

Portland & Swelle Ter.

INDEXED POCKET MAP

OF THE

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Filed by J. Smith

Portland 1-30

OREGON WASHINGTON IDAHO

ISSUED BY THE
PASSENGER DEPARTMENTS
OREGON-WASHINGTON RAILROAD
& NAVIGATION CO.

AND
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

LINES IN OREGON
PORTLAND, OREGON



OREGON-WASHINGTON

RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

**OREGON SHORT LINE
UNION PACIFIC**

THE MAIN HIGHWAY

Between the Pacific Northwest and the East

**Through Trains Daily
Standard Equipment
Superior Dining Car Service**

Protected by the

AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNAL

**Five Million Dollars have been
expended by the great system of
railroads comprising the**

**Oregon-Washington Railroad
& Navigation Co.**

Oregon Short Line

Union Pacific

Southern Pacific

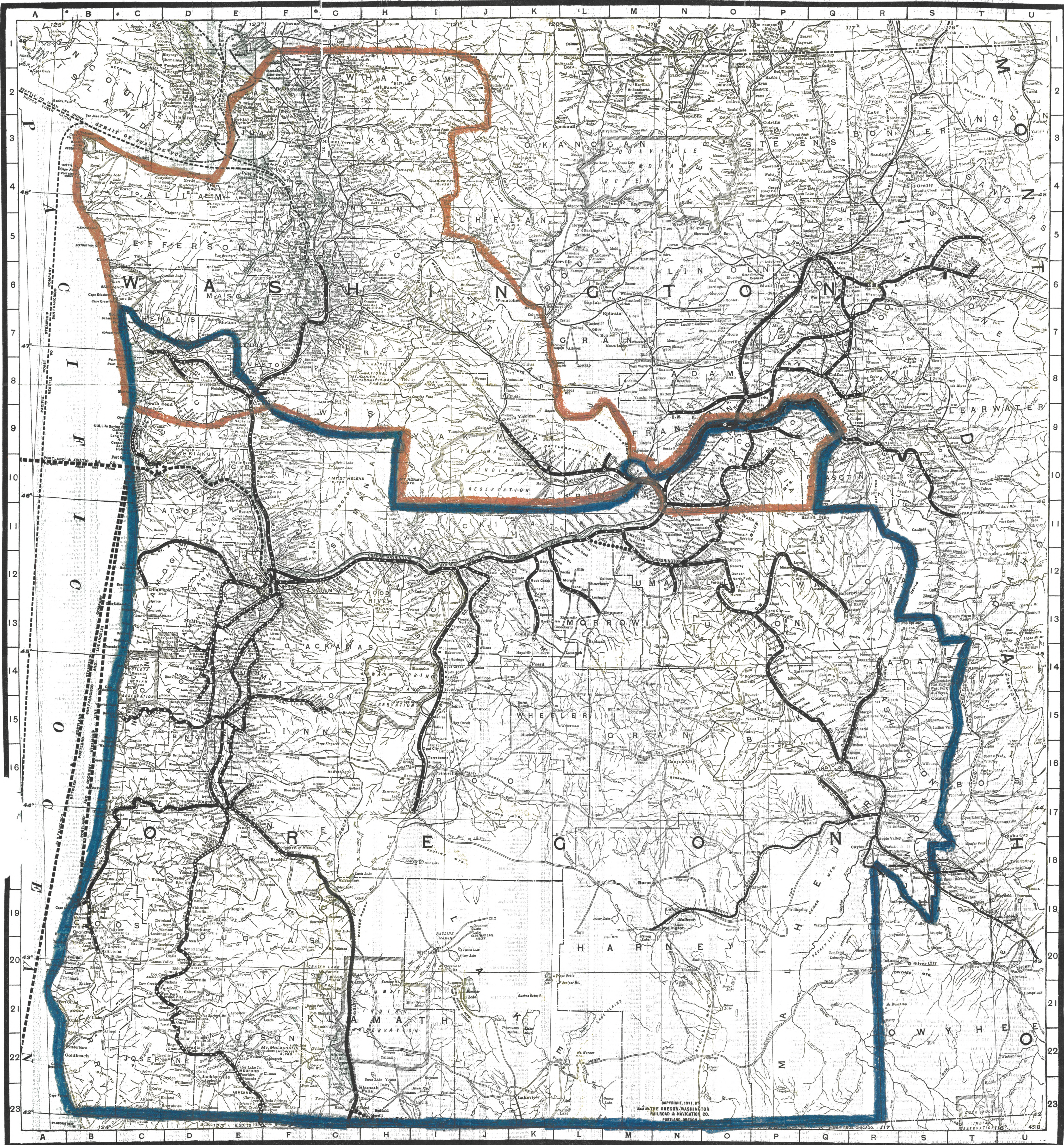
**establishing this Block Signal
System to protect its patrons
and insure safe traveling.**

TERRITORY OF PORTLAND AND
SEATTLE DIVIDED ON BASIS OF EQUAL
OR FAVORABLE RATES ELIMINATING
TACOMA - EVERETT AND BELLINGHAM



PORTLAND
SEATTLE

THE NORTHWEST PRESENTS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOMEBUILDERS OF ANY PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES.



FOR FRUIT, GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, LUMBER AND MINERALS, THE TERRITORY EMBRACED IN THIS MAP IS UNEQUALED.

DAY LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Day Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Day Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED DAY LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

71 SK JM 31 BLUE

BOISE IDA JAN 27 1914

WM THOMSON

L
CARE NATL BANK

LEWISTON IDA

AT CLEARING HOUSE MEETING HELD TODAY BOISE BANKS PASSED RESOLUTION
FAVORING RESERVE BANK FOR NORTHWEST STATES TO BE LOCATED AT
PORTLAND AND ARE SENDING REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET WITH BOARD THE
THIRTIETH

I H PARSONS

340PM

53

Form 2530 K

DAY LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

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This is an UNREPEATED DAY LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 303 MAIN ST. OPEN 7 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

41SK 0- 19 BLUE

CALDWELL IDAHO JAN. 27TH, 1914.

WM THOMPSON,

LEWISTON IDAHO.

FAVOR SEVEN STATES WEST ROCKY MOUNTAINS CENTERED IN FRISCO IN
FOUR NORTHWEST STATES TO BE SEPARATED FAVOR PORTLAND CENTER.

CALDWELL COM'L. BANK.

1108AM

WESTERN UNION

Form 2280 J

RECEIVERS NO.

20 TIME FILED *3:40 P.* CHECK *47 collect*



NIGHT LETTER

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Night Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To

Grangerville Ida¹ - 264
1914
Wm Thompson
Lewiston Ida

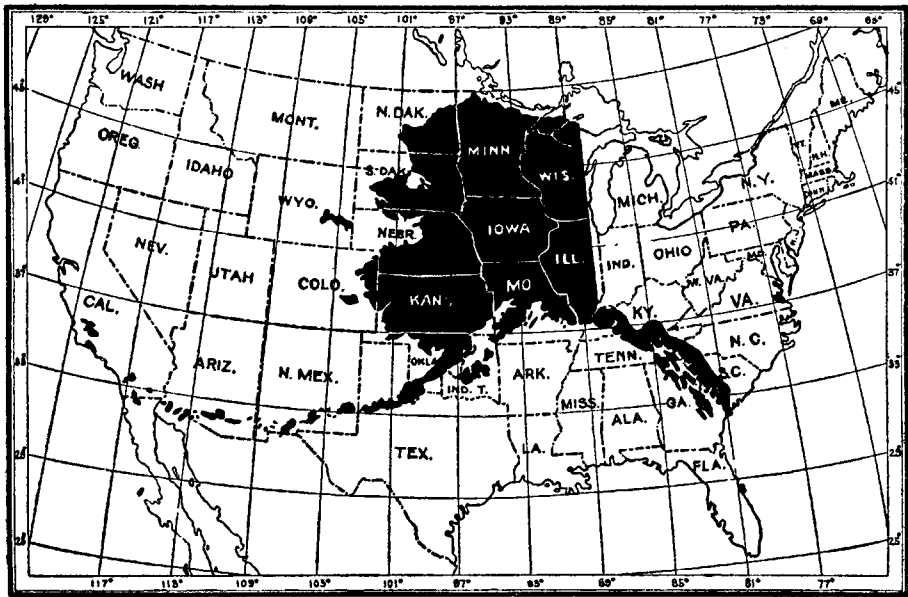
Are waiting further development before deciding definitely if sufficient capital can be obtained to make such banks one comparative strength usefulness and dignity we are.

If this cannot be accomplished we had better include California Nevada Utah if four northwest states we favor Portland for location First National Bank

Portland

ALASKA

"Our Frontier Wonderland"



Comparative Areas—Alaska One-fifth the Size of the United States

Published and Distributed by

***Alaska Bureau
Seattle Chamber of Commerce***

Seattle Chamber of Commerce Alaska Bureau

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For Extra Copies Send 10 Cents to
**ALASKA BUREAU, SEATTLE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE**
Seattle, Washington

ALASKA

“Our Frontier Wonderland”

Second Edition Revised
1914

President Woodrow Wilson, in his message to Congress, December 2nd, 1913, makes the following suggestions:

“A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the Territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full Territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the Government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

“But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the States of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between State and Federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and government of the Nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.”



LIBRARY OF THE ALASKA BUREAU—Photo by Frank H. Nowell

PREFACE

The object of this pamphlet is to present in a compact form a general statement of our present knowledge of the resources of Alaska, and the result of their development to date. Within so small a compass it is obviously impossible to go into detail; but those who seek for more complete information on any particular topic may find the same in the publications of the various Bureaus of our Government, which can be secured from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and in the library of the Alaska Bureau, which consists of some one hundred and twenty volumes of from three to six hundred pages each, and four hundred and fifty maps, all of authentic and official nature, published by the U. S. Government and scientific societies. The library is probably the most complete in America on the subject of Alaska, and is reinforced by an exhibit of products in support of the statements therein made.

The text of this book, which is a condensation of these facts, has been entrusted to R. H. Stretch, whose many years of connection as an engineer, with mining and railroad enterprises in the West and Alaska, renders him peculiarly fitted for the service. He was the first State Mineralogist of Nevada, and later a member of the U. S. Geological Survey; spent years underground in the celebrated Comstock Lode; was city engineer of San Francisco in the seventies; has done a large amount of statistical railroad work, and is the author of "Prospecting, Locating and Valueing Mines."

The general plan of the book was outlined and the maps prepared under the direction of the Library Committee of the Alaska Bureau.

The work of the Bureau is absolutely independent of all political affiliations. Political and personal matters are barred from its rooms. The advancement of the interests of Alaska by every honorable means, is its one and only object, whether those interests may be located in the north, south, east or west. Its motto is "The Truth," believing that if told and repeated sufficiently often it will finally overcome the false statements and ignorance about things Alaskan, which have so grievously retarded the growth of the Territory and disheartened the small band of pioneers, who are asking nothing more than the equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

J. L. McPHERSON,
Chairman Library Committee,
Alaska Bureau,
Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Seattle, May, 1913.

THE VALUE OF ALASKA TO THE UNITED STATES

Alaska is a land whose area is equal to one-fifth of the United States, or twelve times that of the State of New York. Its production of gold for the year 1912 was \$17,398,943; that of our gold State, California, whose population is thirty-seven times as great, was only \$19,928,500.

Alaska's per capita production of copper, the mining of which is only begun, is now equal to the per capita production of Montana. It has coal fields of greater area than those of Pennsylvania, and arable lands greater than the entire State of Oregon. Tin, iron, gypsum and oil are found in commercial quantities, and its marble quarries rival those of Vermont.

The reindeer industry, established in 1902 with 1,280 head, has spread until the forty-seven herds number 38,000 head, and promises to become a valuable source of food supply; while the extent of its fishing grounds exceed those of all the States combined, and are excelled nowhere in the world.

Its undeveloped water power exceeds that of the entire Pacific Coast States.

Such is Alaska, a frontier land not only of vast resources, but a land also of scenic beauty and grandeur not excelled by any of those sought annually by the thousands who take their summer recreation abroad.

On an investment of \$7,200,000, Alaska has given us in return, since 1867 (and by far the greater portion since 1899, or only fourteen years), as shown in the reports of the U. S. Geological Survey, Director of the Mint and other official documents:

Gold, final estimate.....	\$212,765,727
Silver	1,841,202
Copper	13,570,225
Coal	347,389
Other Minerals	982,554
Fisheries and Furs.....	240,820,168
Total	\$470,337,265
And produced in 1912, as per final estimates:	
Gold, Silver and Copper.....	\$22,285,821
Other Minerals	252,000
Fish and Furs.....	18,120,132
Miscellaneous	394,046
Total	\$41,051,999
The commerce of Alaska in 1912 was:	
Imports	\$22,917,795
Exports	42,278,546
	\$65,196,341
Foreign gold and silver:	
Imports	3,840,546
Exports	3,704,173
	\$72,741,060

This foreign gold and silver was practically all received at Skagway and thence exported.

With a population in 1910 of only 64,356, about equally divided between natives and whites, these figures show commerce per capita for entire population \$1,013; commerce per capita for white population, \$2,026. No other country in the world can make such a showing.

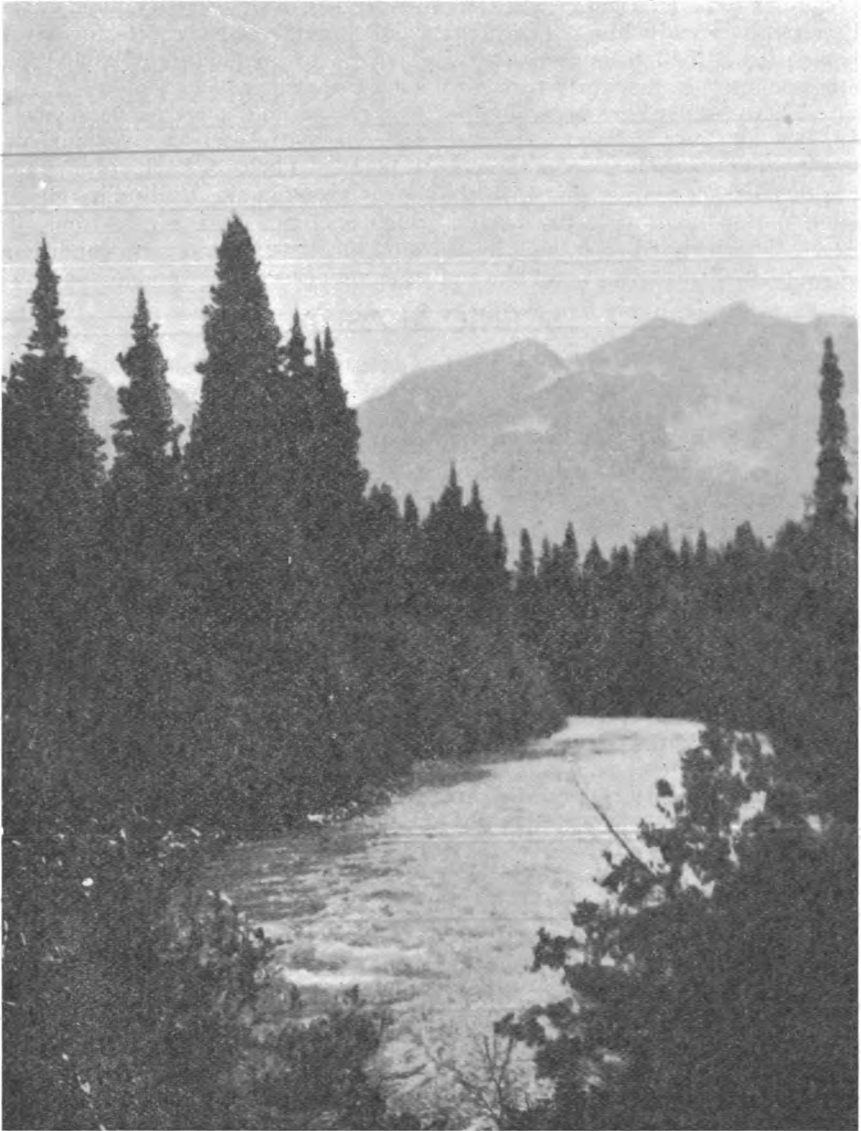
These results have been obtained at a cost to the Government of about \$25,000,000, over and above the revenues collected in forty-five years, showing a profit to the nation of practically \$438,000,000 on an investment of \$32,000,000. Contrast this with the money spent in the Philippines on an alien nation, and with the results which will not bear comparison. If Alaska has achieved so large a measure of success under adverse conditions of every kind, what may not the results be under more favorable auspices?

SCENIC ALASKA

Alaska is a country unique in its geographical situation, unique in its climate, and unique in its physical beauties. Point Barrow, its northernmost cape, is warmer than any point in the world as far north of the equator; and its southern shores bordering the North Pacific Ocean are likewise warmer than any point in the world in similar latitudes during the winter months, as the result of the beneficent influence of the Japan current. Norway alone can approach it in these respects, but in Norway the mountain backbone runs parallel to the coast line, and its rivers are insignificant streams, and there is no room for extensive valleys; while in Alaska the immense quadrangle is divided into three zones by lofty mountains, on more or less east and west lines, which leave between them broad plains, through which such streams as the Kuskokwim with 600 and the Yukon with over 2,000 miles of navigable waters, open up its vast interior. Norway and Sweden are the Mecca and Medina of the European tourists, in search of the picturesque and sublime, and the latter country takes its annual toll of American pilgrims on similar sights intent; but Alaska can discount anything which these countries can boast. Its mountains over-top Mt. Blanc, the Jungfrau or the Matterhorn; its glaciers dwarf the Mer de Glace and its puny associates; while the fiords of the Southeastern Archipelago do not suffer by comparison with those of Norway, whose grandeur has been embalmed in its sagas, and chanted by the annual procession of sightseers; while all its beauties can be seen from the deck of ocean or river steamer without the dust and discomfort of tedious railroad travel.

