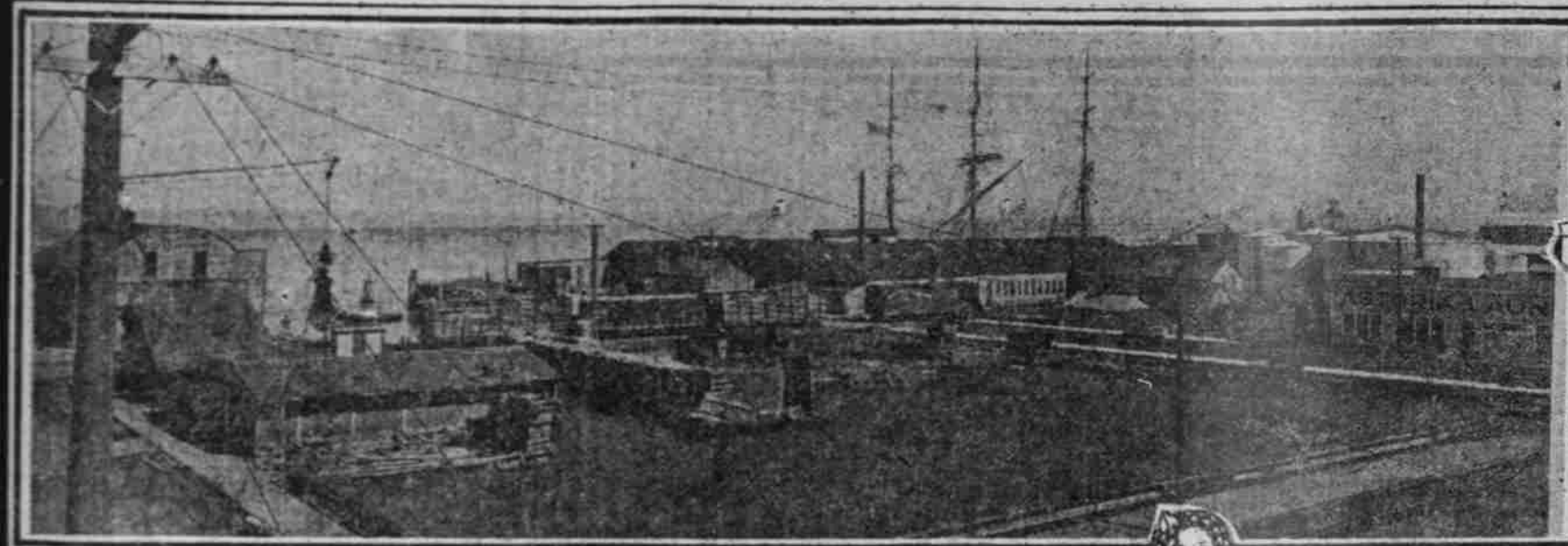
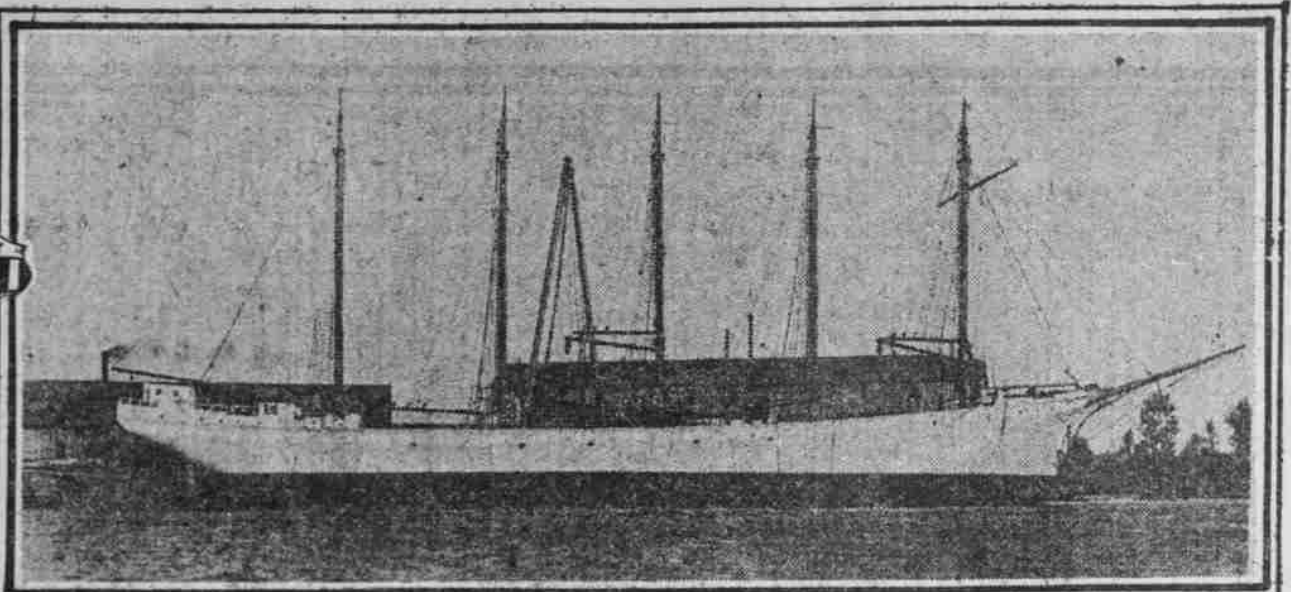


