

# LUMBER INDUSTRY SUPPORTS 1-8 OF OREGON'S PEOPLE

## F. S. Donaldson Gives Facts and Figures Before Ad Club Concerning State's Biggest Business.

The lumber industry will be among the first to profit by the opening of the Panama canal, predicted F. G. Donaldson, manager of the traffic department of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association, in an address last Wednesday before the Ad club.

"I wish to drive home some pertinent facts relative to the value of the lumber industry to the state of Oregon," said he. "Out of a population of 672,765 people in Oregon, \$1,000, or one-eighth of the total population is directly dependent upon the lumber industry. No other manufacturing industry in the state employs one-tenth as many men as this one."

"Oregon's mills in 1910 cut 2,084,632,000 board feet of lumber, \$12,894,000 of shingles and 190,650,000 of lath. The value of the above was \$30,200,000, or 22.5 per cent of the total of manufactured products in the state."

"Over \$70,000 of outside money is each day brought into Oregon by the lumber industry. Over 50 per cent of the value of Oregon's timber products is paid out for labor, taxes, rent, and so forth. The lumber industry pays out for wages a greater proportion of the value of the product than any other industry."

"The last census shows that out of 55 manufacturing establishments in Oregon employing more than 100 wage earners, 33 were engaged in the lumber industry."

"Oregon's timber pays a large part of the taxes of the state, in some counties the bulk of the taxes."

### Canal Will Cut Rates.

"Eighty per cent of the outgoing freight is lumber."

"Oregon has one-fifth of the standing timber in the United States, or 545,800,000 board feet."

Mr. Donaldson described the market for Oregon lumber. He predicted that transportation costs through the Panama canal will only be about one-fifth of the present rail rates, and that when the canal is opened and transportation is supplied, a great market for Oregon lumber will be established on the Pacific coast.

"The reason why the manufacturers of Pacific coast lumber cannot now ship in competition with the eastern mills into the consuming market on the Atlantic seaboard," he observed, "is apparent from an analysis of the freight rates. A 20-cent rate from yellow pine shipping points equals \$7.50 per 100 feet of common lumber, while a 75-cent rate from the Pacific coast equals more than \$18 per 1000 feet, or a differential in favor of the southern yellow pine of \$11 per 1000 feet in the freight."

"In the year 1910 the southern yellow pine producers reached their maximum production, and their cut is steadily decreasing each year, due to the cutting down of the standing timber. It is stated by competent authorities that the decrease in soft wood lumber cut in the eastern states in 1912 will be 40 per cent under the cut of 1910. This means a decrease in the supply of about 10,000,000,000 feet. This decrease must be largely met by increased production on the Pacific coast because there is no other district that is capable by reason of its standing timber, of expanding its cut to meet this demand."

### Gives Fair Profit.

"With the opening of the Panama canal I believe the Pacific coast shippers will be able to move their lumber by water to the Atlantic seaboard at a freight rate not exceeding 25 cents per hundred-weight, or \$5 per net ton. As a matter of fact, I believe that the regular lumber carriers will be able to make a somewhat lower rate than this."

"The distance by water via Panama from Portland to New York city is 6943 miles. Lumber has been transported to China from the Columbia river, a distance of 6886 miles, for \$3.50 per ton, and to Australia, a distance of 7311 miles, for \$4.08 per ton. Twenty days from Portland to New York by rail is considered very good time. Ships making 15 knots an hour should be able to transport the same freight via Panama, allowing for stops at intermediate points, in 15 days; slower boats should easily equal the time by rail. With a freight rate of 5 cents per hundred-weight in the average less than the southern yellow pine rate, and with good and regular service by water, it seems fair to conclude that the Pacific coast manufacturers of lumber will have every opportunity to market their product on the Atlantic seaboard at a fair profit."

### Thaw to Be Examined Again.

New York, March 1.—Harry K. Thaw secured today a writ of habeas corpus from the supreme court by which he will secure another examination into his mental condition. This is the fifth similar writ Thaw has obtained since being incarcerated in Matteawan asylum.

# BUSINESS OF BEING VICE-PRESIDENT IS NOT OVER-STRENUOUS OCCUPATION



Written for The Journal, By Worth C. Harder.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—And now, while the eyes of the nation are turned toward Washington; while the country's interest is centered upon the incoming of the new chief executive, and the opening of the new administration, let us give a few moments of attention to that anomalous individual, the vice president of the United States.

After Tuesday noon, Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana will be it. He will step into a little office of his own, have some few duties, and receive a great deal of homage and attention in a quiet way; but it will be several weeks before he can emerge from the cloud of glory that surrounds his more conspicuous associate, and attract any attention to his job of vice president.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Marshall has fallen into a big job with little work, many peculiar customs, and much social strain. Several weeks ago, with a book of the senate rules and practices in his grip, he struck out into the wilds of the southwest, there to con the pages of senate precedent, and fit himself to preside over the smaller house of the American congress.

