

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL



STORY OF THE JOURNAL'S GROWTH PROSPERITY IS THAT OF OREGON

OTHING more vividly illustrates the growth and development of Oregon in recent years than the history of The Journal. By a happy coincidence, this paper made its advent just at the time when Oregon was awakening from the lethargy which had enthralled it for a generation. New blood, new ideas, new energy, new people were being injected into the state and the time was ripe for the appearance of an alert, intelligent, modern newspaper, one that would be a leader in the forward movement, a fearless champion of the people's rights and an advocate of every change that would bring about better conditions.

At such a juncture, in March, 1902, The Journal made its ap-Searance. Of the first few months of its existence, when it was under another management, we need not speak now. In June, 1902, it passed into the hands of its present owners. Since that time it has experienced a growth in circulation, in business and in influence rarely if ever equaled. It is unnecessary to cite the figures which illustrate this fact, for they are familiar to all our readers. But it is of interest to ask the cause of this extraordinary success. Wherein lies the secret of the unexampled popular support which has been accorded to The Journal? Whence came the impetus which enabled this newcomer in the journalistic field to outstrip all competitors?

Some will find explanation in the fact that for half a century the people of Oregon had groaned under the burden of a newspaper monopoly, and will argue that this alone is reason sufficient for The Journal's success. Some will say that it is but part and parcel of the prosperity which has befallen Oregon in such abundant measure within the last five years.

Doubtless both were contributing causes, but that is all. The real underlying cause is the fact that almost from its beginning the people have recognized in The Journal a great moral force, an exponent of the newer, better and broader life upon which the state is entering. Its policy has been constructive, it has aimed to build up rather than to tear down. It has cherished those things that make for civic righteousness and it has unhesitatingly laid bare those things that corrode and kill.

The people of Oregon have had many battles to fight within the last half dozen years, and it is a source of deep gratification that in these battles The Journal has borne its part. One with the people, it has shared their struggles and their triumphs, and with them it has prospered.

As for the future, the effort will be made to make the story of the years to come like that of the years that are past, a story of fidelity to the moral and material well being of our state and its people. Full of the hope of still better days to come, The Journal will continue to teach and to preach the bright gospel of optimism. As the years fleet past there will be a constantly greater and better Oregon and Portland and Pacific northwest, in all of which The Journal will be a helpful factor, becoming better and greater itself, along with the rest.

We believe this number of The Journal will find favor in the eyes of those who receive and examine it. Much labor and expense have been bestowed upon it, to make it a worthy and notable edition, something different from and better than any special newspaper edition ever issued in this city or region. Though not appearing on the anniversary of The Journal's birth, this number is intended partly to celebrate the paper's fifth anniversary, but it has been somewhat delayed so as also to celebrate the accession of improved and more adequate machinery and other facilities,

and a more complete and satisfactory news service.

Readers and friends-and we hope all readers are friends whether they entirely agree with us at all times or not-will find this, as we have said, a "different" paper from the ordinary special or annual edition. While there is much in it that is statistical, and calculated to give eastern people—and people of the Oregon country as well-information about this region's products, opportunities and resources, we have striven also to make this issue a thing of beauty, an artistic production, one worth observing carefully and laying aside for future perusal and notice. Both in the text of the articles and in the illustrations, the aim has been to gratify and satisfy the artistic sense of critical readers. The object

has been not merely to present a mass of homely, practical information about soil, climate, crops, etc., but to give readers pleasurable pictures both in words and in forms and coloring, and so make the paper one of lasting and unusual value.

The Journal rejoices in its own growth and prospects, of course but does so continually conscious that it can and does grow and prosper only as the city, the state, the region in which it is published grow and prosper. A daily newspaper is peculiarly a part of the life and movement and activities and aspirations of the community and region in which it is produced. It should be ambitious to be a leader and teacher of all that is good and progressive, and so be if anything a little in advance of, rather than lagging behind, the complex and cosmopolitan life all around it. Yet after all it must be largely what its environment makes it, and can largely succeed only in conjunction with the success and progress of the community. The Journal aims to be peculiarly people's paper; one to serve and enlighten and benefit the common people of all classes and kinds, preferring always to please them, even the humblest, yet not fearing to offend if criticism and correction are needed.

So we hope this special number, produced at so much cost in labor and money, will be duly appreciated—as we have no doubt it will be. Herein will be found something of interest for "all classes and conditions of men"; much of information and much to attract. It has been aimed to make it especially adapted to send away to eastern people, and if it shall be liberally and widely distributed, we are confident that it will be seed that will bring forth a large and profitable harvest of homeseekers and investors.

