

LUMBER RANKS FIRST IN OREGON

Output of State's Mills for 1906 Valued at \$30,000,000--Double That of Previous Year

First in rank of Oregon's resources is its forest wealth. In estimated feet of standing timber this state leads all others, and although the lumber output is now enormous, comparatively speaking, the conversion of the forests into saw-mill products has hardly commenced.

The past year has witnessed a tremendous advance in the lumbering industry of Oregon. Never before has the demand been so extensive, the sawmills so busy or the shipments so great. For 1906, the lumber output of Oregon reached the gigantic total of 2,000,000,000 feet, board measure, according to the most reliable estimates made.

The output of 1906, which was approximately 1,000,000,000 feet. These figures cover only the actual lumber cut during the years mentioned, not taking into account the numerous other forest products, which were also immense.

By this calculation the value of the lumber cut by mills in this state during the past year was \$30,000,000, at prevailing prices, which average \$15 per 1000 feet. This, however, is hardly more than one-half of the entire value of Oregon's forest products during the year.

Multnomah is the greatest lumber-producing county in the state, with an output during the past year of 500,000,000 feet. The other counties rank in the following order: Lane, 250,000,000 feet; Columbia, 200,000,000 feet; Wasco, 175,000,000 feet; Clatsop, 150,000,000 feet; Baker, 100,000,000 feet; Douglas, 85,000,000 feet. The remaining counties produced 355,000,000 feet.

In this apportionment, the division among the counties is not based on exact data, but is the estimate of Edmund P. Sheldon, secretary of the Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Portland enjoys the distinction of being the greatest lumber manufacturing center in the world. There is no other city where so many measured feet of lumber are cut annually, and there is no other point from which so much lumber is annually shipped. There are other ports which, at times, surpass Portland in the amount of lumber shipped by water, but in her total shipments of lumber by rail and water Portland leads every other city in the world.

Logs are floated to Portland in huge rafts on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and sawed for commercial purposes in large mills, which run day and night, and have an enormous cutting capacity. One of the largest sawmills in the world is here.

There are at present approximately 600 sawmills in Oregon. In 1905 there were 525, and in the year previous the number was 225. Thus is shown the large increase in the facilities for handling the logs cut in Oregon forests. In addition to the new mills, it is important to observe that many of the older mills have increased their capacity. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent of the larger sawmills of the state have added to their equipment during the past year.

Outside of the state there are three great markets for the output of Oregon sawmills. In this classification, the states to the south are considered as one market, comprising California, Nevada and Arizona. Large amounts of lumber are sent to these states each year, and

in addition big rafts of logs are towed from Columbia River points to the mills of San Francisco. The Eastern market also takes an important share of Oregon's shipments. Especially important in this market are Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska, although Oregon lumber is constantly gaining in the states further east.

By far the greater portion of the state's product, however, is disposed of in foreign lands. Large cargoes of lumber are sent each year to South America, Asia, Australia, South Africa and European ports. The largest lumber cargoes in the world are sent out from Portland, ships having carried from here single cargoes of more than 3,000,000 feet.

The great increase of the lumber output during the past year is due to an increased demand, based upon two causes. One of these was the San Francisco and Valparaiso earthquakes, which necessitated the virtual rebuilding of those cities, and therefore created an abnormally large market for lumber. The other and most important factor in foreign shipments was the peace which has reigned between all countries throughout the past year. War has always had a depressing effect on lumber shipments, as was evidenced during the struggle between Russia and Japan, when foreign shipments were almost entirely stopped.

One of the most important factors in the present lumber trade is the fact that there has been a peace and a heavy building movement has been in progress everywhere, a great impetus has been given the export lumber trade. War has always had a depressing effect on lumber shipments, as was evidenced during the struggle between Russia and Japan, when foreign shipments were almost entirely stopped.

Experts have estimated the standing timber of Oregon at 300,000,000,000 feet. Accepting this estimate as correct, Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States and far more than is possessed by any other state. At the present prices, this timber cut into lumber would have a value of \$4,500,000,000, an amount so gigantic as to stagger the imagination. It may be observed in this connection that Oregon does not possess the largest timber area, as that distinction is held by Texas, but the timber in Oregon is much larger and stands more closely, therefore giving the state a large excess in actual board measure.

Of the Oregon timber fully 60 per cent is the famous Douglas fir, and the proportion of this fir west of the Cascades is estimated at 80 per cent. For general purposes this wood is unexcelled and the demand for it is never falling. Lane County contains more standing timber than any other county in the state, with Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook counties following in the order heretofore given.

Pine is the predominant wood of Eastern Oregon, and while the demand for it is strong, it does not command as high a price as fir. Spruce figures very largely in the forests of the extreme western section of the state, a belt of it, varying in width from 20 to 50 miles, running along the coast. This wood brings a higher price than fir, and the trees are larger, having in some cases a diameter of 30 feet.