This is going to be his chief job from now on. Even there, however, he is not indispensable, nor is it necessary that he should have complete knowledge of all senate affairs. A battery of clerks and assistant secretaries will sit in front of him, ready to prompt him in every angle of senate business, and in case he wants to leave the duties of his office for a time, the senate will select one of its own members to take his place, and things will run along as smoothly as ever.

The vice president is admittedly a fifth wheel in the scheme of American government. His chief duties are in training to step into the presidency if anything should happen to the chief executive. He has no hand in the ordinary running of the nation, however, and is usually less fitted to take over the reins of government than would be the secretary of state, or some other cabinet officer in the daily councils of the president.

Only two real jobs devolve upon the vice president: that of presiding over the senate, already mentioned, where he is allowed to vote in case of a tie; and that of chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution. In the latter capacity he presides once a month over the meeting of the board of regents, and signs the few papers that are sent to him.

The rest of his duties may be embraced in the general statement that he is the honorary representative of the government at many functions; that he acts, to some extent, as a "buffer" between the president and many of the social and political demands made upon his time; that he reflects much glory on his native state, and that he spends his spare time trying to keep up with what the administration is doing, without being of its inner circle.

President Wilson may somewhat alter the custom of the past, and consult Vice President Marshall as he does his cabinet officers; but it has not been the practice for presidents to throw any of the burden of their office upon the vice president. He rules the dignified, and, at times, trite senate, and reflects upon the inactive character of his job.

Now, consider some of the drawbacks of the vice president's office:

He receives \$12,000 a year, but no



Top—Vice president's office in the capitol. Bottom—Thomas R. Marshall, vice president-elect.

mileage allowance. The speaker of the house receives both. He gets no allotment of free seats for his constituents, but must beg them from senators and representatives. He has an automobile provided for him, and \$1000 a year for a chauffeur; but has to buy his own tires, gasoline and supplies.

The vice president pays his own house rent, his own traveling expenses, and has no perquisites, while the president, with a \$75,000 salary, gets a \$25,000 traveling fund, lives rent-free in the White House, has a housekeeping allowance, servants, garage and greenhouses.

The vice president has one office room, back of the senate chamber. It is a nice room, but the speaker of the house has two or three, and the president a whole office building. In a square, high-ceilinged room, which has been occupied by many famous men in the last 60 years, he transacts his public and private business, and keeps with-in easy reach of the senate. The door of the office opens into the senate corridor, through which the public is piloted

## WANTS ORIGINAL BILL RESTORED

Editor MacArthur Claims Senate Committee Ruined Seaman's Bill by Changes.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, March 1.—Commenting upon the action of the senate committee on commerce in Washington in so altering the seaman's bill as to render it practically useless before reporting it out of committee, Walter MacArthur, editor of the Coast Seaman's Journal, said today that the shipping interests have succeeded in hoodwinking the committee, but that he still hopes for the passage of the original.

"We will never stand for the enactment of the bill in its present emasculated form," he said. "We are closely in touch with Senators Weeks and Perkins and have wired asking them to insist upon having the original house bill introduced in the senate. This might be slightly modified without rendering it utterly useless as the present senate bill is."

MacArthur asserts that Robert Dollar and R. P. Swayne, as well as representatives of other shipping interests, made gross misstatements in testifying before the senate committee.

## CHINESE MAY FIGHT OVER KIDNAPED GIRL

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, March 1.—War between the Suesy Sing and the Wong clans in San Francisco's Chinatown is brewing today through alleged kidnaping by the Wongs of Wong Yen Yen, a beautiful slave girl. The Suesy Sings have given the Wongs three days to produce the slant-eyed beauty or pay \$4400 cash for her. Failing this, the girl and her father are likely to be killed.

## SENATE SILVER PUT UNDER LOCK AND KEY

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, March 1.—Souvenir hunters who have a penchant for pilfering silver tableware will be disappointed if they try to lift anything in that line in the senate restaurant at the capitol during the inauguration period. The silver was placed under lock and key today, cheap cutlery being substituted.

ed by the glib-tongued capitol guides.

There are many interesting mementoes of former years in the vice president's room. Above a tall clock of modern design is an old mirror, one of the first possessed by the government. It was purchased in England by John Adams, in the early days of the republic, and placed in his office. When Adams later presented a bill for it to congress, the senate spent many angry hours discussing this extravagance of a government official.

Just before Charles W. Fairbanks became vice president, the late Senator Frye, then president pro tempore of the senate, had the little mirror regilded and resilvered, and hung in its present position over the clock.

On the east wall of the room hangs the Peale portrait of Washington, said by friends of the first president to be the most striking likeness ever painted of him. Peale made his painting as a miniature, at Valley Forge, and later copied it on the canvas where it is now preserved.

The vice president has a secretary at \$4000, a stenographer, a telegraph operator, and a messenger. The telegraph operator is one of the relics of a former day. There runs throughout Washington a governmental telegraph, installed before the days of the telephone, and once burdened with messages between the departments, the capitol and the White House. The wire is still open and in use, but it seldom does any business. If the senate operator has one message a day, business is good. But he remains on the vice president's list of employees, and his time is occupied with other duties.