So with its manifold messages of various kinds and to multitudes of people, we send forth this issue, confident that, though imperfections will be found in it, its reception will be cordial and according to its merits. This special edition is in one sense a result, a fulfillment, a proof of achievement and victory won; but it is also an earnest, a promise, an indication of greater and better things to be, for it, as well as for this region, state and city.

agement has spared neither pains nor expense to place before the people of the Oregon country, as well as those of the east and other localities who are contemplating a change of residence, the resources, advantages and opportunities offered by the Beaver State.

In compiling a work of this kind, perhaps the largest and most expensive ever issued by any newspaper on the coast, the better part of a year has been consumed; the best efforts of the best writers on their particular subjects have been brought into action; the services of the best photographers of the state have been secured, and the best artists and engravers on the coast have been employed for weeks in presenting by picture and text the beauties of Oregon.

Oregon is a great state. Even those who are native to its soil as well as those who have made it their home by adoption hardly appreciate its many advantages. We are just beginning to awake to a realization of the opportunities offered for capital and labor. The eyes of the country are being focused upon the great northwest, and Oregon is just beginning to come into its own.

In presenting this Anniversary Edition to the public no object of financial gain was sought. The Journal is interested in the growth of the whole northwest, but more especially in the growth of Oregon, and if its humble efforts have the effect of enlightening the people of other sections of the country, of awakening the dormant energies of our own people, of inducing capital to invest in our mines, our manufactories, our woolen and lumber mills; of causing the sturdy agriculturist and fruit grower to settle upon and make homes of our broad acres of vacant lands; of inducing railroad builders to extend their lines to those rich sections of the state where railroads are so badly needed, and where their construction would make wealthy empires of now comparatively barren wastes; if it can succeed in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, it will consider its efforts well rewarded.

In the pages which follow long-winded and unreadable articles and columns of dry and uninteresting statistics have been studiously avoided, the object being not to "fill space," but to present to the reader in as attractive and concise a form as possible the opportunities Oregon offers for the man of energy and enterprise; for him who seeks investment for his surplus capital, or the man whose only wealth is his muscle and brawn.

In the pages which follow the following subjects have been prepared and treated for those who would know more about Oregon:

Agriculture.

Agriculture is given a prominent place in the fourth section of the supplement. Lumbering is probably considered the greatest of Oregon's industries, but agriculture is a close second. It is almost impossible to accurately gauge the value of the state's agricultural products. The only crops of which the value can even be approximated are grain, hops and sugar beets, leaving hay, root crops and vegetables to guess work. Wheat, oats and barley show an average yield per acre higher than any, other state, the aggregate returns for these ee being \$11,248,776, divided as shown in the following statement of grain crops of Oregon, 1906:

| 2,950,000 | CO 712 COO | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------------|
| -101000 | \$9,712,500 | 20.36 |
| 3,221,774 | | |
| 639,378 | 311,572 | 24.5 |
| | | 639,378 311,572 er been known in Or |

Yields have at times been greatly reduced, owing to exceptionally adverse conditions of weather, etc.,

tion" of The Journal to its readers, the man- and middle west is yet to be recorded in Oregon. Banks and Bankers.

> With 27 banking and trust institutions Portland is the financial anchor of the North Pacific coast. Its business firms are rated at something \$107,000,000. Its Clearing House association record for 1906 showed clearings of \$281,170,796.26, as compared to \$106,918,027 in 1900 and \$58,842,284 in 1895. Today its bank deposits are estimated at \$61,250,000. as compared to \$35,000,000 in 1900. There are 23 banking institutions in Portland, and the following figures show the bank deposits during the past

| four years: | E. 55 | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1904 | | \$40,914,529 |
| 1905 | | 44,689,800 |
| 1906 | *********** | 51,714,929 |
| 1907 | | 61,250,000 |

The subject of banking is exhaustively treated on page 6 of the first section of the supplement. Coal.

On the fifteenth page of the last section may be found a resume of the coal mining industry in Oregon. Although the industry of coal mining in Washington is much more important than it is in Oregon, there is direct evidence that just as extensive beds of coal underlie the surface of Oregon as are found in the state on the north. Coal in Washington is semi-bituminous; that in Oregon is lignite, but of a high quality. The Coos Bay coal fields on the coast of Oregon are among the oldest worked mines on the coast. Coal of good quality has been found in Yamhill, Clatsop, Coos, Umatilla, Morrow, Grant and other counties. The John Day valley, which has one of the oldest formations known to geologists, has extensive coal measures, but there has been little development, principally on account of lack of transportation facilities.

Colleges and Schools.

The colleges and schools of Oregon rank high and are on an equality with those of the older settled states. The educational institutions are given attention in an article on page 13 of the first section of the supplement.

Columbia River.

In volume and in commercial value the Columbia is second only to the Mississippi. Its banks are more stable, its waters are clearer and its ice blockades are much less in duration. Unlike the Mississippi, the Columbia seeks the ocean in a line parallel to trade channels and not at right angles to them. Extensive improvements are now being made by the government, which will open the Columbia to navigation from its mouth to Lewiston, Idaho. The beautiful scenery along the Columbia is not surpassed by that of any river in the world.