NORTHWESTERN OREGON COUNTIES FORGING AHEAD

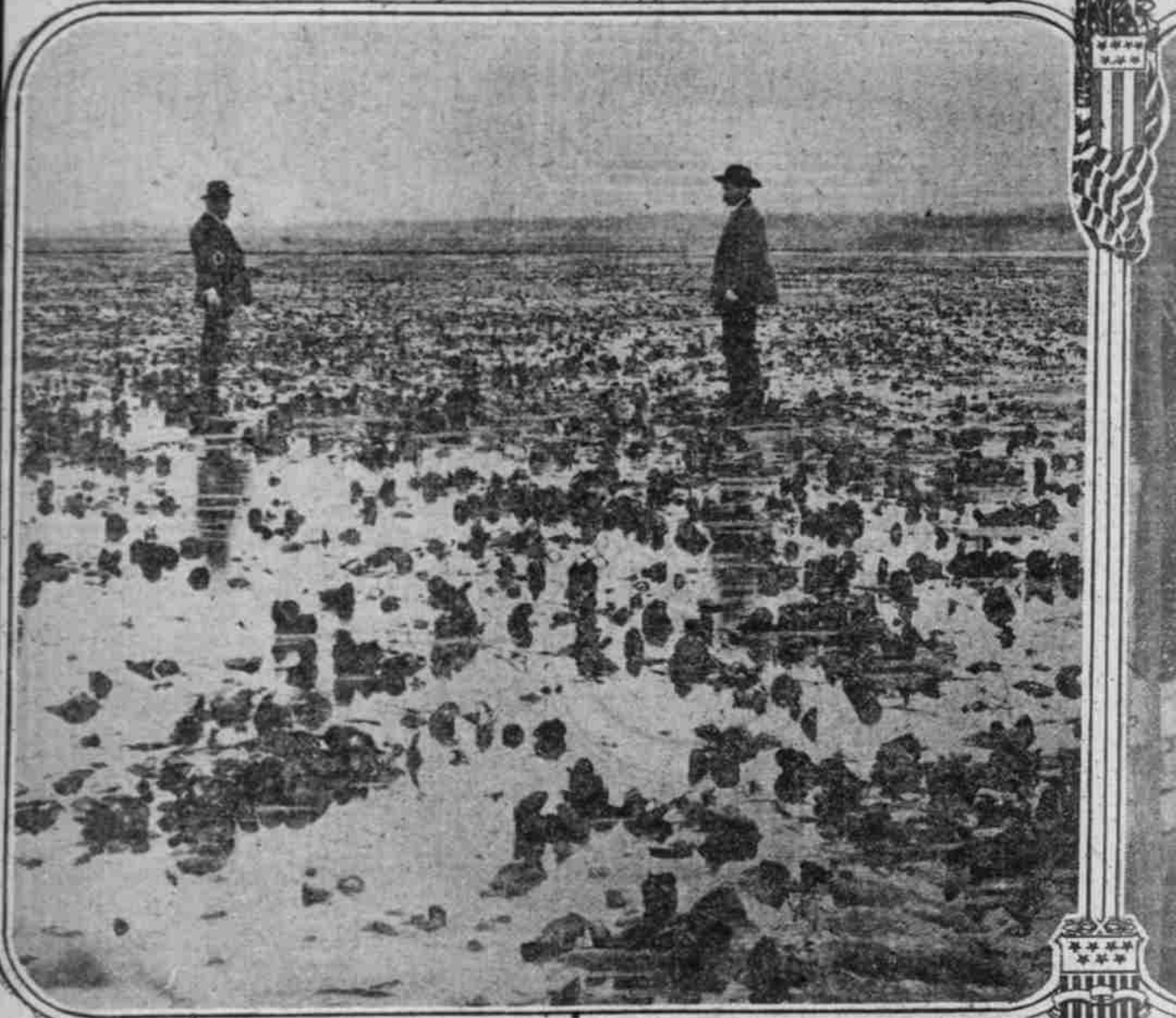
Lumbering and Fishing Industries Make Strides—Shipbuilding on Sound Footing—Food Production Is Big