Unlike the glaciers of Switzerland and the Tyrol, which debouch on inland valleys, and give the observer but little evidence of their tremendous power and vitality, the energy of which must be left entirely to the imagination, the largest of the Alaskan glaciers, like those in Greenland which give birth to the monsters of the Atlantic, terminate on the ocean border or interior rivers, with towering fronts from two to three hundred feet in height and miles in width; fronts which are daily pushed forward by the titanic force of gravity, only to be undermined by the waves, broken down into avalanches of glittering particles or huge blocks which fall with a roar of thunder and throw the spray a hundred feet into the air.

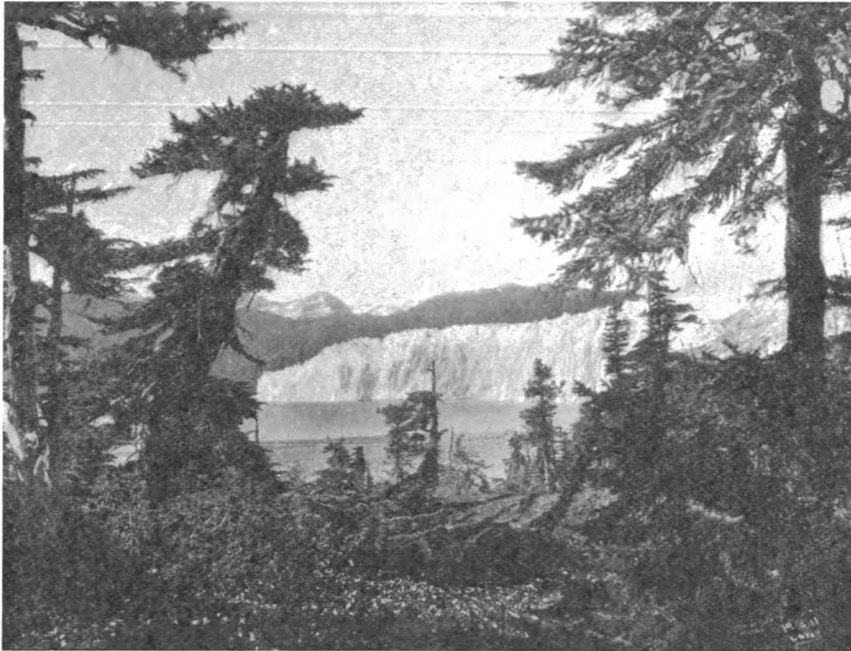
At the Childs glacier you may loll at ease by the river bank on a carpet of flowers, while the glacier splits with a noise like a cannon shot or the staccato reports of small arms, and watch avalanche after avalanche start



TIEKEL RIVER 42 MILES FROM VALDEZ ON FAIRBANKS ROAD—Photo by
J. L. McPherson

"The summer—no sweeter was ever;
The sunshiny woods all a thrill;
The grayling aleap in the river,
The bighorn asleep on the hill.
The strong life that never knows harness;
The wilds where the caribou call;
The freshness, the freedom, the farness—
'Tis I who do long for it all."—Service.

300 feet above, driving the water in mighty waves up the gravel slope below you as they take the final plunge and float away in the narrow river. When the mist has drifted by, the dead-white face of the ice disappears. The new dress glistens with the brilliancy of diamonds, and the deeper recesses of the facade gleam blue as a summer sky unfleckd by clouds.

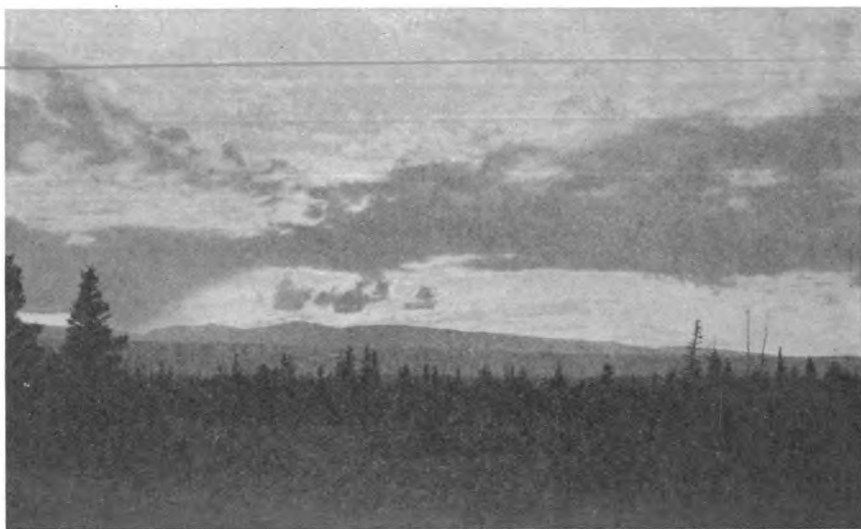


COLUMBIA GLACIER, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND—Photo by Merl LaVoy
(copyright)

The charm of the glaciers is never ending. You may watch them hour by hour, and yet linger for some grander evidence of their power. Beginning as mist, kissed by the sun from southern seas; drifted by the wind to the Northland; falling as snow on the mountain tops; welded with other infinitesimal fragments into an ice unit; crawling inch by inch a few feet annually; carving the solid earth with power irresistible, only at last to be torn in a moment of agony from its associates of a thousand, or many thousand years, and sent drifting south, the plaything of the sun and the waves; only to be resolved into its primary elements—is there not tragedy in the eternal cycle, repeated through the untold eons of the world's life? Is there not a marvellous illustration of our national motto, "E Pluribus Unum"—one out of many—in union there is strength.

Elsewhere, when weary of the exhibitions of a power against which the efforts of man are of no more avail than those of a fly against a tornado, the peace and silence of the rock-bound fiords, clad in green, with the snowy peaks of far-off mountains, gleaming through the tree tops on the skyline.

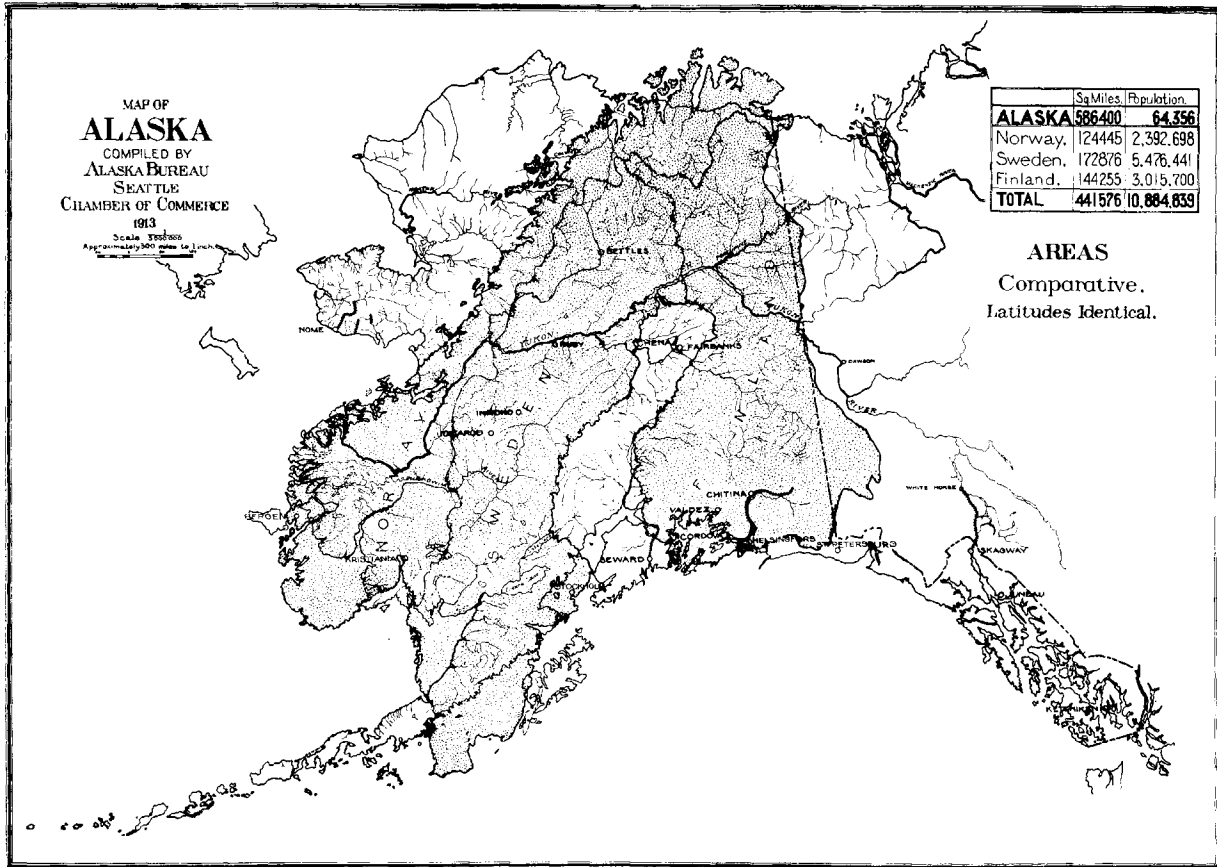
suggest the delights of Lotus-land; picture after picture more beautiful than anything that the Hudson can show, or either Norway or the Rhine can boast.



"SUNSET" DELTA VALLEY, TANANA BASIN—Photo by J. L. McPherson

If their winding ways are too narrow for the wings of imagination, there are sunsets among them such as no painter could ever put on canvas, veritable vortices of flame as though the world was on fire; or farther north, broad plains where the grasses ripple in the wind and the hills on the distant horizon lie like a purple haze, leaving the gazer fancy free as to what lies beyond. Even the sun is loath to leave the scene which his warmth has endowed with life, and forsakes it only for a few minutes at midnight.

Along the Alaska Peninsula the tourist may witness in safety the tremendous pent-up energy of the internal fires; islands raised from the bottom of the ocean one year, only to be engulfed the next, as at Bogoslof. Volcano after volcano will daily change the shore line; first Makushin, then Pogrommi, Shishaldin, Pavlof, Katmai, Sivanoski, Illiamna and Redoubt will pass in orderly succession, rising majestically from 8,000 to 10,000 feet from the ocean level, with many others of lesser altitude and notoriety. These are the crowning peaks of a mountain range which, dividing to the east, culminates in Mount McKinley, 20,000 feet high, north of Cook Inlet; and Mounts St. Elias, Fairweather and their cold virginal sisters, grim guardians of the northern shores of the Pacific. These stupendous mountain masses (a mile taller than Switzerland's champion), their feet buried under a glacier which lines the coast for more than a hundred miles, are even more impressive than the loftiest of the world's famous peaks, either in the Himalayas or the Andes; for while these rise from lofty interior plateaus, the sweep of St. Elias is from ocean to sky, with nothing to break the foreground.

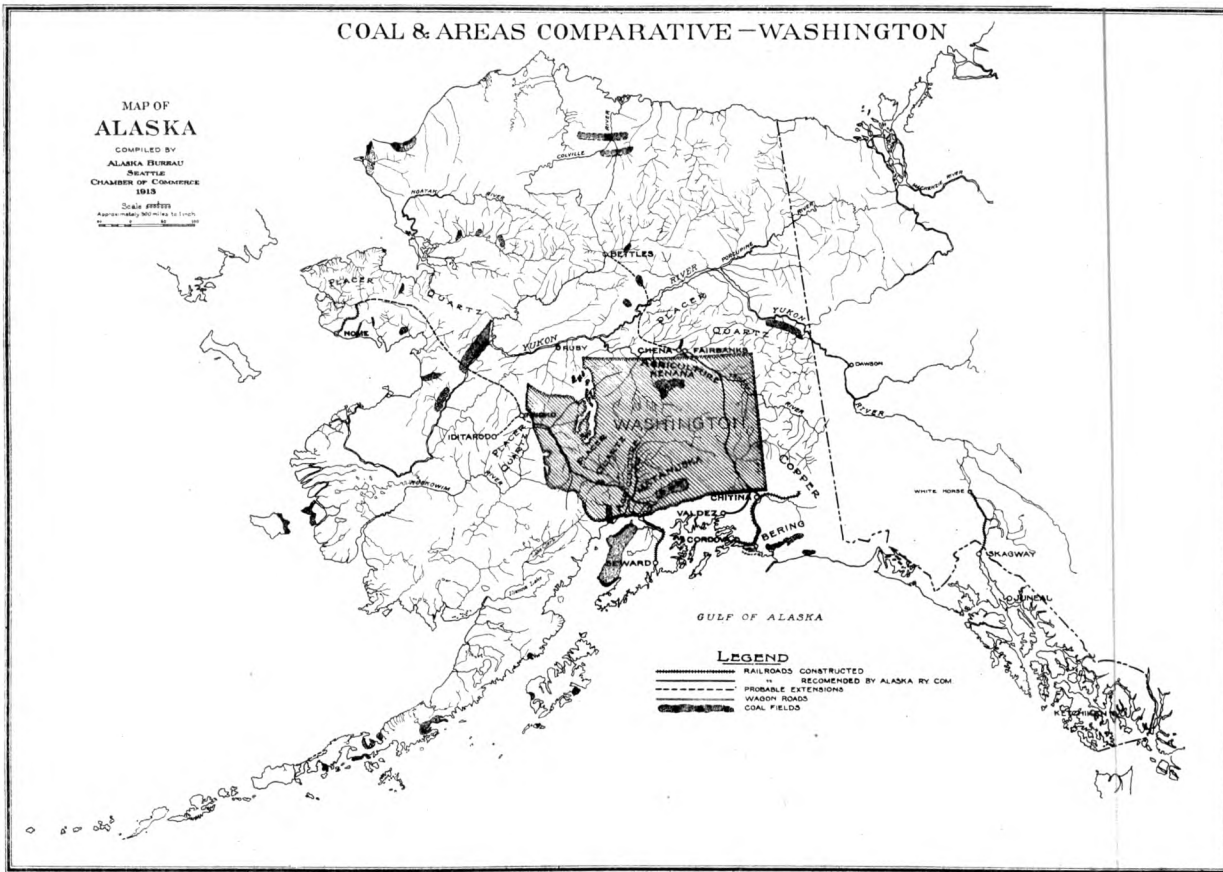


COAL & AREAS COMPARATIVE - WASHINGTON

MAP OF ALASKA

COMPILED BY
ALASKA BUREAU
SEATTLE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1918

Scale 500,000
Approx. 1:500,000 (not to scale)



Grand as is St. Elias, it is young geologically among its compeers, and is apparently still growing. In the innermost recesses of Disenchantment Bay the proof may be seen in sea beaches raised forty to fifty feet during the last big earthquake in 1899, the barnacles still clinging to the polished boulders; while alongside may be seen the buried forests, where the shores have sunk beneath the ocean to compensate for the uplift.

Surely the scenic beauties of Alaska, whether they be of earth or water or of sky, are varied enough to bring enthusiasm to the lips of the most blase traveler, ranging as they do from the sylvan groves of Sitka, which could satisfy even the most timid of lovers, to broad plains which whisper of peaceful homes as the years go by; or from placid fiords where days drift idly by, to exhibitions of the titanic and implacable forces of nature in her most terrific moods. Vast as an empire, there can be no such thing as ennui in the everchanging panorama; distances are forgotten, and the traveler will soon begin to understand the lure of the North, that intangible something which makes the Alaskan, cramped amid the environment of civilization, repeat to himself, day by day, "I want to go back, and I will."

AREA

To appreciate the resources of Alaska, it is first necessary to get a correct idea of the size of the country, to acquire which the following comparisons may be an aid. The first table shows the area of the Thirteen Original States of the Union, when it first became a nation, with others on the Atlantic border, added to make up the area of Alaska:

	Square Miles
Delaware	2,050
Pennsylvania	45,215
New Jersey	7,815
Georgia	59,475
Connecticut	4,990
Massachusetts	8,315
South Carolina	30,570
New Hampshire	9,305
Virginia	42,450
New York	49,170
North Carolina	52,250
Rhode Island	1,250
Maryland	12,210
Alaska	586,210
Maine	33,040
Vermont	9,565
Ohio	41,060
Indiana	36,350
Tennessee	42,050
Kentucky	40,400
Michigan	58,680
Alaska	586,400

Or if we compare it with European countries we have the following:

	Square Miles.
Norway	124,445
Sweden	172,867
Finland	144,255

England	58,309
Scotland	29,785
Ireland	32,583
	<hr/>
Alaska	562,253
	586,400
Or as follows:	
Germany	208,670
France	204,092
Spain	197,670
	<hr/>
	610,432
Alaska	586,400

Here we have an area covering twenty States of the Union, which extend from the winter resorts of Florida to within a few miles of the St. Lawrence River and Quebec, where navigation is closed in winter, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the Mississippi River. If the map of Alaska is placed over that of the United States, with Ketchikan in Alaska on Jacksonville, in Florida, the western island of the Aleutian chain will be found at Santa Barbara in California. From south to north it extends over one thousand miles of latitude from the Mexican to the Canadian borders; and from the east to west over two thousand five hundred miles of longitude.

To generalize on the climate and possible resources of such a diversified region is impossible, if it is wished to convey any idea of how it should be developed, just as it would be for any equal area between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, with all kinds of climate; vast plains and rugged mountains; producing timber in some sections; cotton, sugar and tobacco in others, and diverse commercial interests. Such a region must be divided into districts of similar products and requirements, and so it is with Alaska.

CLIMATE

Alaska has its mountain areas with their snow fields and glaciers, with the loftiest summits in the Union, and broad expanses of mossy tundra, but it has also wide areas of valley lands and timber, and nearly as many varieties of climate as can be found in the Eastern and Middle States, controlled largely by the principal mountain ranges, and by the Japan current, which does for Alaska what the Gulf Stream does for Great Britain, Ireland and Norway. The following remarks are as true today as when written some years ago:

“Though Alaska has been in our possession for over forty years, ignorance of its varied climate has been widespread and has led to not a few blunders, both in the administration of the territory and also in plans for its investigation and development. Had accurate information been in the possession of the public at the time of its purchase, concerning its varied climatic provinces, which in a large measure control its animal and vegetable life and conditions of travel, a different feeling would have prevailed concerning that much criticised transaction. Even well informed people still speak of it as a land of ice and snow, and there are few who realize that a part of the Pacific Coastal province has a temperate climate.”

