

The Oregonian's Handbook.

Review of This Valuable Publication,
Which Is Now Ready for Distribution.

As a contribution of The Oregonian to the success of the proposed World's Fair in Portland in 1905, the pocket handbook of Portland and the vast country tributary, which is now ready for distribution, will prove invaluable as an advertising medium for the coming great event. In the mass of valuable and reliable information of the Pacific Northwest which the Handbook contains is a publication that exploits fully and effectively the prominence of Portland as a metropolitan center and the richness and extent of the country tributary, a country that in the diversity of its resources is without a parallel anywhere.

The preface of the book in itself is a resume of the valuable information it contains. A glance at the subject matter of the preface published below will satisfy the reader of the wide scope which the matter of the handbook so fully covers:

"The call for the publication of this book comes from the demand for accurate information covering the scope of the Lewis

water shipping port of the first magnitude.

"The Pacific Northwest of which Portland is the leading city, is a country without a parallel anywhere. In its wonderful diversity of resources it challenges the world. It contains the largest body of standing timber of the greatest value for commercial purposes on the continent; the possibilities following the fullest development of its resources of agriculture, horticulture, fishing, mining, and the allied industries of stockraising, wool production and manufacturing, are beyond computation in actual money value. In scenic attractions all of this territory possesses charms which enthrall even the most blasé of travelers who have seen everything in scenery which the Old World has to offer.

In climatic conditions it is the most favored part of the Union. It is a constant source of surprise to the residents of the Pacific Coast that people continue to live in the East and Middle West, tortured by extremes of heat in Summer and by as great an extreme of cold during the Winter months, while here they could enjoy the beneficial effects of an equable climate throughout the year, a climate that makes this Coast a Paradise under Sum-

mer skies, and the Winter one altogether free from suffering incident to any intensity of cold.

"Within the limitations which a book of this scope necessarily imposes, the present publication is a cyclopedia of information of Portland, and of the resources and physical characteristics of its tributary country. It is well illustrated, it is attractive from a typographical standpoint, and the information it contains is trustworthy. Nobody will glance through this book without wanting to know more about the wonderful city and country it exploits."

A striking feature of the Handbook is found in the large number of attractive engravings which the book contains. These illustrations cover every phase of Portland's commercial supremacy, from reproductions of actual scenes along the city's water front, to views of every important industry which contributes in any way to the prosperity of Portland as the leading trade center of the Pacific Northwest. The Handbook contains nearly 100 illustrations, and these engravings are all the best results of the skilled engravers' skill.

The subject matter for the Handbook has all been carefully written, and the statements made are verified in nearly all cases by the reference to authorities of undisputed standing. In his article under

the title "Where Rolls the Oregon," Mr. H. W. Scott explains the importance of the acquisition of Oregon Territory, and he tells how this event added to the National domain a region exceeding in extent the whole of the states of the Union east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, the Northeastern States, or New England, included. Mr. Scott says further that this region is destined to be the seat of a population of 20,000,000 within this century.

Ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, in his article under the title "The Work of a Century," calls for the strongest popular support of the proposition covering the matter of holding the big fair at this point in 1905. In his references to the importance of the Lewis and Clark expedition from a National standpoint, Mr. Corbett makes some happy allusions, and his article may well call for preservation for its value as a valuable historic document from one of the big men who have helped to make Portland the city that it is today.

Mayor H. S. Rowe, in his contribution on "Portland as a City," covers fully in a small space the importance of Portland as a metropolitan center of wealth and refinement. The statistics which Mr. Rowe avails himself of bear out fully every statement he makes touching on Portland's real greatness. Nobody will read Mr. Rowe's article without being impressed with the fact that Portland for all time will remain the principal shipping and trade center of the Pacific Northwestern states.

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of the water-level haul for the rich products of the interior to Portland's docks, are covered in a way to carry conviction to every reader.

Under the head, "Portland's Position," Portland's actual status as a city is conclusively shown. The tabular matter compiled from the department reports of the United States Government will bear out every statement any friend of Portland may desire to make regarding the supremacy of Portland over any other city in the Pacific Northwest.