Dairying.

Mr. J. W. Bailey, on page 2 of the sixth section, has an interesting article on the dairying industry in Oregon. Oregon offers the best advantages for successful dairying of any state in the union. It is even ahead of the famous Channel islands, the home of the Jersey and the Guernsey, in the possibilities of the widest development of its dairying industry. And yet dairying here is but in its infancy. The price of good butter at retail in Portland is never less than 30 and much of the time 40 cents a pound. Oregon has two advantages for the dairyman-a mild climate affording pasturage all the year, and a world's market at the ocean door of Portland. Ever since dairying has been in vogue in the state there has been a steady gain in its extent until now there are 287 creameries, 130 cheese factories and three condensed milk factories in active operation,

Oregon's fisheries constitute one of its leading

PRESENTING this "Fifth Anniversary Edi- but a failure of crops as understood in the south industries. Figures of 1907 are not obtainable, but margin for profit is figured. The aggregate annual value of the output of Oregon fisheries is \$3,500,000. This includes fish and shellfish consumed locally and shipped abroad. Oregon's fisheries are treated in an article on page 14 of the fifth section.

Fruits.

Practically the whole of Oregon is adaptable to the raising of high priced fruits. While a few valleys here and there have developed the industry to a high degree, every county in the state is producing in a quiet way the same and equally delicious kinds of fruits. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands in Oregon capable of netting the grower \$200 to \$500 an acre annually. The total value of Oregon's fruit crop for 1906 amounted to approximately \$4,000,000. By referring to page 4 of the sixth section the reader may glean an idea of fruit culture in Oregon.

Hops.

Many sections of the state are especially adapted to the raising of hops, and few branches of agriculture show larger profits. The acreage in 1906 was 18,500; total production 18,150,000 pounds; total value \$2,359,500; estimated profit \$1,633,500.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is treated in section 4 of the supplement. Oregon is known as the "Webfoot" state, and all crops grow without irrigation. Yet in the eastern and southeastern portions there are semiarid regions that need moisture, and to insure abundant yields large irrigation enterprises have been inaugurated both by the government and private corporations. It is estimated that there are now 387,095 acres of irrigated land in the state.

Livestock.

On page 2 of the sixth section Oregon's livestock is treated in an interesting manner. Stock of all kinds thrive in every county in the state, and more attention than ever is being paid to the breeding of blooded stock. Oregon is noted for her superior horses, her fine milch cows and few states outrank her in the number of sheep and production of wool. The value of Oregon's livestock is \$38,-750,000, and of animal products (exclusive of wool and mohair), \$13,500,000.

Lumber and Timber.

Chief among the natural products of Oregon is timber, and the manufacture of lumber is among its chief enterprises. Of the land surface of Oregon 43 per cent is wooded, 30 per cent is covered with merchantable timber, while 57 per cent is open country or land having been cleared of timber. The number of sawmills in the state is 577. The output in 1906 was 2,000,000,000 feet, valued at \$30,000,000. Wages paid were \$11,696,000. The lumber industry is treated on page 2 of the fourth section.

Manufacturing.

Oregon is making phenomenal advancement in industrial development, and in the near future will rank industrially in a manner commensurate with her matchless, varied and inexhaustible resources. Following is a summary of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the state for 1906:

| Number of manufactories | 1.50C |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Capital invested\$45,000 | |
| Value of land and buildings\$13,000 | |
| Wage earners employed 40 | |
| Total wages paid\$20,000 | ,000 |
| Value of product of state | 000 |

There are few counties in Oregon in which reliable estimates place this year's salmon pack at mineral of some kind has not been found. There 4,985 tons. This equals 166,000 cases. As the cured are 3,700 men employed in the mines, whose wages fish are said to cost the packer 10 cents a pound, average \$3 a day, making a total of \$11,100 for the cold storage pack of the Columbia river this every day in the year. The mineral deposits emyear represents a cash value of \$996,000 before any brace every known product, both for commercial use and the arts. It is impossible to estimate the value of the products, but it is known that at least \$5,000,000 a year is paid in wages. In the fifth section of the supplement will be found interesting articles on Oregon's mines and mining.

Public Land.

There is yet much vacant government land subect to entry in the state of Oregon. It may be found in every county in the state. The methods of securing such land are governed by the United States laws and entrymen are given courteous attention at the various land offices throughout the state. A comprehensive article on government lands is found on page 2 of the sixth section, and the amount of lands in each county will be ascertained by perusing the article on "The Counties of Oregon," found in the third section.

Oregon in Paragraphs.

Oregon's fruit crop aggregated \$4,000,000 in

Oregon's dairy products aggregated \$14,000,000

Oregon produced about 10,000 bushels of flax seed during 1906.