As a simple matter of fact, the permanent snow fields only cluster round the crest lines of the loftiest ranges, as they do in the Swiss Alps, and when

colored on the map to bring them out prominently, are found to be greatly less than one per cent. of the total area.

It is not possible to judge of the climate of a country by a look at a map to see how far it is north of the equator. When many people in the Eastern States, who are more or less acquainted with the inhospitable coast of Labrador, find on a map that the bulk of Alaska lies NORTH of Labrador, they appear to conclude that the conditions of life must be infinitely worse up there, and that the stories of its ice and snow must be true; yet the town of Fairbanks, in Alaska, with its mines, farms, electric lights and all the comforts of modern life, is more than fifteen hundred miles north of New York, and three hundred miles north of the southern tip of Greenland at Cape Farewell!

The Arctic current flowing down the eastern shores of America reduces the temperature just as a similar current on the Asiatic shores closes the port of Vladivostok, in about the same latitude as New York, for six months of the year. The records of the weather bureau show that the average winter temperature of the ports of Prince William Sound, 30 degrees above zero, is the same as that of New York and Boston; and that that of Nome (zero) is similar to that of Manitoba and Montreal; while the daily extreme ranges are smaller. These facts about the coastal climate of Alaska are set forth in detail on page 21 of Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives for the second session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867-'68, and are a good illustration of how valuable information may be buried and forgotten in the pages of Congressional documents. The Alaska Bureau of today, in its efforts to disseminate the truth about the climate of the North, is merely digging up fossilized facts, known to Seward and his associates at the time of the purchase of Alaska, nearly fifty years ago.

CLIMATIC PROVINCES

(*Authority, Maps of the U. S. Weather Bureau*)

Special features easily divide the territory into six natural subdivisions, according to rainfall, temperature and latitude, the details of which are shown in the accompanying tables.

First—Southeast Alaska, three hundred miles long by one hundred and twenty-five miles in width, and the coastal region as far west as Cook Inlet, is characterized by a heavy rainfall and moderate temperature, the average of the latter for the three winter months being similar to that of Boston and New York. The southeastern portion covers the Alexander Archipelago of some thousand islands, heavily timbered, possessing many available garden spots and a rank floral vegetation. In a narrow belt, lying between the ocean and the Chugach mountains, this region extends westerly to Cook Inlet, and all its ports for the entire distance of nine hundred miles are open the year round to the commerce of the world.

Second—The second region covers the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, has a moderate rainfall and similar temperature, but it is almost timberless, the forests giving place to grazing lands. Like the first region, its harbors remain open during the winter.

Third—This covers the entire coastal region of Bering Sea from Unalaska to Point Barrow and beyond, and is characterized by wide areas of tundra and treeless plains, but like many parts of Arctic Russia is capable

of supporting great herds of reindeer. As might be expected in its two thousand miles of coast line, the rainfall and temperature vary greatly, both diminishing as we go northward. Including the snowfall, the total annual precipitation ranges from eighty-four inches at Unaslaska to only about seven inches at Point Barrow, where the average snowfall is only about thirteen inches, showing that a far north latitude does not necessarily involve great depths of snow.

Fourth—The Copper River Valley being protected from the heavy rains of the Coast by the lofty Chugach mountains, possesses a comparatively dry climate, with colder winter conditions and is much less thinly timbered than the first region, lying to the south.

Fifth—The Kenai-Susitna region offers a compromise between the first and fourth regions, the rainfall being moderate and the average summer temperature about 54 degrees. Much of this region is heavily timbered and contains large areas of good farming land.

Sixth—This covers the central area, containing the great valleys of the Yukon and Tanana. Protected as it is on the south by the lofty Alaskan range, with its extensive snow fields, it is well watered, although the average precipitation ranges from only thirteen to twenty inches, while the thermometer in summer climbs to 90 degrees or over in the shade, and the average summer temperature is about 58 degrees, or somewhat higher than any other of the five regions, while the average of the low summer temperature is only slightly less than in Southeastern Alaska.

The meaning of the foregoing details may be better appreciated from the following items taken from the daily reports of the Weather Bureau, January 6, 1912, covering forty-three cities of the United States and Southern Canada; and many such days might be duplicated.

Dutch Harbor reported a minimum of 20 degrees above zero; twenty places in the United States reported lower.

Eagle reported 16 degrees below zero; 6 places reported lower.

Nome reported 4 degrees above zero; 12 places reported lower.

Sitka reported 34 degrees above zero; 33 places reported lower.

Tanana reported 4 degrees below zero; 3 places reported lower.

Valdez reported 18 degrees above zero; 15 places reported lower.

Los Angeles and San Francisco were the same as Sitka; while Denver, 22 degrees below zero, Huron, 18 degrees below, and Winnipeg, 30 degrees below, were colder than any place in Alaska.

Sitka had a larger maximum in a list of forty-five, than twenty-five other places, among which were Chicago, Kansas City, Montreal, St. Louis, Denver and St. Paul. Few people realize the ameliorating influence of the Japan current.

The length of the day at all latitudes is the same on March 21st. On June 21st the length of the day at various places in Alaska is closely as given below:

	Deg.	Hours.	Min.
Ketchikan and Prince Rupert—Lat. about.....	55	17	20
Skagway, Cordova, Valdez and Seward—Lat. about.....	60-61	18	50
Fairbanks, Eagle, Ruby City, Nome—Lat. about.....	64-65	22	00
Bettles and Coldfoot.....	67	24	00

Note—The places mentioned are approximately in the latitudes given.

TABLE OF ALASKA TEMPERATURES

(From Maps of the U. S. Weather Bureau)

Southeast Archipelago— Timber and Garden Products.	Highest Record.	Average Summer.	Av. Smr. Minimum.	Average Winter.	Lowest:
Metlakatla	80	56	47	32	-5
Wrangel	93	56	49	30	-14
Juneau	88	55	48	27	-10
Pyramid Harbor	82	56	45	25	-22
Skagway	94	56	48	25	-21
Killisnoo	84	.....	.....	32	-10
*Sitka	87	54	46	35	-4
Valdez, Fort Liscum.....	86	51	45	20	-2
Southwest Coast— Grazing and Garden Products.					
*Kodiak	85	54	46	32	-12
Coal Harbor	79	50	44	29	-12
Unalaska	76	49	43	32	7
Bering Sea Coast— Reindeer Land.					
Port Moller	68	48	43	29	-17
Ugashik	86	52	43	24	0
Nushagak	81	53	.....	18	-10
St. Michaels	77	52	44	0	-55
Nome	78	48	43	3	-32
Point Hope	60	40	.....	-12	-41
Point Barrow	65	37	33	-16	-53
Copper River Valley— Farming and Garden Products.					
*Copper Center	79	54	38	10	-45
Kenai-Susitna Region— Farming, Cattle, Timber.					
Sunrise	79	53	.....	20	-29
*Kenai	87	52	49	20	-48
Tyonek	82	55	47	10	-27
Yukon-Tanana Valley— General Farming and Gardening.					
Anvik	82	55	.....	-5	-57
*Tanana	90+	58	45	-13	-76
*Rampart	90+	58	43	-13	-68
Fort Yukon	90+	55	47	-23	-68
Circle City	90+	58	47	-15	-57
Forty Mile	90+	58	45	-15	-66
*Fairbanks	90+	58	47	-13	-65

*Government Experimental Stations.

TABLE OF AVERAGE RAIN AND SNOWFALL

(From Maps of the U. S. Weather Bureau)

Southeast Archipelago— Timber and Garden Products.	Latitude.	Inches Snowfall.	Inches Total Precip.	Days with .01 inch or more
Metlakatla	55° 00'	83	112	235
Wrangel	56° 20'	49	74	197
Juneau	58° 20'	110	81	200
Pyramid Harbor	59° 10'	110	29	127
Skagway	59° 20'	42	23	85
Killisnoo	57° 30'	89	54	172
*Sitka	57° 03'	36	85	208

	Latitude.	Inches Snowfall.	Inches Total Precip.	Days with .01 inch or more
Southeast Archipelago—				
Timber and Garden Products.				
Valdez (Fort Liscum).....	61° 00'	152	142	176
Southwest Coast—				
Grazing and Garden Products.				
*Kodiak	57° 50'	37	57	155
Coal Harbor	55° 24'	57	49	156
Unalaska	53° 54'	....	84	214
Bering Sea Coast—				
Reindeer Land.				
Port Moller	56° 00'	127	37	210
Ugashik	57° 30'	....	25	210
Nushagak	57° 00'	41	30	136
St. Michaels	63° 30'	....	14	100
Nome	64° 30'	72	16	91
Point Hope	68° 20'	46	7	62
Point Barrow	71° 20'	13	7	81
Copper River Valley—				
Farming and Garden Products.				
*Copper Center	62° 00'	87	18	89
Kenai-Susitna Region—				
Farming, Cattle, Timber.				
Sunrise	60° 54'	116	37	170
*Kenai	60° 32'	52	20	97
Tyonek	61° 10'	79	23	91
Yukon-Tanana Valley—				
General Farming.				
Anvik	62° 30'	90	20	118
*Tanana	65° 15'	48	13	79
*Rampart	65° 30'	51	12	51
Fort Yukon	67° 30'	46	11	46
Circle City	65° 50'	56	11	56
Forty Mile	64° 40'	38	13	38
*Fairbanks	64° 40'	51	13	51

*Government Experimental Stations.

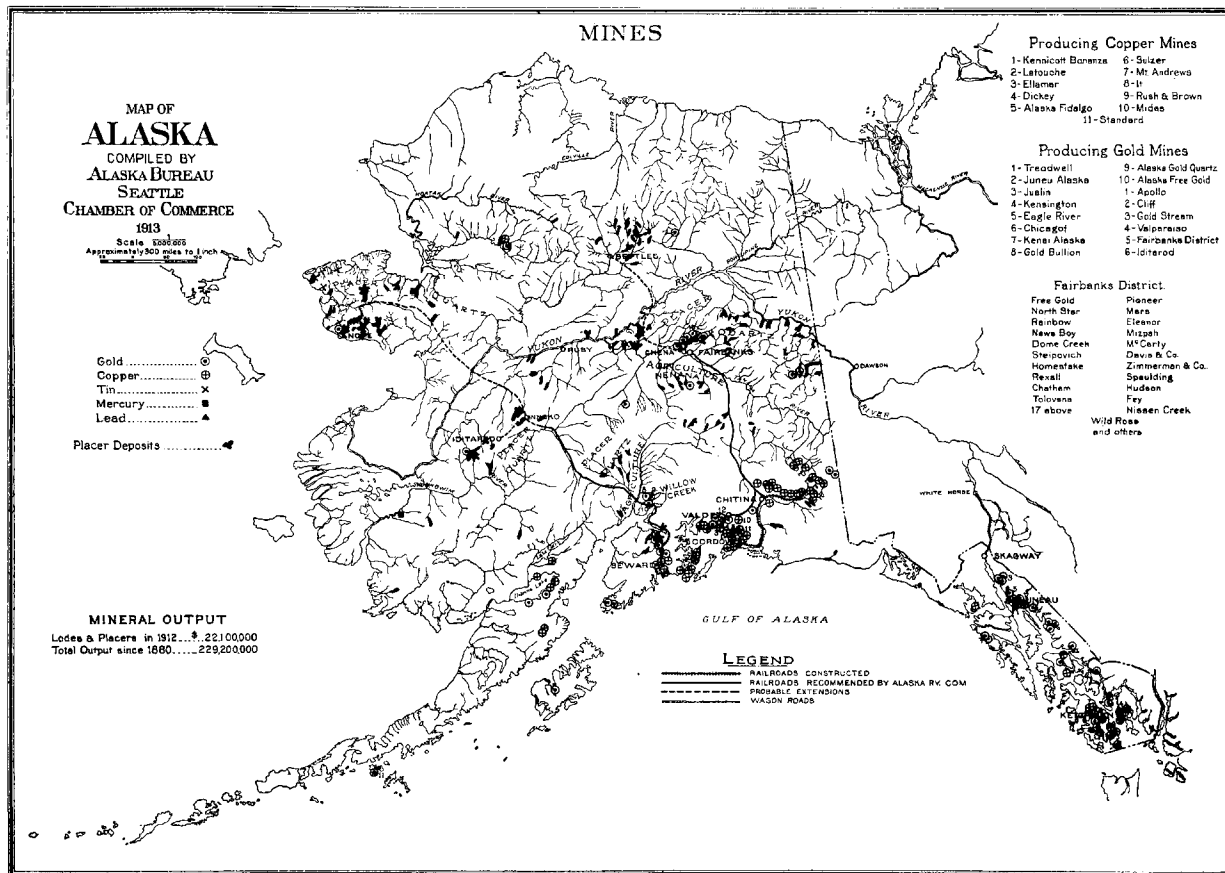
MINERALS

ALL CHAPTERS on minerals are merely condensed statements of facts found in the reports of the U. S. Geological Survey, published under the supervision of Alfred H. Brooks, a world-wide authority.

GOLD

Historical

The earliest recorded discoveries of gold in paying quantities were made in very widely scattered localities, and were quartz lodes, not placers. The Appollo Mine on Unga Island, off the western shores of the Alaska Peninsula, was among the first, if not the earliest. Juneau (1880) was followed by Forty Mile (1886) on the Yukon, six hundred miles to the north. In 1894 we find Circle City on the producing list as a placer camp, placer mining being a more attractive industry in a new country than quartz.



In 1896 the Kenai Peninsula comes to the front, four hundred miles distant from the nearest of the old settlements. The various discoveries were probably the indirect results of the fisheries and fur trade and gave no intimation of the coming flood of gold, which startled the world in 1897, thirty years after the purchase of the country from the Russians. The story has been told so often that it needs no repetition.

Thousands of gold seekers, failing to win locations in the Klondike, spread over the country, reaching Nome where the big discovery was made in 1898. Others going to the Klondike by way of St. Michaels, discovered Rampart in 1898 and the Hot Springs in 1899, while the overflow from these camps found Fairbanks in 1902; Bonnifield in 1903; the Kantishna in 1906, as well as the Innoko and Iditarod in 1906 and 1907.

The latter years also proved the presence of gold at Ruby City on the Yukon, below its junction with the Tanana. Prospectors from Forty Mile found the Chandelar in 1899, and those from Iditarod the Kuskokwim in 1907. The placers of the Koyokuk came into notice in 1890, although very early maps show a settlement on this river beyond the Arctic Circle.

Porcupine, near Skagway, was found in 1898, by men who failed to make the trip over the White Pass, in the rush of the previous year, and some of these found the beach diggings at Lituya Bay and Yakataga, on the ocean shore, in the same year.

Those who sought the Klondike by way of Valdez found gold in the Copper River Basin, on the Nizina, Chisna and Chistochina in 1902, and at Valdez Creek in 1903.

Others penetrating the little known southwestern region traced the gold belt to the Iliamna country and Mulchatna River in about 1907, and about 1910 discovered Good News Bay on the shores of Bering Sea; while prospectors from Seward Peninsula found Squirrel Creek, a branch of the Kobuk River, in 1909, although gold had been reported from this region as far back as 1902.

The lesson taught by this succession of discoveries is that we know but little of what the future may bring forth. These localities are widely scattered and far apart, but each discovery forms a settlement and a base of supplies for the prospector, enabling him to travel farther and farther into regions yet unknown. Of but a small portion of the territory have we any detailed knowledge; the larger part by far is the domain of the prospector and by him only a fraction has been traversed. The remainder yet belongs to the wild denizens of the forests.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION

It is estimated that the total production of gold has been \$212,765,727, of which the estimate for 1912 places the amount at \$17,145,957, as against \$16,853,256 in 1911. Nome apparently held its own; the Iditarod, Hot Springs, Forty Mile and Birch Creek showed an increase. The production from the quartz mines is estimated to be in 1912 about \$400,000 larger than the previous year, chiefly due to the Juneau district; though Fairbanks and the Susitna contributed their share. It is estimated that the quartz lodes have yielded \$57,408,921 out of the grand total, or slightly over 27 per cent. These figures do not cover the silver contained in the

gold. No mines worked especially for silver occur in the territory, that metal being obtained exclusively in the refining of the gold and copper products. No figures for 1912 are available at this date, but during the years 1880 to 1911, inclusive, the amount separated from the gold is estimated at \$1,524,364, of which \$626,901 came from the quartz gold and \$897,463 from the placers and copper.

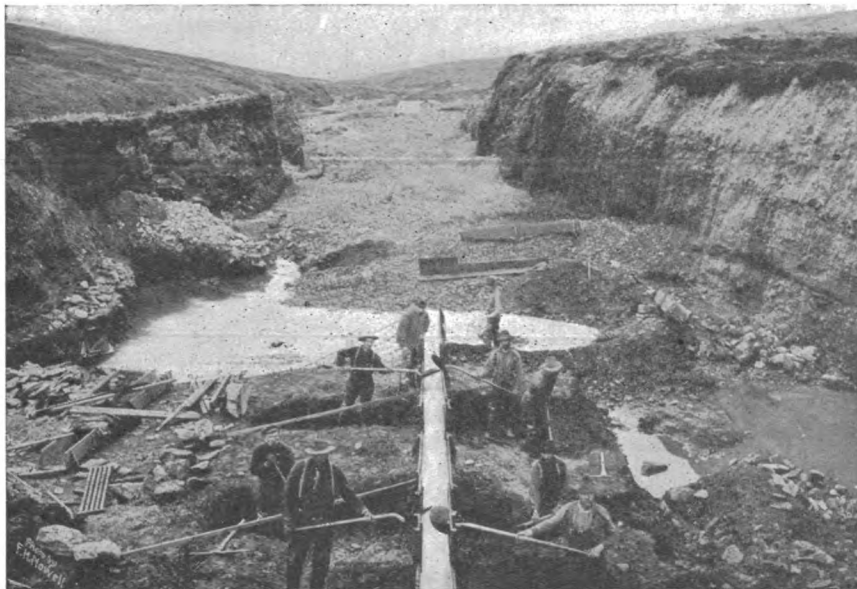
It is worthy of notice that native silver is found in pieces of considerable size, along with native copper, in the sluice boxes of the hydraulic mines on the Nizina River at the head of the Chitina River in the Copper River Valley. This occurrence of native silver and native copper in conjunction, suggests the possibility of the presence of copper ores similar to those of the Lake Superior region, in the mountain to the southeast, but no such locality has yet been found.