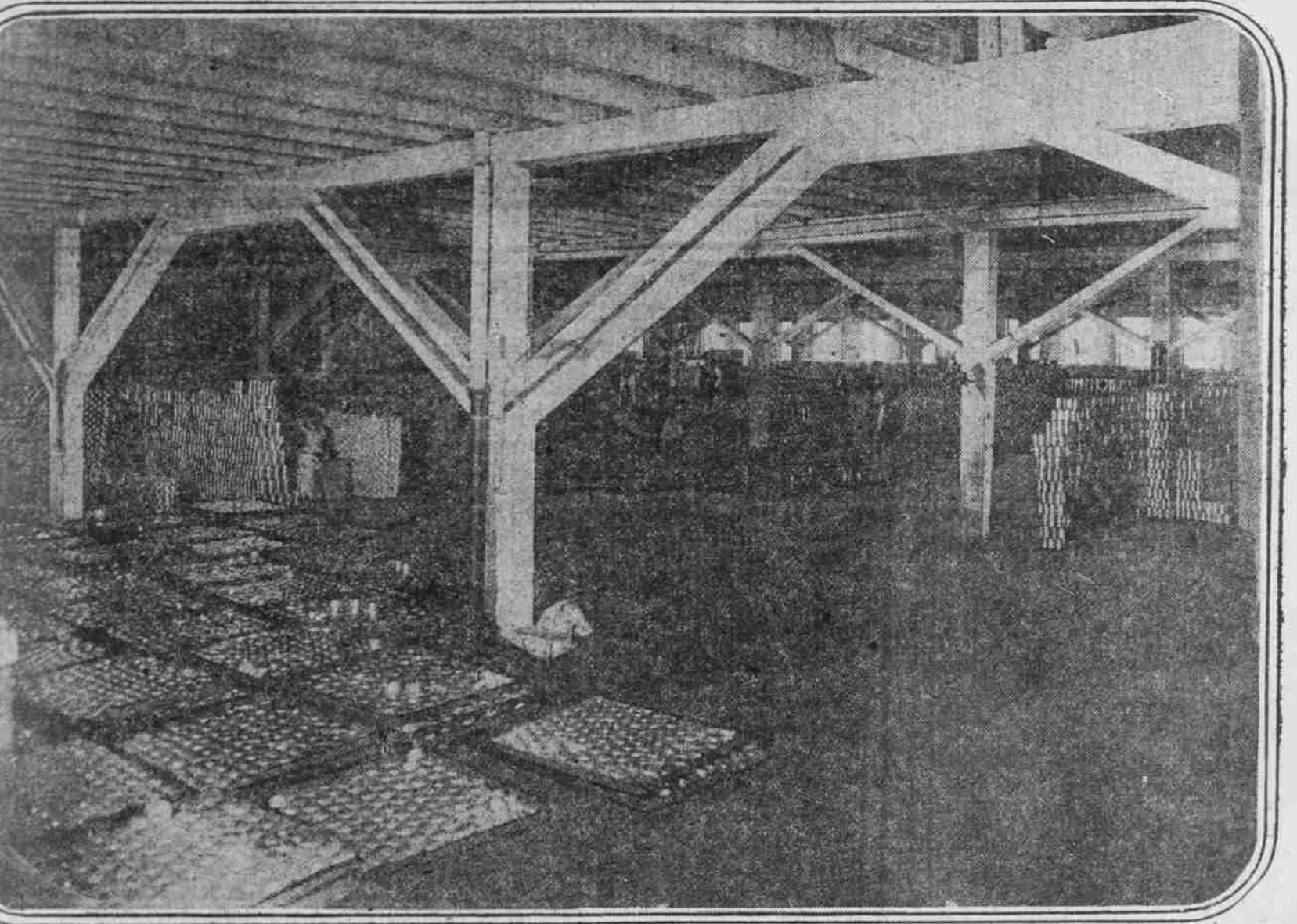
Partial View of Astoria's Shipping Terminals.



