hard facts and not the rosy dreams of some visionary student of political economy; facts that are established truths in the minds of financiers of established reputation, and facts that should and must be equally well established in your mind and in the mind of every business man in these United States.

Let me repeat them, for they cannot be reiterated too often:—

First: These United States were never in a sounder financial condition than they are today.

Second: There is no danger of financial panic today nor shall we ever again see such panics as we have in the past.

Take these statements of facts home with you, mull over them, make them a part and parcel of your daily financial creed, and then join with other loyal patriotic citizens in preaching to your neighbors the gospel of faith in our country's institutions and the absolute soundness of its present financial system.

Aye, this and more, you and I and all of us should do—combat with all the power and force that is within us the dismal croakings of the confirmed pessimist who, whenever there is the smallest cloud in the sky, believes that the sun will never shine again. Such calamity howlers are pests in society, of value neither to themselves nor to others, but rather they are drag upon the wheels of our nation's progress.

Pardon this digression, but there should not be even standing room for the pessimist in this great country of ours.

To return to our subject—why should the best financial minds in our country believe financial conditions never sounder than they are today?

First: Because in these United States there are one billion, five hundred million dollars of gold, a supply, roughly two and a half times greater than that of any other country; an amount more than sufficient to transact the business of this country; when treated scientifically as a reserve against currency issues it is sufficient to carry a burden of currency fifty times greater than we now have, without endangering our maintenance of a gold standard. Take for example the panic of 1907, when England had but four hundred millions of gold; and yet so perfect was England's financial system that it parted with one-half of this supply to this country

without shaking the financial fabric of Great Britain. Our supply of gold today is nearly four times larger than that of Great Britain in 1907, and should with ease carry all the burdens of commerce that may be put upon it.

Second: The strength of our financial system today is shown by the ease with which we parted with one hundred millions of gold in the first five months of this year and forty-eight millions more during the month of July, without disturbing one iota our finances. At no previous date in the history of our country have we exported a like amount of gold in so short a time; to have done so in years gone by would have rocked every financial institution in the country to its foundations, and probably brought ruin to many. Today not one has been disturbed by such heavy exportation of the precious metal; nay more, financial leaders say so good and sound is our condition that another one hundred millions could have gone abroad without perceptibly affecting conditions.

Third: Because the New York Stock Exchange, against which so many of our people exclaim, was kept open for days after every organized stock exchange in the world had closed; yet by so doing was able to absorb, without panic or disaster, the immense flood of securities poured upon us by the panic stricken peoples of Europe. Such stability of our financial institutions, for in the end the burden was cast upon them, makes it but a question of a few years before New York becomes the recognized financial center of the world.

Fourth: Because today we have established in this country, and soon to be in full operation, a scientific financial system that is capable of withstanding any strain or stress that may be brought upon it.

These are the reasons why our practical financiers believe our financial conditions never sounder than they are today.

Let me repeat them, for they are worth remembering:

First: One billion, five hundred million of gold on hand in these United States, an amount capable of supporting a currency system fifty times, at least, greater than now is carried.

Second: The ease with which we withstood a drain within six months, of one hundred and forty-eight millions of gold and the ability to withstand a further drain of one hundred millions.

Third: The remarkable strength of the New York Stock Exchange to absorb vast quantities of our securities without making any perceptible strain upon our financial institutions.

Fourth: The establishment of a scientific and economic system, the equal of any in the world. These are the reasons why financial conditions are sound today in this country. Practical economists believe in them, and it but remains to drive this belief home to every business man in the country, to still forever the pessimist who now goes up and down the land mournfully croaking about impending panics and by so doing disturbing business and spreading unrest wherever he goes.

After what has just been said, do you ask further why there is no danger of financial panic today, and why we shall never again have such a one as we have experienced in the past? It needs but a word in answer; due in the first place to the work done by the Aldrich Currency Commission and, later, to the crystallization of that work in the Federal Reserve Act, we have now a sound economic system that makes any serious financial panic an utter impossibility. Tight money we may have in future, commercial depressions we must and shall have whenever speculation exceeds the bounds of prudence, but financial panics—never again.

So much for the financial conditions of the present and the future. Were there time, I should like full well to go into the details of the Federal Reserve Act by which sound financial conditions are assured to us, but I must omit doing so as, before closing, I wish to say a word or two concerning our local conditions and how I believe the European war will effect business interests in the northwest.