PLACER MINES

Placer mining is the process of separating particles of gold from the sand or gravel, with which they are mixed, by washing the gravel in moving water, the lighter material being carried away, and the heavy gold remaining, along with any other heavy minerals, such as platinum and tin, which the gravels may contain.

In its simplest form the outfit of the prospector comprises a pick, a shovel, a large flat sheet iron pan, known as a gold pan, an iron constitution and an unfailing fund of hope and patience.

In the second stage he may use a rocker, which is merely a screen on the top of a box, to separate the coarse gravel, while the finer material drops



PLACER MINING, SHOVELLING IN BY HAND AT NOME; THE EARLY METHOD—Photo by Frank H. Nowell



DUMP OF UNDERGROUND DRIFT MINE, NOME—Photo by Frank H. Nowell

on a sloping board or apron, where by rocking the box sideways, the gravel is cleaned and passes over a lip at the lower end of the apron, which retains the heavier gold.

In larger surface operations the gravel is shoveled into a long sluice box, lined on the bottom with riffles, and set on a good grade with abundance of water, called a sluice-head; but this method requires plenty of room at the end of the sluices to take care of the waste or tailings. Where the body of gravel is not deep it may all be washed away to reach the richer material in the bottom of the valley trough, which is called the pay streak. If the ground be too deep, shafts are sunk to bedrock and the pay dirt excavated as in coal mining, hoisted to the surface and washed in the usual way. This is called drift mining. In all these hand operations only the cream of the deposit can be removed, as the cost is high, so that large bodies of low grade gravel are left untouched.

When conditions admit the use of water under pressure so that it can be used to tear down the bank and drive the gravel into the sluice boxes, this method is called hydraulic mining, and gravel of much lower value per yard can be handled profitably as the water takes the place of high-priced human labor. It is evident, though, that there must be much more dump room for the waste, and flat regions cannot give pressure to the water.

In such cases, or where the ground cannot be drained, resort is had to dredging, which can be carried on either in open water or at any point where water can be had in sufficient quantities to make a pond in which the dredge can float; the dredge being nothing more than a barge with machinery in front to scoop up the gravel, which, after washing, is dumped over-



HYDRAULIC MINING, SILVER BOW BASIN—Photo by Frank H. Nowell

board at the stern by an endless belt on an elevator or stacker, as it is sometimes called. It is plain that the capacity of the dredge is limited only by the depth to which it can dig, and the size and number of the boulders in the gravel on the bedrock where the best pay is found. For these reasons, on some of the creeks around Fairbanks the depth of muck and worthless material is too great for dredging operations, while the Nome peninsula, the Iditarod, Circle City, Eagle and Forty Mile regions, as well as the Kenai Peninsula are well suited to their use. The report of the U. S. Geological Survey gives the number of dredges in use in 1912 as: Seward Peninsula, 33; Forty Mile, 3; Fairbanks, 1; Birch Creek, 1; Iditarod, 1, and the Kenai Peninsula, 1.

Hydraulic plants are in use on the Nome peninsula, in the Copper River Valley, and in the Kenai-Susitna, Circle and Forty Mile districts.

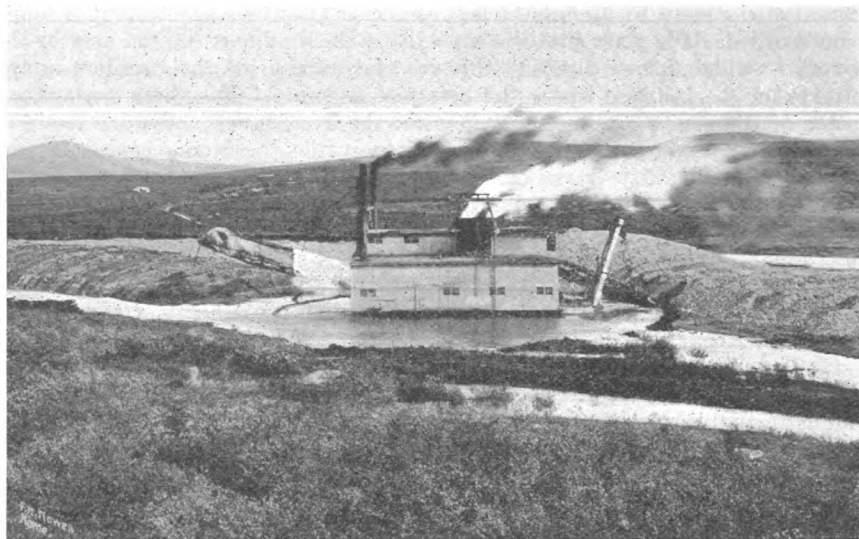
The Geological Survey estimates the number of yards of gravel moved in Alaska, and the approximate value of the same, as follows, apparently including all methods:

1908—Cubic yards moved.....	4,275,000	Av. value per yd.....	\$3.74
1909— “ “ “	4,418,000	“ “	3.66
1910— “ “ “	3,800,000	“ “	3.20
1911— “ “ “	5,790,000	“ “	2.47

from 650 operations in 1910 and 740 in 1911; while the average value per yard of similar work in California is estimated at only 13 cents. These



HYDRAULIC LIFT, USED IN FLAT COUNTRY; WATER UNDER PRESSURE
—Photo by Frank H. Nowell



GOLD DREDGE, NOME, METHOD OF MINING LOW GRADE GRAVELS, NOT
RICH ENOUGH FOR HAND LABOR—Photo by Frank H. Nowell

figures indicate an enormous growth for the industry with the introduction of machinery and better methods, which can be made possible by the reduction of transportation rates, each reduction of cost opening up wider and wider fields. How great these fields are may be judged from the statement made on good authority that the Seward Peninsula alone contains more dredging ground than exists in the State of California; and how great is the transportation tax from the fact that two dredges at Dawson contain 1,340 tons of steel, not counting other material.

The influence of dredging on the future of the gold product may be judged from the statement that while the production of the Fairbanks and Iditarod regions showed a decrease in 1912, the Nome section held its own, although the winter product of its drift mines was the smallest on record.

LOCATION OF THE PRINCIPAL MINING CENTERS

Practically all of these are found in broad belts of slaty and mica-schist rocks outcropping on both the southern and northern foothills of the great Alaska Range, and the Endicott Mountains, the bounding walls of the Yukon Valley being apparently the most productive. The southern slopes of these mountain ranges have furnished the camps in Copper River Valley, and the placers of the Koyokuk, Chandelar and Squirrel Creek, which have held second place to those on the slopes facing north. Here the immigration through Dawson found Fairbanks and its tributaries, from which point prospectors drifted west and south, finding in natural succession Bonnifield, Kantishna, Innoko and Iditarod, each discovery made possible by the previous one. Each of these camps furnished a base of supplies for the prospector, and resulted in the recent discovery of Ruby City, Fox Creek and Aniuk, each of which is likely to result in further extension of the gold-bearing area. In like manner prospectors from Kenai found the Susitna, and following up its branches, radiating like the fingers of the hand, have been steadily pushing on into the unknown. So also from Nome as a base the circle of known area spread until it has reached the Kobuk beyond the Arctic circle; and all these discoveries have been made by a mere handful of men, plunging singly or in pairs into the wilderness, to be lost for months to their friends and acquaintances. The following table of the progress of discovery year by year clearly illustrates the foregoing, showing various camps and the approximate dates at which their principal settlements were founded, giving a good idea of the gradual spread of discovery along definite lines:

- 1880—Juneau, resulting in discovery of the quartz mines.
- 1886—Forty-Mile, from which point prospectors found the Klondike.
- 1890—Or thereabouts, gold found on the Koyokuk.
- 1894—Circle City and Birch Creek, from Forty-Mile base.
- 1896—Kenai Peninsula, a new base of operations.
- 1897—Nome, Eagle and Rampart, from overflow of Klondike rush.
- 1898—Yakataga beach, result of Nome beach discoveries; Willow Creek, expansion of Kenai center.
- 1902—Nizina, Chisna and Chistochina.
- 1902—Bremner from Nizina center.
- 1902—Fairbanks from Eagle center; Kobuk from Nome center.

- 1903—Valdez Creek from Kenai center; Bonnifield from Fairbanks center.
 1904—Yentna by prospectors from Kenai.
 1906—Kantishna by prospectors southwest from Fairbanks; Innoko by the same.
 1907—Kuskokwim from Innoko; Squirrel Creek from the Kobuk center; Illiamna, Mulchatna, Tacotna, on new route from Kenai.
 1908—Iditarod from Innoko.
 1910—Good News Bay from Mulchatna.
 1911—Ruby City by overflow from Iditarod; Aniuk by overflow from Iditarod.
 1912—Fox by overflow from Iditarod.

Those acquainted with the life and art of the placer prospector wonder that so much has been accomplished and realize how much is yet to be done, and how great are the possibilities of the future. A man may walk over millions and be unconscious of the fact. Gold does not lie on the surface of the ground; it is heavy and usually buries itself as deep as possible in the bed of the stream which gave it a resting place. A man must search stream after stream until he finds a few colors in his pan (for only fine colors are found in the surface soil) and must then dig hole after hole to see if it may be there in workable quantity, and finally miss fortune by only a few feet, for as the Bible says: "The silver is in veins and the gold where you find it." His few colors may have been washed down from an old river bed, now high up on the hillside benches, for the whole interior plateau has been lifted up and settled down again, and the streams of today may not be the streams of the unknown past, and the finding of these is no child's play. These things make the thinker hesitate to say that he knows it all.

Placer Mining in 1912. The following notes are taken from the report of the Geological Survey for 1912:

"The returns from the Alaska placer mines are far from being complete, but the information at hand indicates that the value of the output in 1912 was half a million dollars less than in 1911. This decrease was due to the lessened output of the Fairbanks and Innoko-Iditarod regions. On the other hand, a discovery of rich placer ground was made in the Koyukuk district on Hammond Creek, and promising finds were made in the Ruby district and the Innoko-Iditarod region. A little mining was done at Juneau, and some larger operations were carried on in the Porcupine district. Beach mining continues to employ a score of men at Yakataga and probably as many more in Southwestern Alaska, notably on Kodiak Island. The season in the Nizina district was successful. Mining continued as in previous years in the Chistochina district, but was considerably less in the Valdez Creek district, chiefly because a large number of claims were under bond to a company which proposed to install a large hydraulic plant. Hydraulic operations were continued at Crow Creek and on the Kenai Peninsula, where a dredge was also put in operation. The Yentna had a prosperous year. A few prospectors continued work in the Mulchatna region, west of Lake Clark, but no important discoveries were made. In the Fairbanks region it is estimated that between 130 and 140 different plants were operated, and that from 900 to 1,500 men were employed.

Additional gold-bearing gravels are said to have been found on Fairbanks Creek and the Chatanika Flats. Summer operations were much in excess of those in the winter."

BILL GOVERNING THE LOCATION OF PLACER CLAIMS OF AUGUST 3, 1912

Be it enacted, etc., that no association placer-mining claim shall hereafter be located in Alaska in excess of forty acres, and on every placer-mining claim hereafter located in Alaska, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, including the year of location, for each and every 20 acres or excess thereof.

Sec. 2. That no person shall hereafter locate any placer-mining claim in Alaska as attorney for another unless he is duly authorized thereto by a power of attorney in writing, duly acknowledged, and recorded in any attorney's office in the judicial division where the location is made. Any person so authorized may locate placer-mining claims for not more than two individuals or one association under such power of attorney, but no such agent or power of attorney shall be authorized or permitted to locate more than two placer-mining claims for any one principal or association during any calendar month, and no placer-mining claim shall hereafter be located in Alaska except under the limitations of this act.

Sec. 3. That no person shall hereafter locate, cause or procure to be located for himself more than two placer-mining claims in any calendar month; provided, that one or both such locations may be included in an association claim.

Sec. 4. That no placer-mining claim hereafter located in Alaska shall be patented which shall contain a greater area than is fixed by law, nor which is longer than three times its greatest width.

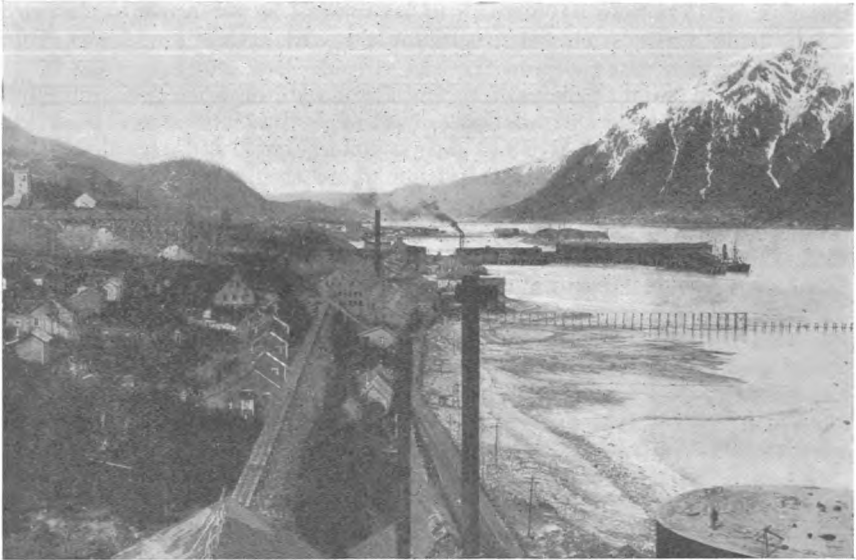
Sec. 5. That any placer-mining claim attempted to be located in violation of this act shall be null and void, and the whole area thereof may be located by any qualified locator as if no such prior attempt had been made.

GOLD QUARTZ MINES

Gold quartz mines are being operated in six very widely separated localities, viz: Southeastern Alaska, extending from Ketchikan to Berners Bay; the Fairbanks region, extending some twenty-five miles along the gold belt; the Kenai Peninsula, Susitna, and Valdez region; the Seward Peninsula; Unga Island in Southwestern Alaska, and the Iditarod. The following table shows the number of mills, arastras and other gold-saving equipment in existence at the end of 1912, as nearly as can be ascertained. Not all of them, however, were in operation during the year. Several in the Fairbanks district were very recently installed, and a few were running only a portion of the time, but it seems probable that the entire number will be running during 1913:

	S. E.	Iditarod.	Fairbanks.	Kenai.	Nome.	S. W.	Total.
1910.....	14	----	2	----	1	1	18
1911.....	14	----	4	6	2	1	27
1912.....	16	1	15	10	3	1	46

The numbers, however, have little to do with the capacity, as the ten mills of Southeastern Alaska have about one thousand stamps, and the fifteen at Fairbanks only fifty-eight. They are given only to show the spread of the industry to all parts of the territory and the birth of a new occupation which must creep before it can run. Neither do they show the relative value of the product, as the one thousand stamps were running on ore worth about \$3.00 per ton, while the Fairbanks ore, so far milled, has probably yielded an average of \$50.00.



TREADWELL MINE, JUNEAU, 4,000 TONS OF GOLD ORE WORKED DAILY. CELEBRATED FOR LOWEST COSTS OF MINING—Photo by Case & Draper

Southeastern Alaska. Gold mining operations occur all the way from Ketchikan to Berners Bay, a distance of 300 miles, both on the islands as well as the mainland, but they obtain their maximum development on Douglas Island and Juneau, where the group of four mines, collectively known as the Treadwell Mine, are located, and on which 900 stamps are employed, capable of crushing from 4,000 to 5,000 tons daily; and which have produced probably 90 per cent of all the gold derived from Alaska quartz mines to date.

The enormous dimensions of the ore bodies and the success attained in the mining and reduction of their low grade ores have made these mines classic. As a sample the results of the operations of three mines from 1898 to 1911 are given below:

Tons mined	7,288,157
Total value	\$17,152,282
Average per ton.....	\$2.35
Cost of mining and milling per ton.....	1.69
Profit per ton—28 per cent.....	.66

One cyanide plant from June 15th to December 31st, 1911, treated 2,911.52 tons of concentrates with an average value of \$60.44 at a cost of \$2.81 per ton, and 96.5 per cent recovery.

The greatest depth attained at the end of 1911 was 1,800 feet. The average value of the ore in 1911 was \$2.35, showing that the character of the ore has changed but little in depth, while over 2,000,000 tons of reserves, ready for mining, show assay values ranging from \$2.94 to \$3.24 per ton. As the depth reached is small compared with that attained elsewhere, the outlook is very promising, when taken in connection with the great width of the ore bodies, which, while by no means uniform, in places reaches a thickness of 200 feet.

The conditions in this district at the end of 1912 are summed up as follows in the report of the Geological Survey:

“The most notable mining advances in the territory during the year were in the Juneau district. The Treadwell mine increased its output, work was continued on the 6,000-foot tunnel of the Alaska-Juneau mine, and was begun on an adit tunnel of the Alaska-Gastineau, which will be about two miles in length. This tunnel is to undercut the Perseverance Mine, which, with the adjacent properties on Sheep Creek, has passed under one management. The ore is to be carried to a mill of 6,000 tons daily capacity, to be erected at tidewater. These enterprises, together with continuation of work on the Kensington Mine and the reopening of the Jualin Mine, in the Berner’s Bay district, constitute an assurance that the production of gold in Alaska will not fall off, even aside from the promise of a larger output from other parts of the territory. It is reported that discoveries of rich gold-bearing quartz veins have been made on Funter Bay, Admiralty Island. Two mines (two 10-stamp mills) were operated in the Sitka district, as in the previous year, and the discovery of new gold-bearing quartz veins is reported.”