"City of St. Helens," Built by St. Helens Shipbuilding Co., Ship Sheds in Background



Oyster Beds Near Seaside.



Interior of Astoria's Canned Salmon Warehouse.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special).—The war spirit has invaded Astoria and Clatsop County and aroused the patriotic fervor to a white heat, until practically every individual and the community as a whole are "doing their bit" to "help win the war."

The result was shown in the enthusiastic response to the call for subscriptions to Liberty Bonds and Red Cross funds, as well as in the construction of ships, the output of airplane stock, of ship stores and lumber generally, and the vast amount of food products placed upon the markets.

Clatsop County's young men have responded nobly to the call for volunteers in the different branches of the naval and military forces and approximately 150 of the county's citizens are wearing arms in the country's service. The Ninth Company, Oregon Coast Artillery, with about 125 members, was organized here with Captain J. T. Griffin in command and is now in training at Fort Stevens. In addition to this, Astoria and Clatsop County are represented in the Navy, the Aviation Corps, Engineers, the Third Oregon Regiment of Infantry, Naval Reserve, Officers' Reserve and other branches of active service.

Clatsop County also far exceeded its quota in subscriptions to the Liberty Bonds, about \$150,000 being subscribed to the first loan and \$150,000 to the second. Clatsop County gave \$25,000 to the Red Cross fund and approximately \$4000 to swell the Y. M. C. A. Army fund. In addition, several hundred Christmas boxes were dispatched from here for the soldiers now in service in France.

Shipbuilding, while a new industry here, has been established on a firm footing and three modern equipped yards are now in operation, constructing wooden ships for the Government to be used in transporting supplies to the fighting forces across the ocean.

During the past few months eight motor ships and two large steam schooners have been launched from the local yards. These have a total value of approximately \$2,100,000 and all are now in service carrying cargoes or awaiting the installation of their machinery before going into commission. In addition to these, the local yards have contracts for 20 steamers, which, when completed, will form a part of the great Government emergency fleet.

Clatsop County and the Lower Columbia River district are the home of great bodies of spruce timber and during the year just drawing to a close the local mills have turned out about 2,000,000 feet of selected airplane stock, valued at approximately \$450,000.

Taken as a whole, the lumber output of the lower river district was slightly below that of last year, owing to the destruction of one mill by fire and the fact that some of the others were handicapped for a time by a shortage of labor. The lumber cut at the Clatsop County mills totaled for the present year approximately 260,000,000 feet. Some of this lumber sells at from \$15 to \$18 a thousand, but a great portion, such as clear stuff and what is manufactured into boxes, doors and sash being placed in the market at lower commands several times that figure, so that an average of \$20 a thousand is not an exorbitant estimate. This shows that the product of the local mills during the past 12 months brought a total of approximately \$5,200,000 into the county to be distributed in the various channels of trade. While the lumber output has been smaller than last year, the rate of wages paid in the mills has been considerably higher and it is estimated that close to \$1,500,000 has been paid for labor this year by the lumber manufacturing plants in Clatsop County.

Like lumber manufacturing, the logging industry also has shown a slight falling off this year when compared with the output in 1916. This was due in part to unfavorable weather conditions during the early part of the season and later to the unsettled labor situation, which for a time seriously interfered with the co-operation of some of the larger camps to their full capacity. Higher wage scales also prevailed in the logging camps, and, while the output of the camps was less than last year, the amounts distributed for labor were larger and it is safe to say that the 12 large and several small camps in this district have paid \$1,300,000 to their employees as wages during the past 12 months.