We are now harvesting one of the most bountiful crops with which the northwest was ever blessed; a crop that Europe and especially England must have in order that their peoples shall not

starve. This crop they must pay for no matter what the cost may be. England appreciates this fact and is bending every effort to compass its safe transportation. The British Government itself has announced that it will insure the shipper and owner against any loss occasioned by the European war, and it but remains for our international bankers to perfect arrangements for negotiating the bills of exchange drawn against these cargoes so that they may be converted into cash in New York. This I firmly believe will be consummated within the next two or three weeks. When accomplished, the question of exporting our grain is solved, and with the solution, will come a flow of English gold to our country in greater volume than we have ever witnessed before—a volume so great as to materially stimulate every business enterprise within this country.

In the meantime, however, for the next two or three weeks there will be unrest and fear and excitement. It therefore devolves upon us all to practice patience and maintain our courage, for there is nothing to fear in the future. What is true of our wheat crop is true in like measure to our meat, hogs and other products.

Your grouchy pessimist, ever seeking for fresh causes to whine about, is going up and down our streets saying "doubtless it may be true that Europe needs our crops, but nevertheless if they cannot be shipped in safety from our ports they are of no value to us." This is utterly false, as I have attempted to show you, for England must have our grain and is prepared to pay the price and bear the burden of the war risks. That England is amply able to do this is shown by the fact that when the European war first broke out, as a first protection against a business excitement, the Bank of England raised its rate of discount to eight and then to ten per cent, and declared a few days bank holiday. When it was seen by the English financiers that there was no need for undue alarm, the Bank of England's rate of discount fell rapidly to six per cent; and then to five per cent. This rate, although somewhat higher than normal, is not an unusual one at this time of year, nor one that is in any way a bar to commercial transactions. It means that the merchants and bankers of London, of worthy standing, can discount their paper and their commodity bills at reasonable rates of interest. Such being the case, and with transportation rendered safe, there is practically nothing to hinder our exports freely going abroad. I confidently believe that within a month our foreign export trade will again be on a comparatively normal basis, or at least on such a basis as will permit foreign business to be transacted by this country at a handsome profit.

In the meantime we bankers have before us a few weeks of somewhat difficult financing. Harvest hands in the fields must be paid in cash and also the cost of transporting our crops to the seaboard. It can be done and will be done with comparative ease if the business people of the country have faith in our institutions, supplemented by a moderate amount of patience. If, however, the business men of the country, such as I see before me now, become excited and each man endeavors to rush in ahead of his neighbor, force collections and grab all that is in sight, the situation will become more complicated. Even then, and in spite of fools and alarmists, the banks of the country will be able to finance the harvests and within a short time make possible bountiful returns for our crops.

In 1907, I should not have dared to have spoken so confidently concerning the situation, as at that time we were laboring under an antiquated and archaic system of finance that was utterly incapable of expanding with the needs of commerce. Thanks, however, to the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill that was passed in 1908 and extended by the present Congress, it becomes possible for the banks of the country to join together in Currency Association and obtain issues of currency for which Uncle Sam acts as the redemption agent. The limit of this currency was first put at five hundred millions, but within the past few days this limit has been taken off and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, is permitted in his discretion to allow this issue to be put out in

The Man Who Wins

The man who wins is an average man. Not built on any particular plan. Not blest with any particular luck— Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question he does not guess. He knows and answers "No" or "Yes."

When set a task the rest can't do. He buckles down till he puts it through.

Three things he's learned; that the man who tries Finds favor in his employer's eyes; That it pays to know more than one thing well; And to hold the tongue when others tell.

So he works and waits till one fine day There's a better job with better pay; And the men who shirked where'er they could Are bossed by the man whose work made good.

For the man who wins is the man who works. Who neither labor nor trouble shirks. Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes. The man who wins is the man who tries.

—The Zenith.

an unlimited amount. Such Currency Associations have been formed in New York and Chicago and, I believe in other large centers. Already the strain upon the financial institutions of those centers has been so materially lessened that our recent telegrams from those points state that business again is proceeding normally.