A considerable number of gold mines have been operated in the Ketchikan district with varying success. “There was considerable advance on auriferous lode mining during the year. The Goldstream Mine was again operated, supplying a 5-stamp mill. A 10-stamp mill was installed at the Valparaiso Mine and it is reported that the Lon de Van Company cut a gold-bearing galena vein at a depth of 1,100 feet on George’s Inlet.”

The Valdez-Kenai Peninsula-Susitna Belt. The belt of slaty, gold-producing rocks in which the mines of this region occur is of great extension east and west, lying north of and more or less parallel to the coastal copper belt. From Valdez, where it is well exposed, it can be traced easterly to and across the Copper River Railway about mile 90, and up the valley of Bremner River; westerly it skirts the northern shores of Prince William Sound, with promising prospects at the Susitna and Willow Creek, a distance of 200 miles. It is a difficult region to prospect. The long rock slopes reach high up the hillsides and are usually covered with a dense growth of brush, where not also timbered, so that rock exposures are often few and far between. As a usual thing the veins are of comparatively small size, but with high gold values. Promising locations have been made to the east and west of Valdez, which town boasts the Cliff Mine, which has paid dividends from the first run of the mine and has been self-sustain-

ing from the start. Of this section the last report of the Geological Survey says:

"At the Cliff Mine the opening of the fifth level is the most important development of the year. Sinking was done at the Alice Mine at Shoup Bay and preparations made for installing a mill. Development work was also continued on the Mayfield property, nine miles from Shoup Bay, near the Columbia glacier, where an ore body has been opened on two levels. At the Ramsey and Rutherford property, east of the Valdez glacier, a mining plant was installed and considerable development work accomplished, the ore being opened to a depth of ninety feet below the outcrop."

Considerable work was done in the vicinity of Port Wells, which has made initial test shipments, and at other points in the northwest regions of the Sound. Good-looking veins are also being developed west of the Copper River Railway, but Bremner River is practically an untouched field. The ores from the Cliff Mine recall the ores of the mother lode of Amador County, California, as do also the ribbon-rock ores of Port Wells, showing little heavy sulphide minerals. These seem to be much more abundant in the ores east of Valdez, if samples from the Ramsey group are any guide.

On the Kenai Peninsula the gold-bearing veins are found west of the copper belt, which lies between them and the Sound, and extend from a few miles north of Seward to Turnagain Arm, for some forty or fifty miles, apparently in a comparatively narrow belt. "Three small mills, two on Falls Creek and one on Porcupine Creek, were operated a part of the year. Two arastras and one small prospecting mill were also operated in the Moose Pass district, and considerable work was done on Palmer Creek, near Sunrise. A gold lode prospect was opened near Bird Point on Turnagain Arm, and a small shipment made to test its value."

"In the Willow Creek district of the Susitna Valley three mills were operated and development work continued with promising results. It is reported that two of these properties are to be consolidated and opened on a large scale, and also that several promising gold lodes were discovered in this district during 1912. The veins are reported to maintain a good average width, and in addition to the free gold furnish concentrates of very high grade."

"Fairbanks unquestionably takes first rank in the amount of progress and development in 1912. The quartz belt so far as at present known extends from Ester Dome northeasterly to Pedro Dome, a distance of twenty-five miles; but this does not mean a limit to its extension, or that other zones may not be found elsewhere." The first location was made November 24, 1903, on Chatham Creek, two claims were staked July 14th, and on September 12th the Free Gold Claim, known as the Rhoads Mine, was staked, and the industry was born. In 1909 the first mill was built with three home-made stamps; in 1910 there were two mills; in 1911 there were four, and in 1912 fifteen, either running or ready for work in 1913, with a total of fifty-eight stamps; but probably not more than twenty-four of these dropped on ore in 1912 and contributed to the gold production. The results to date are estimated to have been for the year 1909, \$15,000; 1910, \$30,000; 1911, \$64,100; 1912, \$200,000, and for 1913, \$350,000.

That these figures are probably approximately correct is shown by the following mill returns for 1911:

	Citizens Mill.	Chena Mill.
Number of lots milled.....	11	5
Number of properties represented.....	11	5
Total tons worked.....	48	292
Total values recovered.....	\$3,354.06	\$31,183.00
Average value per ton.....	69.87	106.79

In 1912 the Chena Mill ceased operations early in the year (its usefulness being past) after recovering about \$100,000, and the balance of the estimated product came from the operation of private mills. (Note. The Chena Mill was a public enterprise to foster the industry.)

The Geological Survey report will contain the following comments: "Lode prospecting has been continued with increasing activity during the year, and probably more than two hundred men were engaged in this work. The notable features of the lodes are their great number, small size and high tenor. Most of the veins from which free gold can be obtained by panning are composed almost entirely of quartz, with sulphides either absent or present only in moderate amounts. Antimony is the most common of the sulphides. Most of the veins have been discovered in two areas, one stretching east and west from Pedro Dome and the other in the vicinity of Ester Dome. It seems probable, however, that this distribution may be accounted for by the localization of the prospecting, rather than by the actual limitations of the distribution of auriferous veins. But few of the richer veins so far discovered are more than one or two feet wide, and the gold is, as a rule, confined to the vein itself. In some places, however, gold has been found in the adjacent mineralized country rock. In general the results obtained by the work of the year have been satisfactory."

The number of claims on which more or less work has been done is very large. Local news items seem to indicate that near Ester Dome the veins are wider than indicated above, but with lower gold values, and that near the head of Bedrock Creek some veins carry iron pyrites rich in gold in combination, but of low value in free gold.

Despite the number of prospectors in the field it will be years before its true value is discovered, as the moss-covered surface and the smooth hills without rock outcrops makes the discovery of the veins very much a matter of chance.

The following items as to current wages, etc., are taken from newspaper publications at Fairbanks:

Good miners working eight hours earn daily \$5.00, with board and lodging. Good tool sharpeners as much as \$7.00 for ten hours, also with board. Wood at the mines is worth about \$15.00 a cord and team haul for ore ranges from 60 cents to \$1.00 a ton per mile. The cost of mining and milling appears to range between \$6.00 and \$10.00, varying with the distance hauled.

Outside the immediate vicinity of Fairbanks a small mill has been erected to work a property on the Chandelar River, and gold-bearing veins of promise are known in the Forty-Mile and Bonnifield districts.

Seward Peninsula, besides the 20-stamp mill on the Big Hurrah

Mine, has a 4-stamp mill on Snow Gulch and a custom mill at Nome. where considerable ore has been sampled; which course seems especially necessary, as much white quartz, not otherwise mineralized, is reported to be gold bearing, as is the case near Fairbanks. A new mill is contemplated at Bluff, sixty miles east of Nome. Quartz veins are numerous on the peninsula and much prospecting has been done. Late Nome newspapers speak very highly of the results of work on the New Era Mine.

In the Iditarod a gold-quartz deposit was opened on Gaines Creek and a small mill installed, which has proved successful. More important is the fact that many other metalliferous veins have been found and that the geologic conditions are favorable to their occurrence in considerable areas of the Innoko basins and adjacent portions of the Kuskokwim.

In the southwest, the Apollo Mine, on Unga Island, opened in 1891, is the only one in operation. Some work was continued on the lode prospects in the Illimna region, notably on the Duryea silver lead deposit.

COPPER

PRODUCTION FROM 1880 TO 1912

	1880 to 1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Tons of ore mined.....	328,047	68,975	93,447	490,469
Tons of copper produced....	16,897	13,634	14,615	45,146
Value of copper produced....	\$4,238,709	\$3,366,584	\$4,823,031	\$12,428,324
Value of gold and silver.....	1,580,299	256,229	385,157	2,221,685
Total value of ore.....	5,819,008	256,229	5,208,188	14,650,009
Average value of ore.....	17.74	52.52	55.73	29.87

The producing mines were located as below:

	1910	1911	1912
Southeastern Alaska	4	4	3
Prince William Sound.....	3	3	4
Copper River Valley.....	..	1	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY

The presence of copper in Alaska was known to the Russians at an early date. Nuggets of the native metal and small household utensils beaten out of the same were found in the possession of the natives, but the Russians did not seem to have been acquainted with the actual localities from which the metal was obtained, further than that it was somewhere in the region of the head of the Copper and White Rivers, a country practically unexplored prior to the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The Indian word for copper is "Chiti," hence we have such names as Chitina (na being river), Chititu, Chitistone, etc.

So far as known the opening up of the Copper River Valley was the result of the Klondike excitement. Prospectors going in by way of Valdez lingered in the valley, and in July, 1899, one of these was shown the Nikolai mine by an Indian, who found it by the aid of a map drawn by the old chief Nikolai, after whom it was named. Situated amid glaciers at the

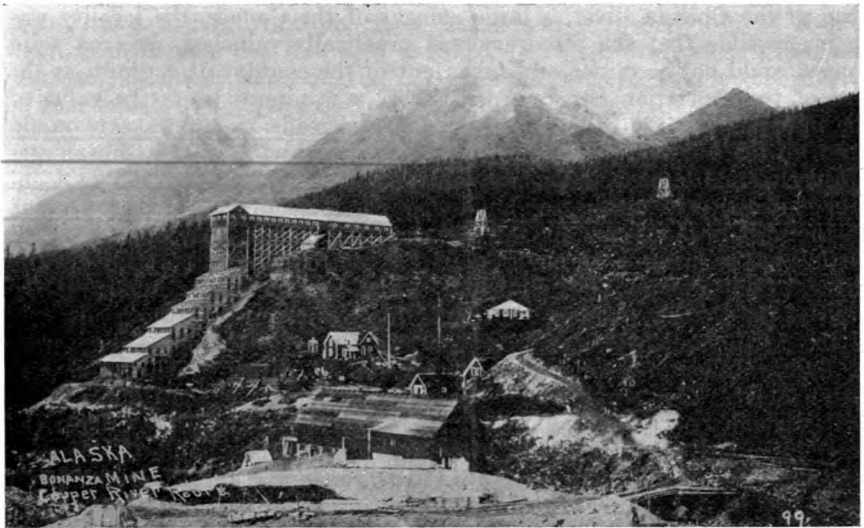
head of the Chitina River, a large affluent of the Copper, the locality was so inaccessible that the discovery was practically valueless, as even solid copper could not be mined and taken out of the country at a profit, as the cost of transportation (up to April, 1911) was several times the value of the mineral. In the belief, however, that railroads in a few years would open up the country, the copper belt on the north side of the Chitina was prospected and located and a large amount of money spent on development over a distance of nearly one hundred miles, extending from the Kotsina on the west to the Nizina on the east; and the copper belt was traced still farther to the eastward through Scolai Pass to the headwaters of the White River. Continuing in this direction, native copper is now known at the head of the Donjek (a branch of the White River), around the headwaters of the Alosek, and the belt may probably continue to the copper discoveries at Rainy Hollow, near the head of the Chilkat River, which drains into Lynn Canal. This region, which may be best known as the Copper River Belt, though part of it lies in Canadian territory, roughly parallels the coast line of the Pacific Ocean, and approximately one hundred miles inland, and lies to the north of the St. Elias range and the Chugach Mountains.

In 1899 the Geological Survey, examining the head of the White River, reported a copper belt, similar to the one just described, following the northern slopes of the Wrangell Mountains, and bounded on the north by the Tanana River; just as the belt already described follows the southern base of that lofty volcanic range. This region may be best described as the Tanana-Nabesna belt, from the names of its two most prominent streams, and lies about 200 miles, in an air line, southeast of Fairbanks, in the Tanana Valley, and naturally tributary thereto, though at present as inaccessible as was the Chitina region in 1908. Its development can only come through the extension of railroad facilities, as the Tanana in its upper reaches is not a navigable stream.

Thus, while these two belts had been fairly prospected, no copper was shipped until April, 1911, on which date the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad was completed to the Bonanza Mine on Kennicott Creek, 196 miles from Cordova, its ocean terminus, and over 1,000 tons of copper ore, having an approximate value of \$250,000, was sent out on the first train as an earnest of future production. These shipments have continued, but untoward conditions to be spoken of later have prevented the extraction of the abundant low and medium grade ores which have been developed in many other mines of the district. It is only the extreme richness of the Bonanza ores, containing some 1,300 pounds of copper to the ton (65 per cent) which has made their shipment profitable. How the opening up of this rich deposit affected the production of copper in Alaska may be judged from a rise in value from \$588,897 in 1910 to \$4,600,000 in 1912.

While these explorations were in progress, with Valdez as a convenient base, prospectors began to search the shores of Prince William Sound, and it soon became apparent that copper would be found in many localities.

The Geological Survey in 1898 notes its occurrence at the Gladhaugh Mine (now known as Ellamar) and also at Land-Locked Bay on the main-



BONANZA COPPER MINE AND R. R. TERMINUS AT KENNICOTT, COPPER RIVER BASIN—Photo by E. A. Hegg

land; as well as on Bligh, Latouche and Knight Islands. The Ellamar Mine is said to have been known in 1895, but was not located until 1897, at which time the price of copper rose to 25 cents a pound, and caused the location of every outcrop then known. Shipments from the region have steadily increased. This belt is separated from the Copper River by the Chugach Mountains and the Valdez gold belt.

In the Knik region copper was reported in 1906, occurring under similar conditions to those existing on Prince William Sound; and prior to 1908 numerous locations were made on the east side of Resurrection Bay on the Kenai Peninsula, and on the south side of Turnagain Arm native copper was found in the sluice boxes of the hydraulic miners, which resulted in the exploitation of a vein carrying sulphides, with unknown results. The whole coastal region may be appropriately called the Prince William Sound Belt, and is characterized by the yellow copper-sulphide ore, the high grades of the Chitina being absent.

The southeastern belt, on Prince of Wales and adjacent islands in the Alexander Archipelago, is the only other important locality in Alaska, standing third in the list of annual production, although up to 1908 it held first place, a position usurped by Prince William Sound in 1908 and by the Copper River Valley in 1911. The mines lie just west of Ketchikan and are clustered around the little towns of Hadley, Sulzer, Dolomi and Niblack. The district lies on the direct route to Juneau and Skagway, and as a natural result many locations were made on its mineral deposits as early as 1900 and 1901. Development progressed slowly until the high price of copper from 1905 to 1907 made low-grade ores available, and production reached its maximum in the last named year, when copper was quoted at 25 cents per pound. With the sudden drop that ensued, pro-

duction fell off rapidly and in 1908 the Hadley smelter on the Kasaan Peninsula was closed down. The higher price of copper in 1912 has had a stimulating effect, which appears likely to continue.

Comparatively little is known of the copper resources of the Alaska Peninsula, but it is reported as occurring as a sulphide near Tyonek, and was known in the Illiamna region, in association with rocks very similar to those in the Chitina Valley, as far back as 1905. This portion of the peninsula, judging from recently acquired information, promises to become an important producer. High grade sulphide ores appear to be abundant, associated with the native metal, in localities not far inland from Illiamna Bay, and of easy access from tidewater, while the deposits appear to be of great width and continuity. Less important occurrences are also reported from the Seward Peninsula and elsewhere.

The Prospector will find it of interest to note that in all of these localities the copper ores are associated with a group of rocks included under the general term of "Greenstones," and the ores when not actually found in the greenstones occur in their immediate vicinity. The association is so perfect that it would seem useless in Alaska to look for copper deposits outside of these greenstone areas, or similar areas not yet known to exist. These greenstones are ancient lava flows and are largely productive of native copper in the Lake Superior region and many other places in the world, widely scattered; but it does not follow that all these flows carry copper in merchantable quantities. In the Tamarack shaft, while sinking 5,000 feet, 83 such flows of greenstone, with other rocks intervening, were passed through before the paying band was encountered. As before noted, native silver occurs with native copper on the Chitina, thus reproducing the conditions met with in Michigan.

Unlike gold, copper has no fixed price, but varies in value from time to time, and these fluctuations in the selling price have had a marked influence on its production in Alaska. On Prince of Wales Island and its vicinity the copper ores carry considerable amounts of gold and silver, and it was due to this fact that they were valuable in spite of their comparatively low copper contents, as shown by the ore mined from 1880 to 1910 on the first lines of this article.

Transportation and Coal. The mines in the southeast region and on Prince William Sound are all located on or near deep water navigation, and enjoy the advantages of constant communication with the outside at moderate freight rates, while the terms of labor are not excessive. The southeast region cannot expect any radical changes, as the mines have a local smelter, and Alaska coal might possibly come into competition with that from Washington and British Columbia.

On Prince William Sound the case is different. The ocean distance to existing smelters is double the distance from Southeast Alaska to similar facilities, increasing the cost of coal; and as the ores are of a smelting type, not permitting of much concentration, this region cannot secure full development until the Alaskan coal fields are opened up and smelters can secure home fuel at reasonable cost. As the case now stands, the ore has to pay freight on a very large percentage of waste material (which would be eliminated in smelting) and only ores of fairly high grade can be shipped

remuneratively. The erection of reduction works on the Sound would stimulate production, as ores of a much lower grade would become available, and such ores are always more abundant than the others many times over.

The Copper River Basin is even more vitally interested in the coal problem than are the mines on the Sound, for it affects the cost of railroad transportation, as well as ocean freight. Had it not been for the known presence of the marvelously rich ores of the Bonanza Mine, and the probability of a constantly increasing coal traffic from the Bering fields, the Copper River Railroad would never have been built. Without the coal tonnage the traffic is small and the rates high, although it offers a very reasonable graduated scale, based on the value of the ore. Its one producing mine with ores running up to 70 per cent can afford a high rate, but the numerous others with large developed bodies of low to medium grade, must wait until modified conditions relieve them of some of their burdens and justify the construction of the numerous branch roads which are necessary to place them on the shipping list. Some idea of the drawbacks through which this region has fought its way may be judged from the fact that in early days freighting from the seaboard cost all the way from \$500 to \$2,000 a ton, according to the season of the year and the location of the property. Even the native copper found in the placers or scattered over the hillsides was a waste product in those days.