The Port Orford cedar, of the southwestern part of the state, deserves special mention. This wood is found in only three counties in the United States, Coos and Curry counties in Oregon, and Del Norte County, in California. It is extremely valuable, as it is the most durable wood found in the West. It is especially adapted for furniture, interior work and trunks and chests, as it possesses a peculiar, pungent odor, which prevents moths from touching anything stored in boxes made from it. Not much of this wood has been cut in Oregon, but great quantities of it doubtless will be when the Coos Bay country gets railroad connection.

It may also be mentioned that there are several thousand acres of Curry County covered with a heavy growth of redwood, of which California is commonly thought to have a monopoly. The great enemy of Oregon forests is fire, which each summer destroys timber of great value. It is asserted even that forest fires have each year in the past consumed more timber than has been cut into lumber. The need of more effective legislation to protect the forest wealth of the state from this danger is therefore regarded by lumbermen as most pressing. This end is one especially worked for by the Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the largest organization of its kind on the Pacific Coast. Not only is it working toward this end in legislation, but it is educating timbermen to better safeguard their possessions by burning the waste after logging and taking other precautions.

Barren destruction by fire Oregon's timber resources are practically inexhaustible. The Douglas fir, indeed, is regarded as self-perpetuating. It is extremely reproductive and the climate of the state is most conducive to its growth. Many places which were vacant fields 35 years ago are now covered with a fine growth of fir from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Therefore the value of the timber resources of Oregon for all time cannot be overestimated. More clearly than ever before is it realized that the eastern lumber supply is falling and that the country will have to depend more and more upon the Pacific Coast.

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BOARD OF TRADE'S SPLENDID WORK

Growing Commercial Organization Played Prominent Part in Promoting City's Interests

MUCH promotion work has been done during the past year by the Portland Board of Trade, which now has temporary quarters on the ground floor of the Chamber of Commerce. The membership of the Board has increased, and the scope of its activities have been widened.

The organization is entering the year 1907 determined to accomplish even more, encouraged by the fact that it is soon to occupy fine permanent quarters in the building to be erected by the Board of Trade Building Association. Plans for the new building, a fine 10-story structure of the most modern type already have been prepared.

The most recent project fostered by the Board of Trade is that of connecting Portland with Alaska ports by a line of steamers for the advancement of the city's commerce. A definite project of

this character was endorsed by the organization, and the members worked tirelessly to secure the funds necessary for its initiation. The particular plan advocated failed of success, but the general project has not yet been abandoned.

The publicity work of the Board has been extensive. A large amount of literature, concerning Oregon and the Northwest, has been sent out, principally to the Eastern states. Thousands of inquiries have been received from those interested in Portland and the surrounding country, and replies made. These efforts, in connection with the exploitation by the other commercial organizations, have made Oregon better known than it ever was before and assisted in attracting immigration.

The channels of endeavor which the Board has followed are well outlined by the President, Willis Nash, in his annual report recently submitted to the board: "With special reference to our city, the Board, during 1906, has taken its position broadly on the side of the people, as against encroachment, physically, on the

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

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441-442 SHERLOCK BLOCK, COR. THIRD AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OR.

OVER ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PORTLAND PROPERTY SOLD BY US IN THE YEAR 1906. 50 PER CENT INCREASE OVER 1905.

READ LIST OF OUR PURCHASERS OF CITY PROPERTY IN 1906.

Geo. Merrill bought 50 feet on Burnside and Twelfth, \$13,500. J. Gatchet bought whole block, East Portland, \$35,000. E. H. Weiner bought quarter block with brick buildings, N. corner Third and Everett streets, \$60,000. Closset & McRae bought 50 feet, 4-story brick, N. W. corner Third and Everett streets, \$38,000. E. H. Weiner bought quarter block, S. E. corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, \$15,500. Lowenson Bros. bought quarter block, S. W. corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, \$22,500. Thomas Papworth bought 50-foot brick block, Third and Everett streets, \$22,500. H. Weiner bought quarter block, N. W. corner Twelfth and Glisan streets, \$20,000. Lowenson Bros. bought 50x100 feet N. E. corner Fourth and Taylor streets, \$35,000. Geo. Stenger bought 3-story brick building, Alder near 1st street, \$18,000. Ottenheimer Investment Co. bought quarter block S. W. corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, \$25,000. Lowenson Bros. bought 50x100 feet with brick building, First street near Morrison, \$45,000. Ottenheimer Investment Co. bought 50x100 feet, three-story brick, N. W. corner Fifth and Burnside, \$61,000. Lowenson Bros. bought 50x100 feet, corner, four-story brick building, N. E. corner First and Clay, \$31,000.

George Jacob bought 50x100 feet, N. E. corner Tenth and Burnside streets, \$18,000. Thomas Papworth bought 40x100 feet, First and Alder, three-story brick building, \$50,000. J. Closset bought 50x100 feet, two-story business block, Williams avenue near Russell, \$8500. Thomas Papworth bought 50x100 feet, three-story brick building, Front and Oak streets, \$30,000. A. Bernstein bought residence, Overton street, near Twenty-third, \$8500. S. Morton Cohn bought 100x100 feet, quarter block, Eleventh and Washington streets, \$115,000. Lowenson Bros. bought quarter block, N. E. corner Sixth and Flanders streets, \$55,000. Rotheild & Herrman bought four-story brick on corner lot, First and Clay streets, \$35,000. A. H. Maegly bought 100x100 feet, S. W. corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, \$30,000. Thomas Papworth bought three-story brick building, Alder street, near First, \$22,500. W. R. Griffith bought quarter block and res., 18th and Flanders, \$17,000. I Goldsmith bought substantial brick block, 50x100 feet, S. W. corner First and Burnside, \$48,000. Geo. Stenger bought 50 ft. brick building, Front and Ash streets, \$25,000. Central Trust Co. bought 50x100 feet, Fourth and Taylor street, \$40,000.