It is not believed by the bankers of Portland that it will be necessary to issue any Vreeland currency in the Northwest, since our correspondents in the east assure us they can forward us an ample supply of currency from their Associations without difficulty. Nevertheless, the Portland Clearing House believes it to be the better part of wisdom to perfect such an organization in Oregon. To that end the national banks of Portland, associating with themselves a few of the banks of neighboring cities, have taken the necessary steps for such an organization by passing, in their different Boards of Directors, the proper resolutions. The preliminary steps have all been taken and we now but await receipt from the Comptroller of the Currency of the necessary forms to be filled out before finally completing the organization and making available an amply adequate allotment of what, perhaps, I may call Vreeland Currency.

Incidentally, it may be of interest to you to know that such Currency Association must have in it at least ten national banks, with a combined capital and surplus of at least five million dollars. The proposed Portland Association has a combined capital and surplus of eight million, eight hundred thousand dollars, by reason of which we are permitted to receive over eleven million dollars of Vreeland currency for which Uncle Sam comes the responsible payer. This sounds like an immense amount of easy money, but nevertheless there are restrictions placed about its issuance that prevent an unhealthy inflation. The banks of the Association applying for any of this currency must hypothecate bonds or commercial paper maturing within ninety days or four months, such security to be approved by the Executive Committee of the Currency Association and finally by the Treasurer of the United States. For the currency issued to any bank in the Association, each and every bank in such Association becomes responsible in proportion to its capital and surplus. In addition, there is placed upon the issuance of the currency a tax at the rate of three per cent per annum if the currency is outstanding three months, four per cent per annum for four months, and so on up to six per cent per annum if the currency remains unredeemed six months. Necessarily this will limit the unwise and reckless circulation of such a currency.

It is needless to tell you that, should the necessities of our

Concluded on last page.

THE LIBRARY

Interesting Notes for the Library Patrons

All mothers and fathers are cordially invited to the library to examine the collection of "Books for Mothers" and the attractive poster exhibit which is being displayed in relation to the Better Babies contest. Titles of a few of the books are: American Bad Boys in the Making. Century of the Child. Eugenics. Fresh Air and How to Use It. Health for the Young. Kindergarten in the Home. Making the Best of Our Children. Montessori Method. Right of the Child to be Well Born. Training of the Boy. Training of Parents. Timely articles in the magazines. Ask for them at the library:

Ailsace-Lorraine; A Study in Conquest—Atlantic Monthly. Little Belgium—Independence. The Napoleon of the Twentieth Century; Prospects of Aerial Fighting—Scientific American. Socialism and the Great War; Suicide of European Civilization—Independent. War in Europe. An International Symposium; Russian Point of View; Attitude of the Balkans; French Workingman and the War; German Point of View; Position of the Russian Jew; American Opinion—Outlook.

Have you read Fox's Problems of the Pacific? His ideas on The Ocean of the Future, The Rise of Japan, Russia in the Pacific, and the Rivals are of especial interest in the light of present happenings.

Robinson's History of Western Europe will clear up the situation for you as nearly as history may do so. It gives a brief account of the "chief changes in Western Europe since the German barbarians overcame the armies of the Roman Empire and set up states of their own, out of which the present countries of France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, the Netherlands and England have slowly grown."

Hop pickers will be given special time on any number of books up to ten.

Now that the Circus has come and gone, you will want to read The Autobiography of a Clown, and On the Road with the Circus.

A Strange Incident

To undergo the strange experience of having a needle traveling through her body for thirty-six years and have it make its reappearance from her shoulder and be removed without pain was the remarkable fortune of Mrs. Lester E. Dresse of Selma Grove, Pa. When Mrs. Dresse was six years old and just learning to sew she accidentally swallowed the needle. Physicians were unable to locate it, and as Mrs. Dresse suffered no inconvenience, no further attempts were made to remove it. For the last few months Mrs. Dresse has had strange pains in her shoulder. She imagined it was rheumatism, but it changed to an itching sensation and when Mrs. Dresse arose one morning her right dress caught on the point of the needle, protruding from her shoulder. Her husband removed the needle with little effort and the "rheumatism" has disappeared.

A recent report from San Francisco states that the last giant log in the colonnade surrounding the Oregon building for the Panama Pacific Exposition has been put in place. The Oregon building is a reproduction of the Parthenon, with great logs replacing the marble columns of the original. Fifty logs surround the building, representing the different kinds of trees found in the forests of this state. The last log put in place was a section of fir weighing 23 tons. Motion pictures of this event will be shown throughout Oregon by the Exposition commissioners for the state.

Buy your subscription.