The article on "Climatic Conditions and Physical Features" fills the full pages. This is one of the most comprehensive articles in the Handbook. The wonderfully attractive features of Oregon's climate, especially during the Summer months, the variation in temperature and rainfall in different parts of the state are fully covered. Every statement made is verified by tabular matter compiled by Edward A. Bells, Forecaster Official, in charge of the Portland Government Bureau. The references which are made to the physical features of Oregon as a whole, as well as of the "Inland Empire," that considerable part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho lying east of the Cascades, will impress people from abroad with the wonderful diversity of resources of the thousands of square miles of country from which Portland derives its support.

The scenic attractions of Oregon, the subject of Portland's railroads, Portland's supply of the purest mountain water for domestic and other purposes, are all covered in detail. The article devoted to

\$500,000,000 a year. Mr. de Laitre is recognized as one of the greatest authorities on timber values in the United States.

No article in the Handbook will be read with more interest than that treating of wheat production in the Pacific Northwest. The extracts from Government reports covering the value of wheat lands in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, published in connection with this article, make a stronger presentation of the special conditions which favor large yields of cereal products in this field than the Oregonian even would dare to make on unsupported testimony. Umatilla County, Oregon, which today produces on an average one per cent of all the wheat grown in the United States, showed an actual yield last year in excess of 25 bushels to the acre. A yield of 35 bushels to the acre was shown for an entire farm of 1200 acres in Umatilla County this year. One farm of 100 acres in the same county this year produced an average yield of 41 bushels to the acre. The average yield of wheat throughout the United States is eight and one-third bushels to the acre.

Under the head "Horticulture" much valuable matter is published regarding the fruit production possibilities of Oregon. This article shows how the prepared Royal Ann cherries of Oregon have entirely driven the French prepared product out of the domestic markets. The strawberry production of the Hood River Valley, the peach and apple crops of Southern Oregon, as well as that of other parts of the state, and the growing of

the Pacific Ocean and also by an open river from Portland to Lewiston nearly 500 miles inland by the river route.

It is shown in the article on Sugar Beet Culture that Oregon and Washington lands produce a product with the richest equivalent in sugar of any beets grown in the world. On the testimony of a prominent hopgrower of New York, mentioned by name, Oregon produces more choice hops than any other state in the Union. Statistics published in connection with the article on Fishing will surprise the world with the richness and extent of the great fishing industry of the Columbia River. No part of the world offers the opportunities for successful delaying that are presented in the Coast Counties of Oregon, and in the rich districts of Western Oregon embraced within the limits of the Willamette Valley. All this is clearly shown in the Handbook, and every statement made is backed by statistics of unquestioned reliability. The importance of Oregon's mining interests is shown by reference to report of Professor Lindgren, of the United States Geological Survey, on the depth of the great gold-bearing rocks of Eastern Oregon. Eastern, Middle Western, and Southern Oregon today contain the most promising gold fields in the United States. The copper deposits of Oregon, as well as those of the St. Helena mining districts in Washington, about 80 miles north of Portland, are rich beyond any actual computation in money values. The account of these deposits in the Handbook will be read with interest by mining men everywhere.

Late discoveries of rich coal beds near

LIKE A PROHIBITIONIST.

Letter That Typifies Political Creed of its Writer.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.—(To the Editor.)—There has been a good deal of correspondence in your paper on one side of the canteen question, but very little on the other. Will you kindly give place to General Daggett's letter, addressed to Rev. J. B. Dugan at the Ocean Grove? "Dear Sir:—The following are my reasons for my opposition to the army canteen. (1) It represents the saloon to the recruit in its least objectionable form. Many of our soldiers come from the rural districts, where they never entered nor even saw a saloon. Arriving at an army post, they find the saloon, called canteen, established by the United States Government, managed by army officers, and in many cases made as reputable as such an institution can be. It is the place of resort for nearly all the soldiers of the army. They come to the canteen for a large part of their pay. This debt he is compelled to pay on payday. He receives his money at the canteen officer, and pays a large part, perhaps all of it to the canteen. In a few days he is out of money again, and repeats the same process, month after month, during his term of service. He has entered the service free from the drink and debt habit. He is discharged with both fixed upon him.

(2) The canteen stands as a constant invitation to the total abstainer to drink, as a temptation to the moderate drinker to drink more, and as a convenience to the drunkard to load up on beer when he has not the means to obtain anything stronger.