That the logging output as well as the sums paid in wages by the logging industry will show a large increase the coming year is certain, for at least two additional large concerns will begin the development of their holdings. The Hammond Lumber Company, which owns approximately 12,000 acres of spruce timber in the southwestern section of the county, is building a logging railroad several miles in length into that tract and will begin active logging operations there early next spring.

In the line of providing food products, not only for home consumption but also for shipment across the seas to the soldiers and to the allied nations, Clatsop County takes a high rank among the different localities in the state. The principal article of food produced here was of course fish, and during the past year not less than \$5,000,000 worth of prime food fish have been caught and cured here and shipped to the markets of the world.

Dairying is another important food producing industry of this section. In the past 12 months the farmers have sold approximately 1,000,000 gallons of milk, for which they received an average of 17 cents; 27,000 gallons of cream at the rate of 55 cents, and 500,000 pounds of butter fat, which the creameries bought at the rate of 40 cents a pound. This industry thus has distributed in the neighborhood of \$400,000 among the farmers of Clatsop County during the past year.

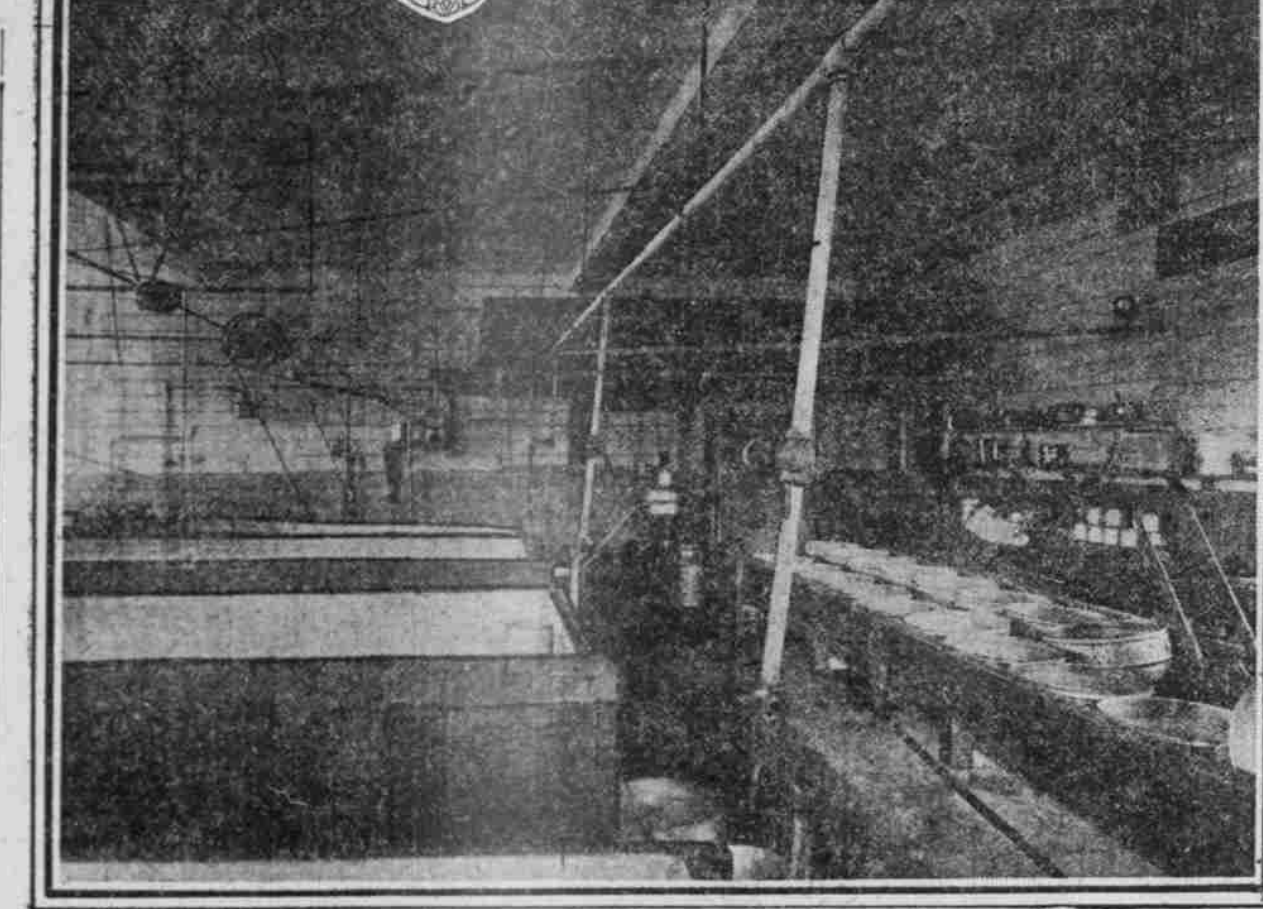
Truck farming, cranberry and other small fruit growing have been prosecuted more energetically in Clatsop County the past year than ever before and many thousands of dollars' worth of these products have been shipped out and thus added to the total of food supplies that will provide sustenance for the American people and their allies and will play their part in the winning of the great war to preserve civilization.