COPPER MINING IN 1912

The following extracts are from advance copies of the annual report of the Geological Survey for 1912:

Chitina Valley. "At the east end of the field work was continued on the Mother Lode, Nikolai and Westover properties, and also on a property located on an island in the Kennicott glacier. Prospecting and development were especially active in the vicinity of Kuskulana River. Here the largest operations were those of the Great Northern Development Company, which completed about 5,000 feet of development work. The Alaska-Consolidated Copper Company carried on development work on Nugget Creek and on the Rarus group of claims. The Alaska United Copper Exploration Company continued work on the Blackburn group located on Porcupine Creek. In addition to the above, a large number of claims were opened in the Kuskulana region during the summer. This field is now readily accessible from the railway, and a branch has been surveyed which would permit the shipment of ore."

Prince William Sound. "The Ellamar, Three-man, Latouche and Land-Locked Bay Copper Company were shippers (and were joined in 1913 by the Fidalgo). Development work was carried forward on a large number of other claims, some of which promise to become shippers at an early date. A notable advance was that made on the Solomon Gulch properties near Valdez."

Southeast Alaska. "The Jumbo and Rush & Brown Mines were the only considerable shippers. The Mt. Andrews Mine was idle most of the

time, but plans have been made for its reopening and systematic development; and such was the case with the Copper Mount Mine. Developments were continued on the It, the Red Wing, the Victory and the Lhote & Sanford properties."

Tanana-Nabesna. "About twenty-five men are said to be carrying on prospecting and assessment work in the White River region, and there are also some in the Nabesna district."

Prospectors report the finding of ore in the Matanuska Valley on Sheep Mountain. Some ore has also been located on the headwaters of the Susitna, on a tributary of McLaren River. Prospecting also continued in the Iliamna region."

TIN

Tin occurs in Alaska on the Seward Peninsula, and in the Hot Springs region of the Tanana Valley, both as placer or stream tin and in lodes or veins. The Hot Springs discovery is of recent date, and if reports are true the mineral has been found in place as well as in placer form. The metal has also been found in Cleary Creek, near Fairbanks; near Circle City on Deadwood Creek, and its presence on the Noatak has recently been reported, showing a wide distribution.

Of chief importance, however, at this date, the region north of Nome, near Cape Teller, is pre-eminent. The mineral was discovered in 1900, as heavy pebbles in the sluice boxes, which interfered with the gold saving, and its true character was not known till later. The first efforts to save it were made in 1902 on Buck Creek, on which stream a dredge was in operation in 1912, and tin mining has taken its place as a regular industry of considerable promise, owing to the high price of the metal and the decreasing production of the East Indian fields. England's mines have long ceased to be a controlling factor.

On Seward Peninsula tin is reported to occur over an area of 450 square miles. Tin-bearing lodes have been found at Tin City, near Cape Prince of Wales, and at Ears Mountains, 40 miles to the north and farther inland. A small mill was erected at Tin City, and the last report of the U. S. Geological Survey says that "the results of the operations of the Lost River lodes in 1912 are reported to justify further investments and the installation of a mill. This property promises to become the first productive lode-tin mine in Alaska."

The official report of the Commerce of Alaska gives the value of tin ores exported as follows:

1909.....	\$ 8,230	1910.....	\$ 6,750
1911.....	41,830	1912.....	90,831

In view of the enormous amount of tin plate used by the cannery establishments on the Pacific Coast, both for fish, fruit and milk, the success of these mines is of deep interest. Should their output become sufficient to warrant smelting works on the Coast, it would greatly stimulate the

tin plate industry, as under present conditions tin ores from all the fields of the world go to Europe for reduction and subsequent redistribution in metallic form, thus involving heavy transportation charges. The production of tin elsewhere in the United States is nominal.

MINERALS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE

IRON is abundant at several points in the territory, but not in localities where it can be made valuable under present conditions. Hematite occurs on Seward Peninsula a few miles north of Nome, and is reported from the head of the Chitina Valley. Chrome iron is found on the Kenai Peninsula near Seldovia, but there are no estimates of quantity at any of these localities. Though no official reports of the extent of the iron ore near Nome are available, the quantity is said to be very large, a statement which seems justified by photographs, and the quality excellent. If opened, the field might offer return cargoes for the vessels now returning light from Nome.

MERCURY. Small pebbles of cinnabar occur in the sluice boxes of the placers in the north portion of the Copper River Valley, and are also reported from the Iditarod, but their sources are unknown. The metal, however, is found in place in the Kuskokwim Valley not far from Georgetown, and may ultimately be a source of profit. In the Chisna region a lime-basalt contact occurs, which may possibly be the source of the placer pebbles.

LEAD. No mines are at present operated for lead alone, although the metal occurs in the Ketchikan district. The old mine on the Fish River on Seward Peninsula, which for years was marked on the maps as a silver mine, has not been operated for many years, although the galena was known to carry good values in silver. Only such silver-bearing ores could be mined at present, the price of lead alone not allowing its export.

ANTIMONY. High-grade antimony is reported from Seward Peninsula and several other localities, that in the Chitina Valley being associated with native gold, but in the absence of smelting facilities the ores have but little present value.

BISMUTH AND TUNGSTEN. Ores of both these metals are reported, those of tungsten being found in some parts of the Seward Peninsula in the sluice boxes, and bismuth in the Fairbanks region.

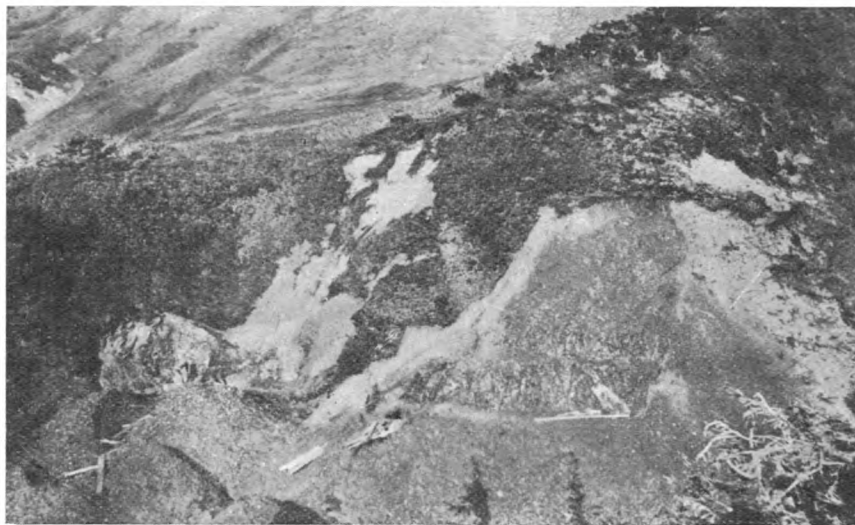
None of these metals, except tin, are likely to attract special attention for some years to come, their exploitation being costly and the reduction facilities being absent.

PLATINUM. This valuable metal, of which Russia is at present the largest producer, is found in small quantities in the sluice boxes of many placer camps, and probably more abundantly than is suspected, its presence being masked by the iron in the black sands. Recent unofficial reports, however, indicate its presence on the Tulusak River, which enters the Kuskokwim from the east about sixty miles above Bethel. It is interesting to note that a belt of rocks of the same age geologically as those which yield the platinum-placers of Russia is indicated on the late maps of

the Geological Survey as crossing the head of the Tulusak, suggesting that the presence of the platinum in the sluice boxes may prove to be a fact of commercial value, especially as the metal now commands about \$40 an ounce, or double the value of gold.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

COAL



QUEEN VEIN, BERING COAL FIELD, 40 FEET OF COAL IN 80-FOOT CUT
 —Photo by J. L. McPherson

The coal fields of Alaska cover an enormous area, estimated by the U. S. Geological Survey at 12,667 square miles. They occur in all parts of the Territory, from the Pacific to the Arctic Oceans, the least favored section being the islands of the southeastern portion, where the deposits are of limited extent.

The deposits of high grade character, round which the coal controversy has centered, are those in the Bering field near Katalla, and Controller Bay, and those in the Matanuska Valley, north of Seward. A similar grade is found at Cape Lisbourne, beyond the Arctic Circle, from which whaling vessels obtain their supplies, but the inaccessibility of the locality takes it out of the field of competition. The remaining fields are of lower grade, known as lignite, admirably suited for household and general manufacturing purposes, but not adapted to the manufacture of coke or for smelting operations, nor for the use of naval or large ocean steamers where either a small volume of smoke or economy of space, or both, are essential factors. In passing it may be said that the higher grade coals of these fields are found nowhere else near the shores of the Pacific Ocean, either west or east.

The Matanuska field can be placed in communication with tidewater at Seward by a railroad 185 miles long, of which 72 miles is already constructed, as pointed out by the recent railroad commission. The Bering field can be connected with the port of Cordova, by either 76 or 90 miles of rail on different routes, of which 38 are at present constructed as part of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, and the remaining 38 or 52 miles could be built in one season. If a port could be opened on Controller Bay, these distances would be reduced to about 25 miles. With the construction of two or more roads, both fields would be opened and supply their respective territories, as well as open markets outside on a competitive basis. Analyses of the coals in these two fields, ranging from bituminous to anthracite, show that in quality they are equal to those of similar fields in the eastern states.

As far as the exploitation and development of the eastern half of the territory is concerned, the immense deposits at the head of the Nenana River (Cantwell on many maps) claim attention, being close to the route of the suggested railroad through the Copper River Valley, and only about 70 miles from Fairbanks, and the Tanana River. The recent government report on this field, known as the Bonnifield, just issued, gives some astounding figures, showing in the best developed natural cross section veins varying in thickness from 1 to 40 feet, with an aggregate thickness of 231 feet; and in a careful summary estimates the total volume of coal in an area of 122 square miles at 9,950,000,000 or nearly ten billion tons, remarking that this quantity may possibly be only one-third of the actual amount. While a lignite, the coal is of great value on account of its accessibility to the interior and the ease with which it can be mined.

Several other fields of minor extent and similar composition occur along the upper Yukon below Eagle City. Similar fields on the lower Yukon near Nulato would become tributary to the western projected railroad, to be distributed in the mining camps of the southwest and the valley of the Kuskokwim.

Coal lands north of the Yukon may for the present be considered a negligible quantity, although in addition to the deposits near Cape Lisburne, extensive areas are known on the coast to the eastward as well as on the Colville River beyond the Arctic circle.

Returning to the coast of the Pacific, there is a very extensive field of lignite along the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, well shown along the shores of Cook Inlet, near the mouth of which the small towns of Homer and Seldovia are located. This field has the honor to receive the first coal patent issued in Alaska. Judging from published maps of the Geological Survey, a larger area is here underlain with coal than at any other point in the territory, though the total thickness may not be as great. Work on the deposits has been carried on for many years, and being on tide water the facilities for shipment are excellent. Owing to the scarcity of coal lands in California, the Southern Pacific Railroad is said to have tested the coal many years ago as a possible source of supply, but relinquished the attempt owing to the risk of field fires, from excessive sparking under forced draft. This is stated by Dall in his report on Alaska coals to be due to the abundance of small pellets of fossil resin with which it is im-

pregnated. As the trouble seemed to develop under forced draft only, the fact does not injure it for domestic use, and with cheap freight it may still probably find a good market in San Francisco, which draws its supplies from England, Japan and Australia as well as from the state of Washington.

Other coastal deposits occur at Chignik, and at Hereenden Bay or Coal Harbor, near the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, where small quantities are mined for use in salmon canneries and fishing vessels.

From the foregoing enumeration of localities, omitting others of minor importance, it can be seen that every portion of the territory can be cheaply supplied with fuel as its development demands, while the inability of the population at the present time to use these resources is resulting in the denudation of the interior woodlands at a rapid rate, and in late reports it has been suggested that all woodlands in Alaska should be placed under government authority. The opening of the coal lands is the best remedy for this state of things. In a thinly wooded district the price of fuel must increase steadily as the nearby supplies are exhausted, while the cost of hauling cord-wood equal in heating capacity to a ton of coal is several times as great.

The production of coal in Alaska, beginning with 1,200 tons in 1899, reached a maximum of 10,139 tons in 1907, and in 1911 had dwindled to 900 tons, with a total of 36,314 tons in thirteen years, while the total consumption was 1,440,104, or about two and a half per cent. For 1911 the production only equalled about seven-tenths of one per cent, 900 tons out of 121,728 consumed!

On this subject the following paragraph is taken from a general review in Bulletin 442 of the Geological Survey, to which reference is made:



CAMP—BERING COAL FIELD—Photo by J. L. McPherson

"In considering the above table (of distribution) it must be remembered that these estimates cover only the 1,202 square miles of coal lands, namely, that part of the coal fields which, with a reasonable degree of certainty, is believed to be underlain by workable coal beds. No allowance whatever is made for the remainder of the 12,667 square miles mapped as coal fields. * * * It is therefore probably safe to say that the minimum estimate of Alaska's coal resources should be placed at 150,000,000,000 tons and that the actual tonnage may be many times that amount. These figures indicate coal resources far in excess of the original coal supply of Pennsylvania. It must be remembered, however, that over half the Alaska coal is lignite, while all of the Pennsylvania coal is of high grade."

It must not be inferred, however, from the above statement that these lignites are valueless. They form a very large part of the world's supply for all uses except some special industries, and the world would be cold without them.

Finally, however great may be the estimated tonnage of coal in Alaska, and its estimated money value, it is not worth the price of a cold breakfast on a frosty morning unless it is worked and marketed.

GRAPHITE, or Plumbago, frequently called black-lead, and used for the manufacture of pencils, stove polish and lubricants, is found on the Seward Peninsula about ten miles from the coast opposite Sledge Island, but has not yet become an article of commerce. Samples of good quality in the cabinet of the bureau are said to come from Hot Springs in the Tanana Valley.

GYPSUM, for the manufacture of plaster of paris, and "land plaster" as a fertilizer, as well as various preparations for kalsomining, is mined on an extensive scale at Gypsum, on Chatham Straits about 70 miles from Juneau. The crude rock (a sulphate of lime, some varieties of which are erroneously called isinglass) is shipped to Tacoma and there worked up into various forms for sale.

The value of the crude article as shipped was, in

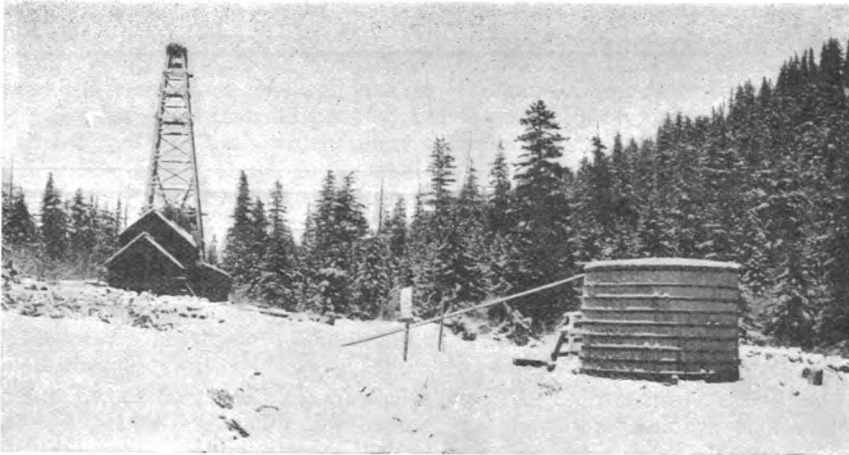
1909.....	\$114,565	1911.....	\$124,200
1910.....	152,590	1912.....	129,375

The probable future value of this industry may be judged from the fact that it is produced in only eighteen states, which produced in 1911, 2,323,970 tons, with imports from abroad of 390,388 tons.

MARBLE. An excellent quality of marble is found in the southern islands west of Ketchikan. The most important of these deposits occur at Calder Bay, at the north end of Prince of Wales Island, on Ham Island in the Wrangell Mining District, and at Token Bay in Davidson's Inlet. The product of the quarries is equal to the best Vermont grades. The shipments have increased in value from \$45,982 in 1909 to \$77,159 in 1912.

HOT AND MINERAL SPRINGS occur in widely scattered regions, viz: Nome Peninsula, Tanana Valley and the Southeastern districts.

PETROLEUM. Oil seepages have been known in Alaska for a period of fifty years, those first detected being in the Iliamna region on Cook Inlet. Work has been done in this field, and also at Cold Bay on the Alaska Peninsula to the southwest, but while the wells occasionally



OIL WELL, 4 MILES WEST OF KATALLA—Photo by J. L. McPherson

gave a few barrels daily, they appear to have been lost on account of broken ground or the influx of an excessive amount of water.

What are known as the Katalla fields near Controller Bay, southeast of Cordova, are the only ones which have become producers, and embrace the larger part of the 100 square miles of oil fields estimated to exist in Alaska. Varying success has attended the deep wells in this region, but at the present time the district is producing a limited amount of gasoline from a local distillery. It is to be hoped that the explorations in this field will meet with all success, as unlike the oils of California, which have an asphalt base, the Alaskan fields have a paraffine base and this type, of which gasoline is a product, are becoming more valuable daily.