The value of land under cultivation in Oregon is \$175,000,000.

Only about 17 per cent of the land in Oregon is in cultivation.

Oregon last year raised 348,861 bushels of corn, valued at \$208,916.

Oregon last year produced 2,300,896 tons of hay, valued at \$23,008,960.

Oregon's gold, silver, borax and coal mines produce annually \$6,750,000.

The value of garden truck raised in Oregon last year reached \$1,500,000.

Oregon last year raised 3,961,367 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$1,980,683.

Oregon has more undeveloped resources than any other state in the union.

Oregon farmers distributed more than \$5,000,000 in 1906 for labor,

Oregon annually produces 2,250 tons of refined beet sugar, valued at \$225,000.

Oregon streams offer the finest game fishing

to be found anywhere in the world. The wool clip of Oregon last year reached 16,-500,000 pounds, valued at \$2,730,000.

Oregon has room for many people. Great areas public land are available for homes for settlers. Oregon is the land of opportunity. There are some 23,000,000 acres of public land in Oregon

awaiting owners There are 39,399 farms in Oregon, comprising 11,071,327 acres. The average size of an Oregon farm is 281 acres.

It costs about 28 cents a bushel to raise wheat in Oregon, and the average yield is about 30 bushels

The production of wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, hops, barley, regetables, etc., in Oregon for 1906 aggregated \$87,400,000.

Oregon has 10,000 livestock farms, \$38,750,000 worth of livestock, and her annual output of livestock products aggregates \$13,500,000.

One of the finest valleys on the American continent is the Willamette in Oregon, about 135 miles long and averaging 60 miles wide.

Oregon apples are known and sold on three continents. In London they sell for prices equivalent to about 7 cents apiece.

There are in Oregon 2,700,000 chickens, 75,000

turkeys, 70,000 geese and 52,000 ducks. Twenty million dozen eggs are laid annually in Oregon.

Approximately 400,000 acres of land in Oregon are under irrigation, and the reclamation by irrigation of about as many more acres is now under way. The world's greatest timber belt is to be found

in the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Washington, Tillamook, Coos, Douglas and Lane, in Oregon. The total output of Oregon farms, orchards, ranches, mines, waters and factories for 1906 aggre-

gated \$253,310,000, or more than \$400 for every man, woman and child in the state. Oregon contains nearly two and a quarter mil-

lion acres more than New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware put together. Oregon raises more hops than any other state

in the union. It took 40,000 pickers last fall to harvest a crop aggregating 18,150,000 pounds, the total value of which was \$2,359,500. Area of Oregon, 94,560 square miles, or 60,076,000

acres, valley, hill, table and mountain; fertile lands, large ranges, vast forests and rich mines not half utilized or developed. Crops never fail in Oregon. Population 624,000. Average rainfall for 10

years has varied from 36.25 inches at Roseburg to 40.8 inches at Portland. Average cold during the winter months reaches limit as low as 18 or 20 degrees above zero, but cold spells are of short dura-

Portland Pointers.

The lumber cut of Portland was doubled in value in 1906, with a gain of \$5,000,000. More than \$24,000,000 worth of realty changed hands in Portland in 1906.

School buildings erected in Portland during 1906 represent an expenditure of more than \$200,000. The volume of real estate transactions in Portland exceeded the record of 1905 by more than

\$9,000,000. The total volume of building operations in Portland during 1906 was greater than that of 1905 by more than \$2,000,000.

About 60 passenger and freight trains arrive at and leave Portland every day, not including trains in the suburban service.

The aggregate of Portland's postoffice business for 1906 was \$9,432,143. Receipts from sales of postage stamps aggregated \$540,266.

Bank clearings in Portland aggregated in 1905 \$228,402,712.69 and in 1906 \$281,170,796.26. The city

is the financial center of the Pacific northwest. Portland harbor is the only fresh water harbor on the Pacific coast, and it is visited by shipping representative of every maritime nation in the

Portland's aggregate value of manufactured products other than lumber increased more than 10 per cent during 1906, and added over \$4,000,000 more to the wealth of the city than during the preceding

Portland is one of the wealthiest cities in the United States, relatively to its population. The aggregate assessed valuation of its taxable property is \$200,000,000. Portland's total bank deposits for 1906 were \$51,714,929, and this year are more than \$61,000,000.

There are in Portland 265 miles of water mains, supplying the city daily with 24,000,000 gallons of the purest mountain stream water in the world. The capacity of the city water works, installed at a cost of \$4,034,081.31, is adequate to the requirements of

500,000 people. There are 201 miles of street railway in Po land, over which the Portland Railway, Li Power Company is operating 380 passenger ... employing a force of 1,700 men. By means of complete system of transfers patrons are carried all directions for a Secont fare.