TILLAMOOK CHEESE BRINGS IN \$1,150,000

Dairymen Make New Record in Output; Milk Pure and Product Is High-Grade

TILLAMOOK, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special).—During 1917 the dairy industry in Tillamook County reached the \$1,000,000 mark for the first time. It has been a banner year for Tillamook dairymen; there has been a substantial increase in the number of pounds of milk and cheese produced and the price for the product has been high. Five million pounds of cheese was manufactured and sold for \$1,150,000. This represents an increase of 200,000 pounds of cheese and \$350,000 income over the year 1916. This growth has been in no way abnormal. For the past eight years the dairy industry has been steadily growing. The production of cheese has doubled and the income trebled.

A very interesting feature of this industry is the co-operation there is among the dairymen. All the cheese is made in co-operative factories. Nearly every patron of each factory owns one or two shares in it. Each factory is incorporated and the business is carried on by the usual officers.



Interior View of a Tillamook Cheese Factory.

From 1½ to 2 cents a pound for all the cheese made by each plant is set aside to pay the expenses of making. This amount covers also the upkeep for the factory buildings and machinery and dividends to the stockholders. The entire remainder of the price received goes to the producers.

The co-operation does not end with the individual factory. Nine years ago the Tillamook County Creamery Association, including nearly all of the cheese factories in the county, was organized. The same man, Carl Haberlach, was and still is secretary and salesman for all of the factories in the association. At the present time he is secretary for 19 out of the 23 factories in the county.

The Tillamook County Creamery Association was formed not only to market their cheese through a central office, but also to provide a thorough system of inspection. F. W. Christensen has been the inspector from the organization of the county association. He goes from factory to factory inspecting as to sanitation, cleanliness and the quality of the cheese produced. The cheese is branded "inspected by the Tillamook County Creamery Association" before it is shipped. This brand is placed only on first-quality cheese. Second-grade cheese scarcely is ever found, but when it is it is branded second grade and sold as such. Another feature of inspection recently has been introduced. The last State Legislature passed an act allowing Tillamook County to employ a herd inspector. This herd inspector tests all of the cows for tuberculosis and now no cheese factory will accept milk from cows which do not have a clear bill of health. Every precaution is being taken to insure the placing of a pure, clean, wholesome cheese on the market.

Another recent development in the dairy industry has been the greater interest in pure-bred stock. There are a great many grade herds in the county and in many of them there are several

head of registered stock. The Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein breeders all have their associations to promote their special interests. During the

past year these associations have brought three carloads of registered stock from Wisconsin and sold them among the dairymen here.

SALMON PACK IS WORTH \$5,459,000

Half-Million Cases of Canned Product Is Clatsop's 1917 Output

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special).—The lower Columbia River district, of which Astoria is the main trading center, is the home of four great industries—lumbering, dairying, shipbuilding and salmon fishing. Each of these is the result of an effort to exploit the wonderful resources which nature has so bountifully provided, and each brings hundreds of thousands of dollars into the district annually.

The salmon fisheries long have been looked upon as the most important of these industries, and unquestionably they are the most important when considered from the standpoint of the proportionate amount of money distributed among the working people for their labor. It is an industry that not only brings vast sums of foreign capital into the state each year, but it is also one that if properly conserved can readily be built up to many times its present proportions.

