

SOME NEEDS OF OREGON

PRESENTED AT MASS MEETING IN MARQUAM OPERA-HOUSE.

Fuel Problem, Columbia River Seaport and Drydock, Fair of 1905, Geer on Population.

(Continued from First Page.)

with a railroad. There is hardly a county in Oregon that cannot show some evidence of coal formation. On the Washington side of the Columbia exceptionally rich prospects are reported from the Cowitz River region. The work of opening mines and providing transportation facilities for at least three of the properties in this section is now under way, and it is said that a good, cheap coal from those mines will be in the Portland market before the end of this year. Anthracite coal, the kind known on the Pacific coast, is said to have been discovered in the mountains near the head of the Cowitz River. Specimens shown certainly look well and burn well, and on chemical analysis, show a high percentage of carbon, the best Pennsylvania product. But in weight this coal will not compare with the Pennsylvania anthracite, and the value of the measures, therefore, to be provided, should they turn out to be all that they are said to be, and of adequate extent, their value to Portland, to the entire Pacific Northwest, and to the United States, is not to be estimated.

Most Pacific coast coal is lignite. This is true of all the discoveries yet made in Oregon and Washington, unless the Upper Cowitz measures, which are of a higher grade. It is not so greatly compressed, of course, as anthracite, is not so ordinarily so rich a fuel as bituminous coal, therefore it is not so desirable for steamship use, but it is an element of considerable importance. Some of the coal now mined ranks as semi-bituminous, and several prospects recently discovered are of a grade which for the future to determine. It has been found that in well-developed mines there coal obtained from different sections, or even from different parts of the same seam, and the tendency is to regard all Pacific coast coal as lignite until there shall be conclusive evidence to the contrary. There is no occasion, however, to find fault with the lignite character of our coal measures, for good lignite is a good fuel and would supply the needs of the coast as well as the absence of soft makes it a much cleaner fuel than bituminous coal. But we want a better lignite than is now in this market if we can get it. It is certain that some of the recent discoveries in Portland's field are of coal better than any now mined in the Pacific Northwest. This is the coal we want in the Portland market, and it must be secured at a reasonable price if it is to afford the relief that is expected to result from cheap fuel.

Navy Yard Tests. According to chemical analysis made at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., the Blue Canyon coal of Whatcom County, Washington, runs 67.74 per cent fixed carbon, and 32.26 per cent volatile matter. Franklin coal of King County, varies from 46.3 to 52.38 per cent fixed carbon and from 28.62 to 33.62 per cent volatile matter. In ash the Franklin coal ranges from 10.35 to 12.35 per cent, while the Blue Canyon coal is 10.35 to 12.35 per cent. The Blue Canyon coal, which is the lead for steaming purposes, has 80 per cent carbon and 20 per cent volatile matter. The Blue Canyon coal, which is the lead for steaming purposes, has 80 per cent carbon and 20 per cent volatile matter.

Just below the mouth of the Cowitz River, near a navigable slough of the Columbia River, are two valuable coal properties, one of which belongs to a party of business men of the Dalles, and the other to Portland men. The Dalles men are now prospecting for coal in the slough, and already have a large body of excellent coal in sight, coal that runs 46 per cent fixed carbon and about 36 per cent volatile matter. The Portland men are prospecting for coal in the slough, and already have a large body of excellent coal in sight, coal that runs 46 per cent fixed carbon and about 36 per cent volatile matter.

Within the past two years reports of the discovery of coal of extraordinary richness have come out from the mountains about the upper reaches of the east branch of the Cowitz River. Splendid specimens have been exhibited and statements have been made that chemical analysis showed this coal to be a high-grade anthracite, running 80 per cent fixed carbon and 20 per cent volatile matter. These prospects are away in the mountains far from the coast, and the investment necessary to put the coal on the market would be heavy. It is understood that examination of those promising measures is still being made, but that the coal is of good quality, and that the investment necessary to put the coal on the market would be heavy.

On the whole it must be concluded that the prospect of obtaining a supply of coal accessible to Portland is very good. This should now be the leading object of effort here. No other want is comparable in importance with this; no other undertaking is so necessary to the growth of Portland, and to the development of the country of which Portland is the business and trade center. Coal will make Portland a great industrial and shipping center, but without coal the city will be heavy, and its weight will increase. In any summing up of the prime needs of Portland coal must have the first place, and even a greater distance than 50 or 100 miles. To the coal the railroad will go. In these times nothing budges without coal.

PEOPLE MAKE A STATE. President Connell read the following letter accounting for the absence of Governor Geer and outlining the Governor's views regarding the desirability of increasing the wealth and glory of the state by increasing its population:

Having been requested to attend a mass meeting in Portland to consider questions as to how best to promote immigration to Oregon, to be held on the 11th inst., I arranged to be in attendance in conformity therewith, so that the change of the date to the evening of the 9th inst. makes it impossible for me to attend. I beg to assure you, however, that I recognize to me the honor of being invited to such a movement which this meeting is intended to promote. For years I have in the public press and elsewhere, repeatedly declared this to be the most important question that should attract the attention of the people of the United States. There is no state in the Union which offers so many and varied inducements to those wanting to "grow up with a country" as does Oregon, and certainly no

steps have been taken to open mines there. To the northeast, on the Columbia side, however, measures have been uncovered in the Scappoose hills, about eight miles from Warren, raising the question of the value of opening a mine there is now in progress. Chemical analysis of this coal shows it to have 35 per cent fixed carbon and about the same proportion of volatile matter. When the coal is broken up, it will find direct rail or water transportation to market, and steamships would take their supplies of fuel from bunkers erected at that point. This is a sizeable deposit, and it is said to give every indication of an extensive mine of merchantable coal. What is supposed to be a continuation of the same coal field is observed in outcroppings near Knappa in Clatsop County, where borings to determine the nature and extent of the seams are now in progress. Two coal measures have been found within 40 feet of the surface, but the owners of this property mean to go down deep in the earth, perhaps to a depth of 2000 feet. They believe better coal will be found at lower depths, and they will be sure to have the best of the best. The Knappa Coal Company, of which Frank P. Kendall of Astoria, is president, is the owner of the coal land about the mouth of the river. The operations there, from the mouth of the prospect hole coal can be shipped direct to bunkers of steamships in the field.