(3) The constant presence of the canteen and the credit system offer opportunities to the soldiers to keep slightly under the influence of liquor all the time. It was no unusual thing to a company (I commanded a company more than 20 years), on inspection, with a majority of its members more or less under the influence of liquor, but not so much so as to subject them to punishment, but they could not perform their duties as they could if they had not been drinking.

(4) If there is no canteen at an army post, saloons will spring up just beyond the military reservation, but of so vile a character that respectable soldiers will not visit them. When I commanded a company, four-fifths of my men would not go near such dens of vice. The drunkards would have their day-spread, spend all their money, serve some sentence in court-martial, and be sober the rest of the time. The viler the outside dens of iniquity are, the better for the morals of the garrison, because they keep respectable men away, and the majority are respectable.

(5) There doubtless have been cases when the canteen has been of temporary benefit. It is said that it was of temporary benefit to him who avails himself of it. But it will be ruinous in the end. So will the canteen system be to the army.

(6) The canteen system resolves itself into this question: Is it best to keep a constant temptation before the total abstainers and moderate drinkers for the purpose of controlling the few drunkards? Many of our railroads and business firms require total abstinence of all their employees. Only imagine their establishing canteens for their train men slightly dazed with beer! I believe the Government should require the same of the army. You are at liberty to use this as you please. Yours truly,

"Brig-Gen. T. S. A. Daggett."

Trusting the length of this letter would not be too encroaching on your space, yours truly, L. A. N.

We are glad to have this letter, not only for its presentation of one side of a vexed question, but because it is so thoroughly prohibitionist in spirit.

The writer says very little correspondence against the canteen has appeared in The Oregonian. The fact is otherwise. Most of our letters on the subject are from prohibitionists. The cheerful recklessness of the correspondent's assertion is characteristic of his school of politics.

Questions to Ask Immigrants.

PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)—As all good citizens are now puzzling their brains to solve the problem of how to restrict undesirable immigration, I will give you the views of a patient at Good Samaritan Hospital, who has been here a month. He avers the subjoined list of questions should be submitted to each applicant for admission into the United States:

No. 1—Do you love parades? 2—Are you fond of wearing uniforms? 3—Do you feel your oats when you do? 4—Have nice little riots any attraction for you? 5—Would you walk 20 miles to vote? 6—Would you like to be a policeman? 7—Or an Alderman, maybe? 8—Would you like to run this country? 9—Would you like to rope in the country with General? 10—Do you hate landlords? 11—Do you hate refined people? 12—Do you hate free schools? 13—Do you believe in bulldozing? 14—Do you believe in boycotting, striking, or dynamiting?

Applicants answering yes to any of the above interrogatories should be sent back at once from whence they came. F. B.

Calve Sang to the Shop Girls.

Paris' Table.

Mme. Calve was the heroine of a pretty manifestation Thursday. While she was trying on dresses in the parlors at Armand's the store, she was surrounded by a group of shop girls, who were known to our workshops here, and the girls are crazy to see you. If you knew how they worship you, you would feel flattered.

Mme. Calve was extremely pleased and said: "If I was sure that none but the people of the establishment would be there I would go and sing them something."

Thereupon M. Armand suspended work for half an hour. Mme. Calve stepped into the shop, and, without a piano, gave a concert to 300 working girls, singing selections from the operas of P. Faure and "Romeo and Juliet" by Gounod.

Then she asked what else they wished to hear. When she left no orders could restrain the whole establishment from crowding in, and shouting: "Thanks! Good wishes!"

ENLARGED MAP OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER WATERSHED, REPRODUCED FROM THE OREGONIAN'S HANDBOOK.

THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES AGGREGATE A TOTAL MILEAGE OF 2132.



and Clark Centennial Celebration, which will be held in Portland in 1905. Incidental to this demand is the pertinent inquiry so often made regarding the prominence of Portland from a commercial standpoint, and the existing status of the wide section of country directly tributary to Portland as affected by its present state of development, and the possibilities attendant on fuller development of its diversified resources.