While the salmon pack on the Columbia River this year was somewhat short of that in 1916, the unusual high prices paid for raw salmon, made the amount of money distributed among the fishermen the largest by far in the history of the industry. Last season the average price was 6 cents a pound, while this year during the Spring season, not a salmon was caught and marketed that brought less than 11 cents a pound. In the Fall season the increase was proportionately as high. Last Fall the ruling price was 4 cents

a pound, while this Fall the figure reached 8 and 9 cents. The same can be said of the canned product in the markets. In 1916 choice Spring salmon sold at wholesale for about \$5 a case of 48 pounds, while this year it sold at \$13 and even the Fall pack is bringing \$8 with the demand far in excess of the supply.

The Spring pack of canned salmon was slightly over 400,000 full cases of 48 pounds each. As 20 tons of raw fish are required for each thousand cases of canned product, this pack represents about 24,000,000 pounds of raw salmon. The cold storage or pickled output comprised about 2000 tierces each containing 800 pounds of cured fish or 1,600 pounds of raw salmon, making a grand total of 26,200,000 pounds of salmon that was cured at the various canneries and cold-storage plants.

a full case for canned salmon and 18 cents a pound for the pickled fish, the cured product from the Columbia River fisheries during the Spring season of 1917, was worth in the markets of the world the immense sum of \$5,459,000.

In addition to this Spring pack, as it is termed, there were approximately 100,000 full cases of salmon packed on the Columbia River during the Fall season and about the same amount was put up at the plants along the Coast. All this fish finds its way to the markets via this port and many of the plants are owned by persons residing here and other points in Oregon. This Fall pack at \$8 a case will add approximately \$1,500,000 to the value of the year's output of the fisheries, as well as \$300,000 to the sum which the fisheries have distributed for labor during the year just closed.

Hatcheries Aid Industry.

To perpetuate this fishing industry, the state and National Governments are maintaining hatcheries on the various small streams tributary to the Columbia. These hatcheries make a specialty of handling eggs from the Spring Chinooks, a fish that has become famous the world over. During the past Summer 30,000,000 young fish, artificially propagated from those eggs, were released in the waters of the Columbia River to find their way to the sea and return as mature salmon in from three to five years.

At the present time these hatcheries have sufficient eggs and fry in their troughs to warrant the assertion that more than 30,000,000 young salmon will be planted during the coming Summer. These fish, with the other millions that will be propagated in the natural spawning beds, are expected to result soon in building up the fisheries of the Columbia River until the returns from that industry each season will be more than doubled.

The Astoria National Bank

ACTIVE UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Geo. W. Warren, President
J. E. Higgins, Vice-President
C. R. Higgins, Cashier
G. W. Utzinger, Asst. Cashier

GROWTH OF THIS BANK—DEPOSITS

June 15, 1909.....	\$ 578,168.00
June 15, 1910.....	614,603.00
June 15, 1911.....	718,105.00
June 15, 1912.....	806,080.00
June 15, 1913.....	843,329.00
Sept. 12, 1914.....	1,026,729.44
Dec. 27, 1914.....	1,065,573.90
May 1, 1917.....	1,079,135.13
June 29, 1917.....	1,100,139.45
Sept. 11, 1917.....	1,341,886.74
Nov. 20, 1917.....	1,388,117.92

The First National Bank

ASTORIA, OREGON

ESTABLISHED IN 1886

DIRECTORS

W. F. McCREGOR
GEO. C. FLAVEL
T. B. WILCOX
R. S. HOWARD
S. S. GORDON

OFFICERS

W. F. McCREGOR.....President
G. C. FLAVEL.....Vice-President
S. S. GORDON.....Cashier
J. R. A. BENNETT.....Asst. Cashier

FORMER PRESIDENTS

CAPT. GEORGE FLAVEL
JOHN A. DEVLIN JACOB KAMM

The Astoria Savings Bank

OF ASTORIA, OREGON

Capital paid up.....\$150,000.00
Surplus and undivided
Profits.....207,674.61
Total.....\$357,674.61

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

O. I. PETERSON.....President
AMUS BRIN.....Vice-President
FRANK PATTON.....Cashier
J. W. GARNER.....Asst. Cashier
M. E. MASTERSON.....Asst. Cashier
P. J. BRIN.....