On the north side of the Columbia is a coal field of considerable extent, and something of a split of rivalry is observed in operations now carried on there to open several properties. The Columbia measures, therefore, to be provided, should they turn out to be all that they are said to be, and of adequate extent, their value to Portland, to the entire Pacific Northwest, and to the United States, is not to be estimated.

Not far from the mine of the Columbia Coal Company some other Portland men have another mine that yields coal of a grade which for the future to determine. Some 50 tons of this coal were taken out and tested on O. R. & N. steamers, and it gave excellent results. It is a high-grade lignite, assaying 46.7 per cent fixed carbon and 53.3 per cent volatile matter. This coal has fine luster and deteriorates slowly after mining. There is said to be a large body of this coal ready to put in the market, and it is said that the Knappa Coal Company, of Portland, opened a mine near Castle Rock and shipped several large loads of coal to Portland. It is said that the Knappa Coal Company, of Portland, opened a mine near Castle Rock and shipped several large loads of coal to Portland. It is said that the Knappa Coal Company, of Portland, opened a mine near Castle Rock and shipped several large loads of coal to Portland.

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There is nothing makes a state but people, and other things being equal, the greater the number of the people, the greater the state. There can be named scarcely a great industry that is successfully carried on in any spot where a north of Mason and Dixon's line that cannot in time be a prominent and paying business in Oregon. It will have no tendency, however, to deceive any man living elsewhere to say that Oregon has a greater variety of undeveloped resources than any other state in the Union. In other words, "if put to it," this state could furnish immediately, and at a distance of 1000 miles, the material for a single article of human consumption, with a less degree of inconvenience, than any other which might be furnished by the same article.

People alone constitute the difference between a wilderness and a prosperous state. So far as we know, Oregon had not changed perceptibly in a thousand years, and it is not likely that it will be changed in the next five years. There is no doubt in my mind that the lower measures will yield good bituminous coal, and the top seam I would ignore altogether. I would not bother with surface outcrops and the seams but the ground. In the North of England, where I got my training in coal mining, they go down 300 to 400 feet and find coal that is unusable for passing through a steam boiler, and doing nothing with them save, perhaps, mining sufficient for fuel for the mining plants and for domestic consumption in the homes of the people. The coal obtained from the seams away deep in the ground, where pressure, confinement and age have ripened it. The same general conditions, however, exist in the West of Oregon and Western Washington, and I am confident that superior coal may be secured here at a depth less than 200 feet, probably with William Reid, secretary of the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway Company, last week, and tested some coal outcroppings in the Nehalem country, and he got at the edge of a seam, really the second seam below the surface, as could be seen by examining the hillside, and with a hand pick we took out a specimen of coal that was a good fire, and there in the open air made as fine a specimen of coal as I have ever seen. Coal that will coke under these circumstances, when there is every opportunity for free circulation of air to consume it to advantage, certainly good. It is not likely that such a showing at the surface, I am sure, penetration a reasonable distance under the surface will bring to light a superior fuel. This means that the coal will be of a grade that will coke under these circumstances, when there is every opportunity for free circulation of air to consume it to advantage, certainly good.

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People alone constitute the difference between a wilderness and a prosperous state. So far as we know, Oregon had not changed perceptibly in a thousand years, and it is not likely that it will be changed in the next five years. There is no doubt in my mind that the lower measures will yield good bituminous coal, and the top seam I would ignore altogether. I would not bother with surface outcrops and the seams but the ground. In the North of England, where I got my training in coal mining, they go down 300 to 400 feet and find coal that is unusable for passing through a steam boiler, and doing nothing with them save, perhaps, mining sufficient for fuel for the mining plants and for domestic consumption in the homes of the people. The coal obtained from the seams away deep in the ground, where pressure, confinement and age have ripened it. The same general conditions, however, exist in the West of Oregon and Western Washington, and I am confident that superior coal may be secured here at a depth less than 200 feet, probably with William Reid, secretary of the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway Company, last week, and tested some coal outcroppings in the Nehalem country, and he got at the edge of a seam, really the second seam below the surface, as could be seen by examining the hillside, and with a hand pick we took out a specimen of coal that was a good fire, and there in the open air made as fine a specimen of coal as I have ever seen. Coal that will coke under these circumstances, when there is every opportunity for free circulation of air to consume it to advantage, certainly good.

PEOPLE MAKE A STATE. President Connell read the following letter accounting for the absence of Governor Geer and outlining the Governor's views regarding the desirability of increasing the wealth and glory of the state by increasing its population:

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Having been requested to attend a mass meeting in Portland to consider questions as to how best to promote immigration to Oregon, to be held on the 11th inst., I arranged to be in attendance in conformity therewith, so that the change of the date to the evening of the 9th inst. makes it impossible for me to attend. I beg to assure you, however, that I recognize to me the honor of being invited to such a movement which this meeting is intended to promote. For years I have in the public press and elsewhere, repeatedly declared this to be the most important question that should attract the attention of the people of the United States. There is no state in the Union which offers so many and varied inducements to those wanting to "grow up with a country" as does Oregon, and certainly no

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HIGH PRAISE FOR OREGON TIMBER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—There can be no doubt but what the sterling worth of Oregon timber is recognized the world over. This fact is unmistakably attested by a recent report