## To Know this Man

Is to Get Rid of All the Burden of Sick Headache, Sour, Bloated Stomach, a Thick, Yellow, Bilious Condition of the Blood, Weak, Inactive Kidneys and a Condition of Sickness that Is Making You Miserable.

He Sends Trial Treatment Free.



Dr. W. S. Burkhardt As He Is Today. Owes His Robust Health and Gain of 90 Pounds to Taking His Own Medicine. As Needed, for the Past 25 Years.

All the druggists in this vicinity have Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound, but perchance should yours not, the doctor will send it prepaid on receipt of price, 25 cents for a 30-day treatment, and if not satisfied or cured the doctor will hand you back the 25 cents. Banks or business firms in Cincinnati will tell you the doctor's word is good.

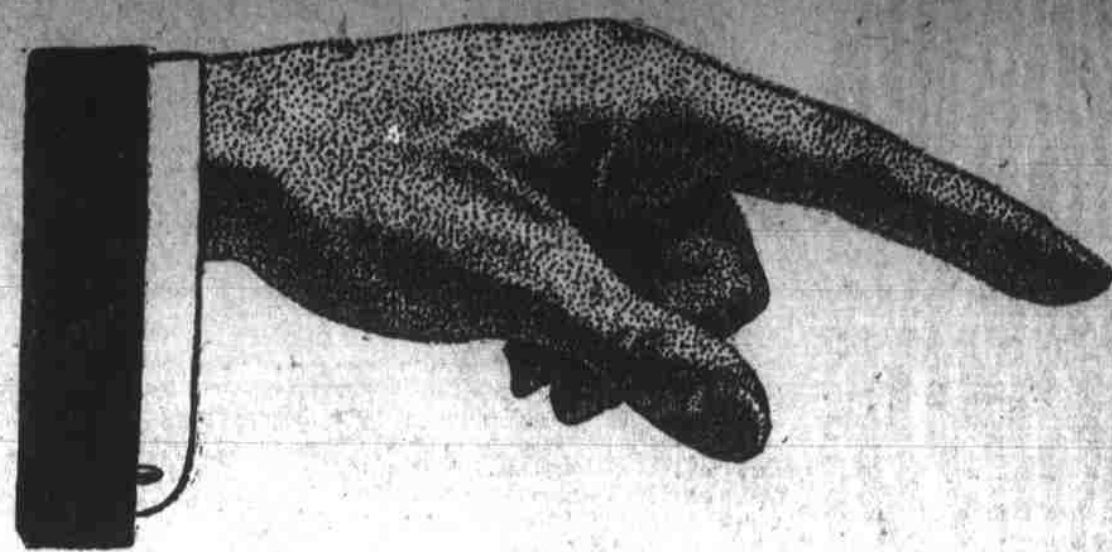
Dr. Burkhardt, for twenty-five years has always insisted that this is the only, fair and square way to do business, so get this 30-day treatment for only 25 cents, today.

And when you stop to think that twelve million of these treatments are used annually in this country and Europe, can you wonder so many people know Dr. Burkhardt and that druggists everywhere are glad to sell his treatments? Be sure to ask for and see that you get Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound, also recognized as the greatest spring remedy known.

To prove its merits conclusively, a trial treatment will be sent free. Address Dr. W. S. Burkhardt, Cherry Hill Square, Station R, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## FREE PARCEL POST SERVICE.

Write for free bulletins describing the new records for all makes of talking machines, and for free catalogs of music rolls for all makes of player pianos, and for free pamphlets of the latest music, songs and instrumental. All orders sent by parcel post subject to inspection and return if not found in every way satisfactory. Address Eilers Music House, Mail Service Dept., Eilers Building, Alder Street at Seventh.



# The Fire in our building at 10:30 O'clock Friday night was confined entirely to the Reserve Stock on the 11th floor--what little damage that was done in other parts of the building was due to water--

Friday night's fire was the first this store has had in its 33 years of business.

—and we sincerely hope that it will be the last.

This is a fireproof building, it has been demonstrated, very substantially.

The opening announced in Friday's papers has only been postponed until we can get our floors arranged again—

The rush and hurry and strain of a fire would naturally disarrange the entire stock.

Just as soon as we can get our display floors—10 of them—all arranged, we will carry out the entire original plan of this opening.

Watch for it.

# All the stock that was damaged by fire, or affected by water has been gathered together for adjustment of the loss and the final disposition of it will be announced later.

# Owing to the fact of this building being strictly fireproof--concrete and steel--the greater part of the furniture, carpets, draperies, in fact all kinds of housefurnishing goods were not affected in any way--

# This magnificent new stock on all our display floors is in first class condition--and more of it is daily arriving and being put on the floors.

# The store will be open for business tomorrow again as usual and to show you that we are fully prepared to meet all demands the opposite page will give you an idea of the capability of this splendid institution.



No folks, this Friday night fire did not affect our "Make-it-Right" policy in any way—like the building it's absolutely fireproof.

—come to this sale of ours this week—you'll like it—in every way.

Cordially yours,  
Mr. "Make-it-Right."

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