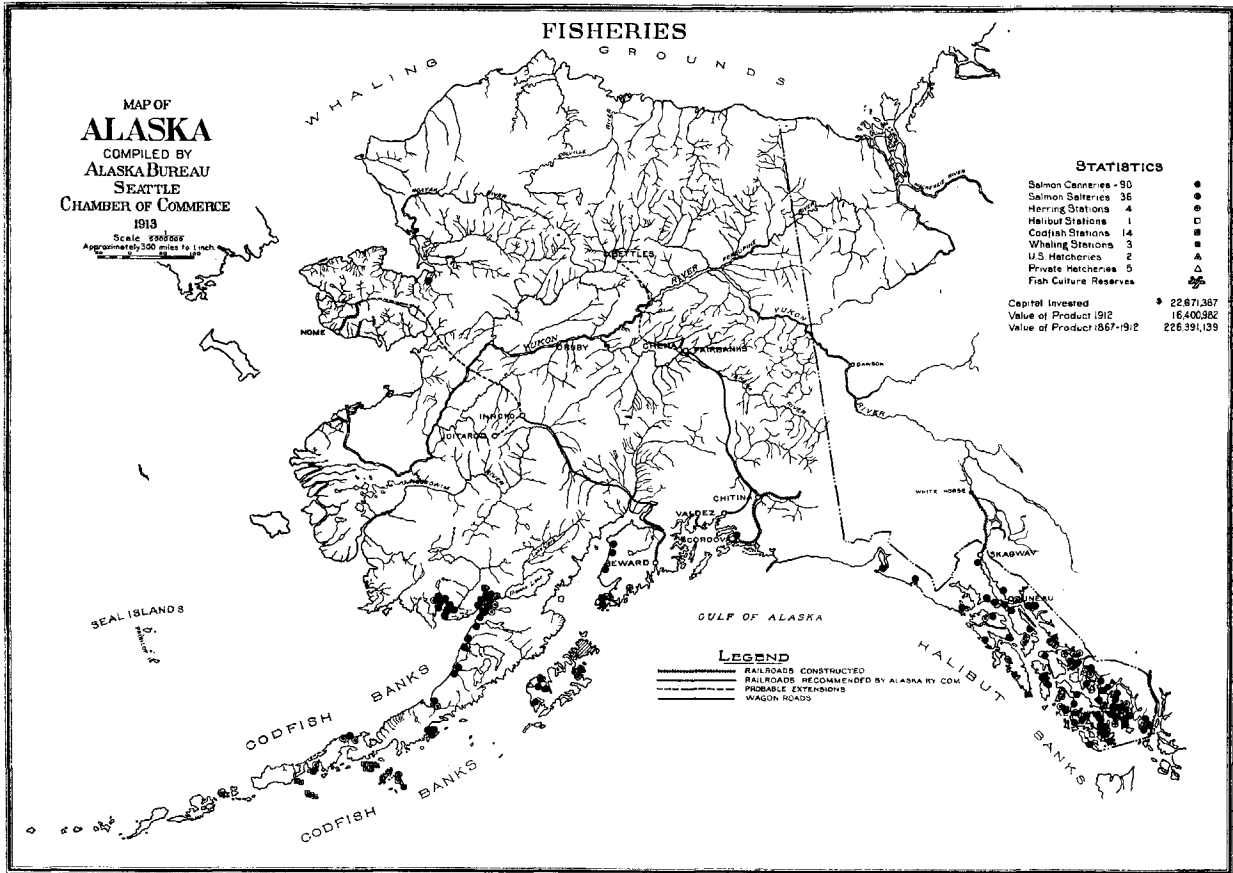
FISHERIES

VALUE \$17,391,578 FOR 1912

TOTAL VALUE TO 1912 \$167,420,118

THE fishing industry of Alaska is assuming immense proportions. A substantial increase of production was made in all lines over the year 1911, as shown in the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, from which the following statements are condensed. As an illustration it may be said that 26 new salmon packing establishments were built during 1912, while large additions have been made to the fleets engaged in the deep sea and whaling industries.

The salmon industry now extends from Ketchikan in Southeast Alaska, for a distance of 2,000 miles, following the general course of the shore line, to Bristol Bay in Bering Sea, and at this time an unknown distance beyond, but not less than 800 miles, both on the mainland and the



MAP OF
ALASKA
COMPILED BY
ALASKA BUREAU
SEATTLE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1913

Scale 1"=300M
Approximately 300 miles to 1 inch

STATISTICS

Salmon Canneries	90	●
Salmon Salteries	36	○
Herring Stations	4	◐
Halibut Stations	1	◑
Codfish Stations	14	■
Whaling Stations	3	■
U.S. Hatcheries	2	▲
Private Hatcheries	5	△
Fish Culture Reserves		⊙
Capital Invested	\$ 22,671,367	
Value of Product 1912	16,400,382	
Value of Product 1867-1912	226,391,139	

LEGEND
 RAILROADS CONSTRUCTED
 RAILROADS RECOMMENDED BY ALASKA BY CON.
 PROBABLE EXTENSIONS
 WAGON ROADS

larger islands. Five species of salmon are used commercially, known respectively as 1, Coho or silver; 2, Dog or Chum; 3, Humpback or pink; 4, King or spring; 5, red or Sockeye. Of these the King is especially valuable on account of its large size, as it attains a length of four feet and a weight of more than 30 pounds, and the Sockeye on account of the deep red color of the flesh which many people imagine is essential to a good fish. The Silver salmon is the smallest of the group, and the Dog salmon acquired its unfortunate name from its great abundance in northern waters, where it is dried by the natives in large quantities to feed their dogs. As a matter of fact it is an excellent food fish, but the pale color of the flesh depreciates its commercial value.

The halibut fishery is carried on chiefly off the shores of the islands of Southeast Alaska, the headquarters of the industry being Ketchikan and Petersburg.

The cod fish banks are located along both the north and south shores of the Alaska Peninsula, the curing stations to the number of fourteen being located on the Shumagin and neighboring islands. These fishing grounds are said to be the most extensive in the world and the catch is only limited by the demand.

In 1911 ten vessels, of an aggregate net tonnage of 2,477 tons, sailing from the ports of Puget Sound and San Francisco, were engaged in the industry, carrying their catch direct to their home ports. Their catch amounted to 7,708,000 pounds, valued at \$231,240. The shore stations



BARGE OF SALMON; 18,000 FISH, ONE-HALF OF CATCH IN 24 HOURS IN ONE TRAP—Photo by Case & Draper (Copyright)

employed 284 persons and the catch was 3,597,288 pounds of prepared products, valued at \$108,790, making a total of \$340,030; an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year.

Herring abound in numbers beyond conception in the waters of the Southeastern Archipelago, those in the northern waters equaling in size and flavor the far famed Yarmouth bloaters of England. They are prepared for the market both as food, oil and fertilizer, and are the chief bait used in the cod and halibut fisheries. The number of fish in some of the "schools" is beyond computation. In many of the shallow bays hundreds of thousands are frequently left by the receding tides; the quantity being so great in a recent case, where the fish were caught in a sudden freeze and washed ashore in a solid mass, as to be a menace to health. Four factories for commercial products are located at Killisnoo and other points west and south of Juneau.

While the above forms of fish life furnish the bulk of commercial products, reliable authorities state that no less than 250 kinds of edible fish are found in Alaskan waters. Trout and grayling abound in all the lakes and streams and make the territory an angler's paradise.

Though whales are not strictly fish in a scientific sense, their mode of life and similarity of shape, as well as the apparatus required in their capture, bring them into the fish group commercially.

The gradually diminishing number of the Arctic whales (producing whalebone) has radically changed modern methods. It is now customary to have a home shore station from which small powerful steamers cruise, killing the whale with explosive bombs, inflating them to prevent sinking, and towing them to the rendering works on shore. Three such stations were operated in 1912, of which two are located on Baronoff Island and another on Akutan Island, near Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands.

The total weight of food fishes taken during the season in 1911 was 256,154,109 pounds, or more than 128,000 tons. The total weight of the prepared product was 177,572,873 pounds, or 88,786 tons, valued at \$16,391,139 for the fish and whaling industries, and \$9,943 for other sea products, such as crabs, clams and sea weeds, making a grand total of \$16,401,802. (Report of governor in 1911). Seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two persons were employed in the fishing industries and the capital invested was:

In vessels of all kinds.....	\$ 5,559,534
Sea fishing apparatus.....	27,782
Shore fishing apparatus.....	724,383
Shore property.....	7,564,023
Cash capital.....	8,795,665
	<hr/>
	\$22,671,387

Of this sum \$19,931,215 was invested in the salmon cannery industry, producing 2,823,817 cases of salmon, valued at \$14,593,237. In 1912 the product was 4,060,189 cases, valued at \$15,551,794.

The value of mild cured salmon.....	\$419,138
The value of pickled salmon.....	203,988
The value of fresh salmon.....	108,922
The value of frozen salmon.....	18,024

The value of codfish was.....	240,030
The value of halibut was.....	822,370
The value of herring was.....	201,909
The value of whales was.....	104,084

Several minor streams on the islands and mainland south of Juneau, as well as all of Afognak Island, south of Cook Inlet, are set aside as reserves for "hatcheries" and a recent order extends this restriction to all streams entering Cook Inlet itself, thus covering all of the extensive watershed of the Susitna River.

SEALS

VALUE \$416,992.40 FOR 1911
TOTAL VALUE TO 1912 \$52,252,135

SEALS. The immense herds of seals which annually resort to the Pribilof and St. George Islands in Bering Sea for breeding purposes was estimated at 123,600 on a recent count, being a slight increase over the previous year; and was estimated to consist of mature males, 3,885; young males from pups to three years old, 35,781; mature females, 41,480; young females from pups to two years old, 42,454; or a total of 39,666 males and 83,934 females.

The former leasing system has been abandoned, and the islands are now under the direct management of the United States government. The following details are from the annual report of the Department of Labor and Commerce:

	1910	1911
Number of seal skins taken.....	12,920	12,002
Gross receipts for same.....	\$435,033.90	\$415,992.40
Average per skin.....	33.68	34.74
Net receipts for same*.....	403,946.94	385,862.28
Estimated receipts to U. S. under old least system.....	131,007.00	122,720.45

*From which must be deducted the costs of management.

These herds, numbering 123,600, are all that are left of the 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 which formerly made these islands in Bering Sea their summer rendezvous, overkilling, raids by poachers of various nationalities, and pelagic, or open sea killing, having wrought the destruction. Under present conditions and the stoppage of pelagic sealing, the herds seem to be increasing in number.

FURS

VALUE FOR 1912 \$370,519
TOTAL VALUE TO 1912 \$22,216,872

While the number of fur-bearing animals in Alaska is undoubtedly much smaller than in the days of Russian occupation, the annual output of skins is still an important industry, as may be judged from the following official table covering the year ending December 31, 1912:

	No.	Value.	Av. Value.
Bear, black	618	\$ 5,676	\$ 9.18
Bear, brown	23	864	37.65
Bear, cinnamon	9	90	10.00
Bear, glacier	1	10	10.00
Bear, polar	313	4,985	15.92
Beaver	118	582	5.00

	No.	Value.	Av. Value.
Ermine	4,211	3,622	.86
Weasel	699	479	.68
Mink	21,595	77,717	3.60
Marten	6,155	53,509	8.70
Lynx	1,208	23,601	19.54
Wolverine	179	1,191	6.65
Wolf	77	505	6.55
Fox, black	1	293	293.00
Fox, blue	1,300	44,897	34.54
Fox, cross	402	3,459	8.60
Fox, red	7,499	48,522	6.48
Fox, silver	10	1,795	179.50
Fox, silvery grey.....	72	7,593	10.55
Fox, white	8,083	51,912	6.30
Hares, Arctic	61	34	.56
Squirrel	291	38	.13
Musk rat	81,123	17,903	.22
Otter, land	1,124	10,622	9.45
Otter, sea	24	10,620	405.00
	135,896	\$370,519	

The steadily decreasing number of valuable furs has resulted in numerous attempts at fox-taming, which have been more or less successful on some of the smaller islands along the Alaska Peninsula. The Canadian government is trying in this way to re-people its depopulated forests, and live black, blue or silver fox are in great demand for stocking new experimental stations. The shipment of live fur bearing animals out of Alaska is unlawful and permits to do so must be obtained from the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

The laws regulating the killing of all fur-bearing animals are very stringent. All shipment of furs, which may be made at any time, must be reported to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Labor, on appropriate blanks which will be supplied for that purpose. The regulations as to the closed season for various animals are:

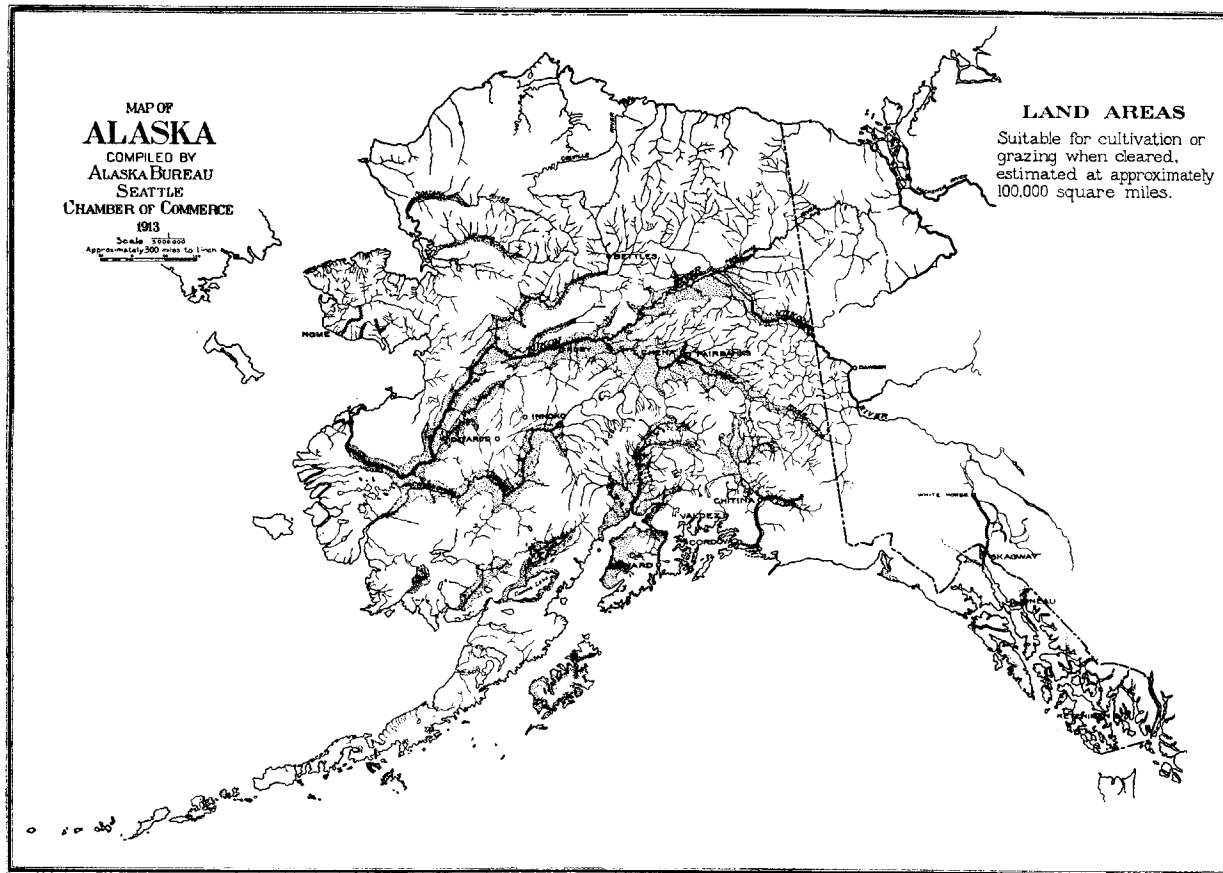
- Sea otter—Closed season extends to Nov. 1, 1920.
- Beaver—Closed season extends to Nov. 1, 1915.
- Land otter and mink—Closed season, April 1 to Nov. 15, inc.
- Marten, fisher, sable—Closed season, April 1 to Nov. 15, inc.
- Ermine and weasel—Closed season, April 1 to Nov. 15, inc.
- Muskrat—Closed season, May 16 to Nov. 30, inc.
- Black bear—Closed season, June 1 to Aug. 31, inc.
- Fox, lynx and wildcat—Closed season, March 1 to Nov. 15, inc.
- Wolf, wolverine, squirrels, rabbits, hares—No closed season.

For other game special permits must be secured, limiting the number which may be killed by each individual.

AGRICULTURE

(Authorities: U. S. Agricultural Reports and C. C. Georgeson, Special Agent in Charge of Alaskan Experimental Stations.)

THE individual phases of this industry are dealt with under the sub-heads which follow, and the regions adapted to special branches are there indicated. Competent authorities estimate that approximately



100,000 square miles of valley lands, with their adjacent low foothills, are available as arable and grazing land, comprising the valleys of the Yukon, Tanana, Susitna, Copper River, and portions of the Kuskokwim, with lesser areas on the minor streams, as well as a considerable portion of the Kenai Peninsula, and the Alaska Peninsula, including its adjacent islands.

During the last two years the government has surveyed and sectionized some 200,000 acres in the Susitna, Tanana and Copper River Valleys, all this area being open to homestead settlement in tracts of 320 acres, with a three years' residence, the time to run not from the time of location, but from the date of actual occupation by residence. The provisions of this law are as follows:

"When proving up it must be shown:

"That at least one-eighth of the area embraced in the entry was continuously cultivated to agricultural crops, other than native grasses, beginning with the second year of the entry; and that at least one-fourth of the area embraced in the entry was so continuously cultivated with the third year of the entry."



