

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

NOTHING 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.

At such a juncture, in March, 1902, The Journal made its appearance. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

AN EPITOME OF OREGON'S NATURAL RESOURCES

IN PRESENTING this "Fifth Anniversary Edition" of The Journal to its readers, the management 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.

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.

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.

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.

Wheat ..... 636,064 12,950,000 \$9,712,500 20.36
Oats ..... 108,625 3,221,774 1,224,704 30.53
Barley ..... 25,953 639,378 311,572 24.5

A crop failure has never been known in Oregon. Yields have at times been greatly reduced, owing to exceptionally adverse conditions of weather, etc.,

but a failure of crops as understood in the south 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 over \$107,000,000.

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

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.

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.

Oregon's fisheries constitute one of its leading industries. Figures of 1907 are not obtainable, but reliable estimates place this year's salmon pack at 4,985 tons.

There are few counties in Oregon in which mineral of some kind has not been found. There are 3,700 men employed in the mines, whose wages average \$3 a day, making a total of \$11,100 for every day in the year.

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.

Many sections of the state are especially adapted to the raising of hops, and few branches of agriculture show larger profits.

Irrigation is treated in section 4 of the supplement. Oregon is known as the "Webfoot" state, and all crops grow without irrigation.

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.

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.

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.

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Oregon's fruit crop aggregated \$4,000,000 in 1906. Oregon's dairy products aggregated \$14,000,000 in 1906.

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 \$25,008,960.

Oregon has 10,000 livestock farms, comprising 11,071,327 acres. The average size of an Oregon farm is 281 acres.

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 to the acre.

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.

Oregon contains nearly two and a quarter million acres more than New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware put together.

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.

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 \$238,402,712.69 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 world.

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 year.

There are 201 miles of street railway in Portland, over which the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company is operating 350 passenger cars, employing a force of 1,700 men.