"The historical importance of the acquisition of Oregon Territory as the direct result of the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia River in 1805 is shown conclusively by H. W. Scott in his introductory article under the head of 'Where Rolls the Oregon.' Ex-United States Senator H. W. Corbett points out equally as clearly in his valuable contribution the results of a single century's work, following Lewis and Clark's journey of exploration, in the development of the Pacific Northwest. J. M. Long covers fully the project of holding the big exposition, and he explains in detail the steps already taken which insure the success of the enterprise. Of special value is the article of Mayor H. S. Rowe on 'Portland as a City.' Nobody can read Mr. Rowe's article without being impressed with the importance of Portland as a metropolitan center of population and trade, and with its standing as a deep-

mer skies, and the Winter one altogether free from suffering incident to any intensity of cold.

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lumber in Oregon and Washington is especially comprehensive as a treatise on the timber interests of these two states. Portland people do not generally know that there is today nearly twice the amount of standing timber in Oregon's forests that is contained in the forests of Washington, the sister state to the north. Tillamook County, Oregon, alone has possibilities of an annual cut of 150,000,000 feet of lumber. Lack of proper transportation facilities for getting this product to market is all that prevents the establishment of large saw mill plants to convert the dormant wealth now lying idle in the standing timber of Tillamook County into the finished product of commercial trade, lumber that is now eagerly sought for in nearly every part of the United States and throughout the Orient.

Records covering the heavy shipments of lumber made by Portland mills and the large plants of the Willamette Valley are published in connection with this article. The importance of the lumber interests of Oregon and Washington can be appreciated by the statement of Mr. Howard M. de Laitre, vice-president of the Bovey de Laitre Lumber Company, of Minneapolis. Mr. de Laitre is authority for the statement that the white pine stumpage of the Pacific Northwest within the next few years will amount to

all the different varieties of fruits for which Oregon and Washington are famous, are covered in a way to command the greatest attention.

As a contribution bearing out every statement regarding the position of Portland for holding the heavy trade of the rich producing interior districts, the article on the Columbia River and its navigable tributaries is the most important of the many subjects treated in the Handbook. This article is accompanied by a two-page map of the Columbia River watershed. Every mile of navigable water in this magnificent river of the West, as well as of its numerous tributaries, is shown on the map. The statistical matter published on the river will prove an eye-opener to those who may have underestimated the real value of the Columbia as one of the great rivers of the world.

The 182,000 square miles of territory embraced within this watershed east of the Cascades alone equals the combined area of all the New England States, including New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The Columbia and its tributaries embrace a total of 2132 miles of navigable waters. This article will prove of great value for future reference by those who may have occasion to refer to statistics bearing on the commercial importance of Portland as effected by its open waterway from the city's docks to

Portland are referred to at length, and accompanying the map on an enlarged analysis of these deposits which mean so much to the practical coalminer. For the information of intending settlers, mention is made in the Handbook of lands open to purchase or settlement in Oregon, together with prices at which this land can be bought outright for from railroad companies, or from private owners.

The subject of irrigation is handled in a way to carry conviction that while there is arid land in Oregon, no considerable part of the state can properly be termed an arid belt. Oregon is simply so big that far in the remote interior of the state are lands which yield largely

the Pacific Ocean and also by an open river from Portland to Lewiston nearly 500 miles inland by the river route.

It is shown in the article on Sugar Beet Culture that Oregon and Washington lands produce a product with the richest equivalent in sugar of any beets grown in the world. On the testimony of a prominent hopgrower of New York, mentioned by name, Oregon produces more choice hops than any other state in the Union. Statistics published in connection with the article on Fishing will surprise the world with the richness and extent of the great fishing industry of the Columbia River. No part of the world offers the opportunities for successful delaying that are presented in the Coast Counties of Oregon, and in the rich districts of Western Oregon embraced within the limits of the Willamette Valley. All this is clearly shown in the Handbook, and every statement made is backed by statistics of unquestioned reliability. The importance of Oregon's mining interests is shown by reference to report of Professor Lindgren, of the United States Geological Survey, on the depth of the great gold-bearing rocks of Eastern Oregon. Eastern, Middle Western, and Southern Oregon today contain the most promising gold fields in the United States. The copper deposits of Oregon, as well as those of the St. Helena mining districts in Washington, about 80 miles north of Portland, are rich beyond any actual computation in money values. The account of these deposits in the Handbook will be read with interest by mining men everywhere.

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