Besides the above, we have sold a large number of smaller parcels of city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Our sales amounted to

Over One and One-Half Million Dollars in 1906.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

INVESTMENTS MADE FOR NONRESIDENTS.

REFERENCES: See Names of Above Purchasers or Any Bank or Business House.

GOLDSMITH & CO.

441-442 Sherlock Bldg.

THIRD AND OAK STS.

Portland, Oregon.

report recently submitted to the board: "With special reference to our city, the Board, during 1906, has taken its position broadly on the side of the people, as against encroachment, physically, on the

streets, roadways, harbor area and dockage facilities. It has thrown whatever influence it could exert on the side of redress of grievances arising from the action of our transportation corporations.

It has urged, as strongly as it could, the Columbia bar improvement by continuing contract; the Cello Canal, the throwing open at Oregon City of the Willamette River by Government ownership, and con-

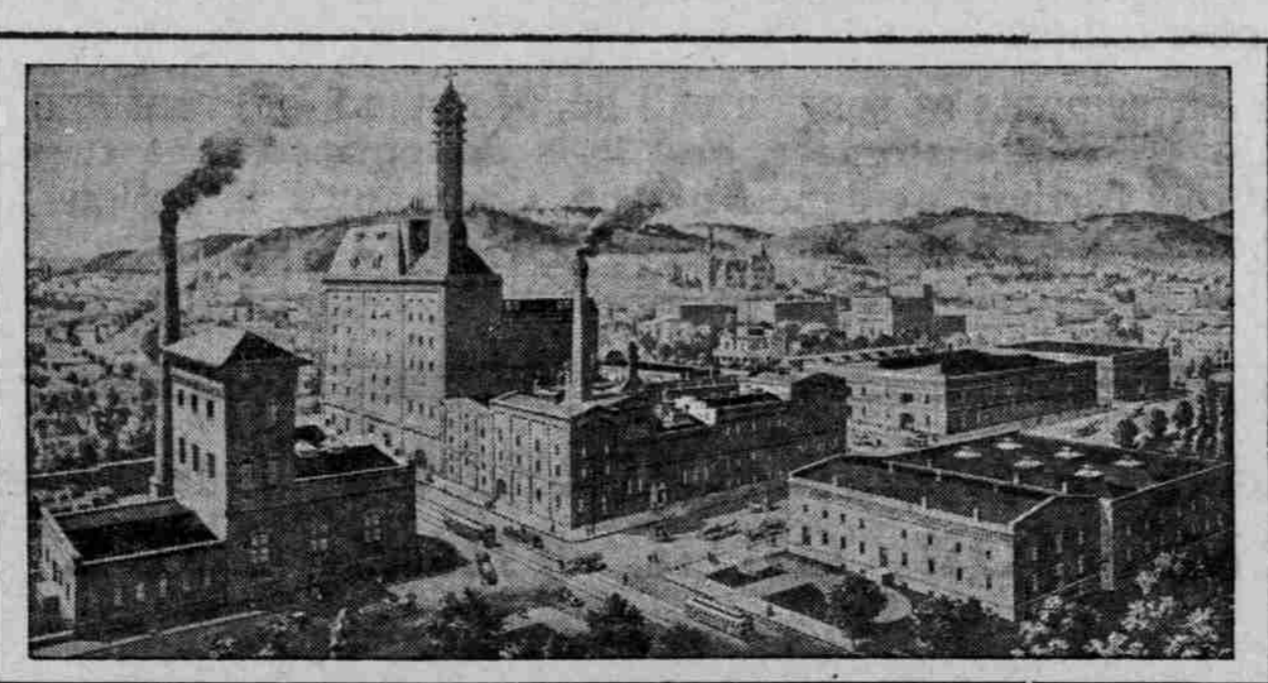
trol of the locks there; the granting of railroads seeking entrance to this city every reasonable facility, especially the bridging below Portland by the Portland & Seattle road."

THE BIG BREWERY OF THE PACIFIC COAST

OWING to the unsurpassed excellence of our famous Beer our business last year shows a larger percentage of increase than that of any other brewery on the Pacific Coast.

This excellence is the direct result of our vastly increased storage capacity and the magnificent improvements and additions to our plant

PROGRESS OUR MOTTO
PLANT REMODELED
CAPACITY DOUBLED
NEW LAGER HOUSES
UP TO THE MINUTE



OUR NEW ICE PLANT
IS THE MOST MODERN
WEST OF CHICAGO
Capacity 250 Tons Per Day
Nothing Better Anywhere

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PORTLAND, OREGON