MIER'S GARDEN, VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROAD; THE PIONEER FARM
—Photo by J. L. McPherson

Agriculture in Alaska at its best should follow as an adjunct to other occupations, to the workers in which, products of the farm may be sold without undue tax on the same for transportation; and wherever practiced. in Alaska as elsewhere, calls for a study of the soil and crops suitable to its differing composition and aspect. Methods suitable in one part of the country may be unsuitable for others. Bottom lands producing a rank growth of grass may be too cold and sour for root crops, until thoroughly broken up and cultivated so as to let in the air and assist decomposition of the dead vegetation which takes place but slowly in ground saturated

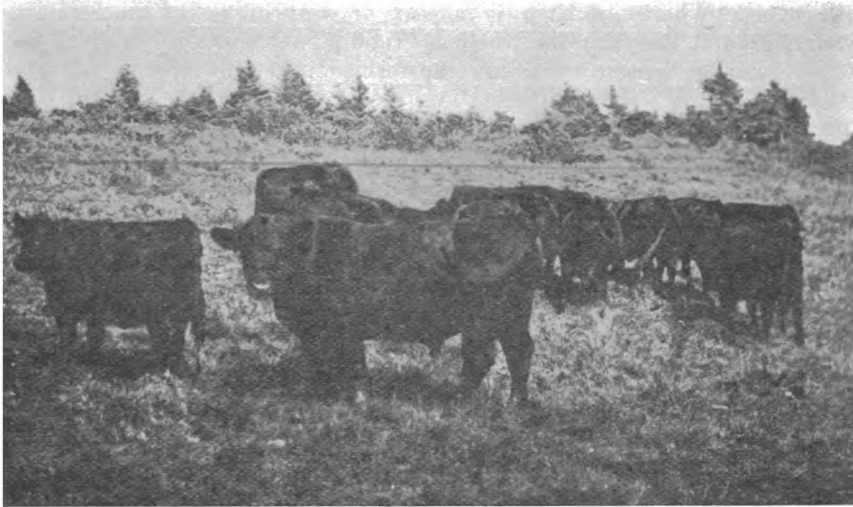
with water. Where drainage is absent or very imperfect the result is swampy ground, known in the North as "tundra" or "muskeg," in which the dead vegetation, instead of being transformed into soil through the processes of decay, is slowly converted into peat, or turf, as it is called in Ireland, to become in time an imperfect coal.

In some sections the soil is covered with a thick layer of moss, which is almost impenetrable to the warmth of the sun, but when this is removed, the ground quickly thaws out on the advent of summer, for the seasons change so rapidly in the North that what is called spring elsewhere is almost an unknown thing in interior Alaska. As if aware of the necessity of being wide-awake, nature wastes no time in preliminary skirmishes. The best lands are the gently sloping hills composed of silt and fine gravel, which are also those on which the birch makes its best growth, these lands having been enriched by the leaves of the deciduous trees and drained of standing water. Good judgment, otherwise called common sense, and the habit of observation are as essential in farming as in any other business.

The prospective farmer must not picture miles of waving grain fields as in California or Washington, or the Middle West. For his profits he must look to a diversified product, which shall furnish his table with the necessary things of life, leaving him more than one article with which to satisfy the appetites of the consumers to whom he may sell the balance.

Lastly it should be clearly understood that for the present, at least, farming must partake more or less of the character of market gardening around the mining centers, gradually expanding as these industries also grow; remembering also that on those things which can be grown in Alaska, but if not grown in Alaska must be imported from the outside. the cost of ocean transportation will also be in favor of the farmer. The concensus of opinion by those who have made a special study of the subject in all its aspects, not only in theory, but by actual experience on the ground. is that many thousands of Europe's population would gain by change of residence, especially those who have been living in similar latitudes under similar conditions; and did our ideas of government permit we might well extend to the settlers at least some of the favors, by means of which Russia is peopling the wild regions of Siberia, at the rate of millions annually, a land, too, which for more than two centuries has owned a reputation as bad as that of Alaska in the Eastern states.

A similar policy is peopling the western countries of Canada, viz: free land, free seeds and financial assistance during the first year, where such aid is wanted. In contrast with these inducements, it seems to be our policy to burden the settlers with conditions almost prohibitive in some respects, shutting out many who might otherwise become good and valuable citizens. Certainly our policy has sent many hundreds to countries with more liberal ideas and a better understanding of the early years of pioneer life. There is room enough and to spare for thousands of settlers who are not of the class who desire to farm thousands of acres to one crop with machinery both mechanical and human.



GALOWAY CATTLE, KODIAK ISLAND

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HORSES

CATTLE. While the government experimental stations at Sitka, Kenai, Copper Center, Rampart, Tanana and Fairbanks have been devoted to the study of vegetable life, the station on Kodiak Island turned its attention to the study of farming stock, particularly cattle and sheep, to determine the types best suited to the climatic conditions, as a source of beef as well as dairy products. That stock can be raised from the Yukon Valley southward during the summer is well known to all old Alaskans who have seen herds driven over the trails and roads leading to the interior, living on the native fodder and reaching their destination in good condition. Cows for dairy purposes are kept near all the principal towns and at many of the road-houses. The experimental stations are not simply trying to prove this fact—they are looking for stock which will require a minimum of winter feeding, and in this they have succeeded to a marked degree; so that we may look forward to herds ranging over the Alaska Peninsula and its adjacent islands as well as over the plains of Montana. The winter temperatures are infinitely less severe than on the high cattle ranges of the Middle West, native grasses are abundant and nutritious, and there seems no reason why Alaska in a few years shall not be able to supply its own fresh meats. This whole region lies practically south of the southern tip of Norway, yet dairying is one of the principal industries of that country, and its products appear in its exports. The cattle in Norway, however, are said to be of an inferior breed and the chief object of the experimental stations has been to find better strains, and the adaptability of the native grasses for winter feed, such as hay and ensilage. The latter is an important item in regions where hay making may be interfered with by rain.

As Alaska grows, more and more cattle will be kept in the vicinity of the towns, where barley, oats and timothy will be grown for hay and ensilage, supplemented by root crops, as in other countries, and a large part of the added cost of keep will be returned in the value of the manure and the maintenance of the fertility of the soil. Unquestionably the silo will be an essential feature in the equipment of every farmer in Alaska.

For range and general purposes the Galloway breed, from the northern parts of the British Isles, has proved a good type, being hardy, gentle and of fair size. The tourist may find small numbers of Jerseys and Herefords on his travels, but he will always look in vain for the long-horned steers of Texas, or the semi-wild herds of Wyoming. Success will be attained chiefly, as in the older countries of Europe, through many individuals each keeping a comparatively small number, the total making a large aggregate.

SHEEP. The sheep on Kodiak and Raspberry Islands have also done well, experience showing that the long-haired breeds are best adapted to the moist coast climates, as the fleece sheds the rain more rapidly than the thick, short wool of the others. On Raspberry Island near Kodiak there is a band of five hundred or upwards doing well.

HORSES. Horses are in universal use in all parts of the territory, both as draft and pack animals, their more extensive use being limited chiefly by the absence of good roads. Where such exist they are used on the winter stage lines and may be utilized in summer by the farmer when these routes are closed. Abundance of hay and grain may be raised in the interior for winter use. One hundred and seventy-five horses form the equipment of the Fairbanks-Chitina-Valdez stage line, and an equal number are used on the White Pass Route from Dawson to Whitehorse, and so far as their ability to stand the climate is concerned, the only difference lies in the greater length of the winter months in the North, involving more winter feeding; this again being offset by the higher prices obtained for their labor. The small, tough ponies so common in Norway have not yet been introduced, although they fill such a useful place in that country and ought to be easily acclimated.

REINDEER

(*Authority: U. S. Government Reports by Sheldon Jackson, W. T. Lopp, and Others.*)

The enormous destruction of game, seals and walrus having reduced many of the natives to the verge of starvation, the United States government imported from Siberia, in the years 1891 and 1902, twelve hundred and eighty head of reindeer, the descendants of which now number approximately thirty-eight thousands, with an annual increase of about 30 per cent. At the close of 1913 there were over sixty-two herds and 46,000 animals.

The reindeer is essentially an inhabitant of snowy countries, feeding on lichens or moss, mushrooms, grass and willow sprouts, which grow even on the poorest soils, and furnishes the natives with food and clothing and many little things which contribute to their comfort. Its commercial possi-



REINDEER HERD OF 2,000 AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES—Photo by Nowell

bilities may be judged from the following extracts from official documents, relating to Norway and Sweden, the northern portions of which, known as Lapland, are climatically similar to the northern portions of Alaska:

“Through Norway and Sweden smoked reindeer meat and smoked reindeer tongues are everywhere found for sale in their markets, the hams being worth ten cents a pound and the tongues ten cents apiece. There are wealthy merchants in Stockholm whose specialty and entire trade is in these Lapland products.

“Reindeer skins are marketed all over Europe, being worth in their raw condition from \$1.50 to \$1.75 apiece. The tanned skins (soft with a beautiful yellow color) find a ready sale at from \$2.00 to \$2.75 each. Reindeer skins are used for gloves, military riding trousers and the binding of books.

“Reindeer hair is in great demand for the filling of life-saving apparatus, and from the horns is made the best existing glue. Two great articles, smoked reindeer tongues and tanned skins, are among the principal products of the great annual fair at Nischnij-Novgorod, Russia.

“In Lapland (on an area of 14,000 square miles) there are about 400,000 head of reindeer, sustaining in comfort some 26,000 people. There is no reason why Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska should not sustain a population of 100,000 people with 2,000,000 head of reindeer.”

Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer a year, the surplus of her herds; which at an average weight per carcass dressed of about one hundred and fifty pounds, is equal to 1,660 tons. As this is a surplus over and above the wants of the population, the value of this industry in the near future, as a source of meat supply from lands otherwise comparatively valueless for other purposes, becomes apparent. The present herds are nearly all located on the western coast from the Kuskokwim to Point Barrow, a distance of some 800 miles, but in the near future this industry will extend over the entire Alaska Peninsula and many northern localities not yet occupied. Those best acquainted with surrounding conditions estimate that Alaska has grazing grounds sufficient to support from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 head of stock. Under such conditions meat

export with its by-products will form an important item in Alaska's undeveloped resources.

At this date the entire herd is owned as follows: Natives, 60 per cent; missions, 14 per cent; Laps, 15 per cent, and 11 per cent by the United States. This distribution has come from the policy of the government, under which a native, when competent to take care of the animals, is given a certain small number, retaining the increase, but returning the original number to the government at the end of five years. He is also compelled to take an assistant as an apprentice and is deprived of his herd if he is careless in looking after it.

The first shipment for sale in Seattle was made in October, 1911, and consisted of 185 carcasses weighing 18,750 pounds, or about a hundred pounds per dressed steer, these being a surplus not required by the herders for food.

GRAIN CROPS AND GRASSES

(*U. S. Agricultural Reports and C. C. Georgeson, in Charge of Experimental Stations.*)

That oats, barley and rye can be grown successfully has been demonstrated at the Experimental Stations in the Yukon-Tanana Valleys, as well as in that of the Copper River, and also by the farmers around Fairbanks and in the Susitna Valley, who have cut barley for hay giving three tons to the acre. Much time has been devoted to the study and growth of all kinds of grain from northern countries and the end is not yet. In the rooms of the bureau may be seen handsome sheaves of all these grains and their cleaned products, 60-day and Finnish oats, as well as hull-less and beardless barley. There are also handsome samples of wheat, but this is a more tender grain, and while a large measure of success has attained the



GRAIN FIELD, GOVERNMENT FARM, FAIRBANKS—Photo by A. Johnson



YOUNG'S FARM, FAIRBANKS, CUTTING 3 TONS OF BARLEY TO THE ACRE
—Photo by A. Johnson

trials at the experimental stations it has not yet been cultivated on a large scale like the others. The winter sown grain does well if covered by snow, but it is liable to be frost killed on ground swept bare by the wind.

It is no new thing to grow these cereals in northern countries as they mature rapidly. At Uleaborg, Finland, in the same latitude as Fairbanks, oats, barley and rye are staple crops and are also largely grown in Northern Russia, requiring only from seventy to eighty days from seed to maturity. It is not the intensity of the winter cold which governs their successful growth; the great point is the date at which the ground attains a sufficient warmth to cause the seed to germinate (42 degrees for wheat) and a sufficient time thereafter to mature it. Persons are apt to forget that long winter hours involve long hours of daylight in summer, for all parts of the world receive the same number of hours of daylight though differently distributed in the course of the year. The conditions and results in the Tanana Valley have been chiefly dealt with on account of its high latitudes, for what can be done there can be done in the more southerly localities.



NOYES FARM, FAIRBANKS, MAKING HAY—Photo by Albert Johnson

The rapid growth of grain applies also to the grasses. Timothy springs up wherever imported hay has been fed to stock and is rapidly becoming acclimated. Among the forty native grasses red top attains a growth breast high in thirty to forty days and also seems to be the richest in nitrogen among its congeners. It grows everywhere, but is said to rebel against annual cutting, so that cropping every other year is recommended.

Several kinds of vetches and peas make excellent wild fodder, but do not take kindly to cultivation, so that experiments are being made with varieties of alfalfa from Siberia living under conditions similar to those in Alaska, the same being the case with Siberian wheat.

The results hitherto attained by the unobtrusive work of the laborers in the experimental stations is worthy of all praise not only for those already obtained, but for those to come and measurably in sight.

Those persons requiring detailed information on hay-making in South and Southeastern Alaska should consult Bulletin No. 3 of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations, entitled "Haymaking at Kenai Experimental Station, 1907," etc.

VEGETABLE CROPS

(U. S. Agricultural Reports and C. C. Georgeson, in Charge of Experimental Stations.)

It is possible to grow magnificent vegetables in all parts of Alaska, except on the tundras and mountains. To Alaskans they are no novelty,



POTATO FIELD, GOVERNMENT FARM, FAIRBANKS, 6 TONS TO THE ARCE
—Photo by Albert Johnson



CABBAGE FIELD, DAWSON—Photo by Nowell

but to strangers unacquainted with the country they are a constant surprise. They include all the products of the temperate zone in America, and the bureau has in its exhibit potatoes, turnips, beets, rutabagas, sugar beets, carrots, parsnips, kohlrabi, celery, rhubarb, radishes, onions, cabbage, cucumbers, peas and even tomatoes, and in one or two very favored spots even melons have ripened. The samples both for size and quality will compare with the markets of New York, although grown more than 1,500 miles north of that city. Every family can have its garden, which will not only furnish the necessities of life but will beautify the home with a wealth of flowers. These facts have become so well known that notice of them has practically disappeared from the reports of the agricultural stations, but as the potato is so important an item in the daily menu every effort is being put forth to secure those varieties best adapted to the climatic conditions of rainfall and sunshine. The following facts are from the latest reports of the station located at Fairbanks in the Tanana Valley, only about a hundred miles south of the Arctic circle.

Twenty-seven varieties of potatoes were cultivated during the season of 1911, of which three were planted on June 1, nine on June 9 and the remainder on June 10. They matured between September 11 and 22, with a yield at a rate varying from 7,260 to 18,876 pounds per acre on the experimental plats. In the open field three varieties produced five tons per acre after sorting and grading on second year unfertilized ground. The character of the potato depends much on the kind of soil and method of cultivation. The best results are said to be secured by allowing the potato to sprout and setting them out on the surface of the ground with plenty of

room between the rows; then covering with about an inch of dirt, to be subsequently well ridged up. On a gentle southern exposure of silty soil, such as is favored by the birch, potatoes grow to a large size and possess a fine, mealy texture.

Cabbages from department seed made heads weighing from eight to twelve pounds. Cauliflower was as fine as grown in any country. One gardener claims to have sold sixteen tons of cabbage from half an acre in 1910.

There are several notices of the growth of sugar beets (but no information as to their sugar contents) and these with other root crops such as rutabagas and carrots can be grown in quantity for winter feed to stock.

Summing up the question, C. C. Georgeson, the best of all authorities, says: "All these vegetables can be grown and are grown as far up as the Arctic circle and beyond. This is not saying that they can be grown with equal success in all places and in all conditions, for on this point the elevation, rainfall, soil and local conditions as to climate are important factors. Nor do I say that there is not now and then a cold summer, in which only the hardiest of these things make satisfactory growth. But under normal conditions and with good culture all of these vegetables are grown successfully even beyond the Arctic circle."

So much interest is expressed by visitors to the rooms of the bureau as to why it is possible to grow good vegetables so far north, when it cannot



ALASKA BUREAU EXHIBIT ROOM

be done on the Atlantic shores in like latitudes, that a few words of possible explanation may be allowed. Undoubtedly the first factor is the enormous volume of cold water brought down the Atlantic shores by the streams from Baffin's Bay and the coasts of Greenland and the presence of the Japan current on the shores of the Pacific. Except for these factors all other conditions are equal as far as latitude or distance from the equator is concerned, as this only affects the length of the day. The local factors are the depth to which the ground is frozen, the annual precipitation of rain and snow, the number of days on which the sun shines, and the summer temperatures. These have a greater influence on vegetable growth than extreme cold in winter, as for instance, in the wheat fields of Canada the mercury may go to 50 degrees below zero without detriment to the yield. In the Tanana Valley the ground is deeply frozen; the day is 22 hours long at mid-summer; the average number of days without rain to exceed one-hundredth of an inch is about 270, and the total annual precipitation from twelve to fourteen inches. But as the ground thaws out under the influence of the long days the tender roots of the seedlings follow the released moisture and are perpetually sub-irrigated. The frozen subsoil takes the place of the ordinary underlying rock or gravel in more southern localities, and being impermeable, all the products of vegetable decay are retained in the surface stratum, producing a soil rich in "humus" or leaf mold and eminently adapted to the growth of plant life. This is suggested as a possible explanation.

WILD FRUITS

Alaska is a land of berries, not only in the profusion of fruit but in the great variety of species.

CURBANTS, both red and black abound in Southeast Alaska, and in lesser degree elsewhere, and both are remarkable for the size of the fruit and the length of the bunches, rivaling, if not excelling, the best of the cultivated forms.

STRAWBERRIES, of good size and excellent flavor, abound in and on the coast belt from Yakutat to the Copper River delta, and have been crossed with cultivated varieties, producing plants of more luxuriant growth than either of the parent forms both as to foliage and fruit. Some hundred varieties of these hybrids are under cultivation at the government experimental stations.

RASPBERRIES are characteristic of the interior regions, especially of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys.

BLUEBERRIES are universally distributed and fruit in profusion, the berries attaining a diameter of half an inch. So abundant are they that two ladies near Nome put up 119 gallons in one season.

HUCKLEBERRIES abound through the Pacific Coast and interior regions, and form attractive pasturage for bears, both black and grizzlies.

CRANBERRIES, both high and low bush, are characteristic of the interior plateau and Seward Peninsula.

SALMON BERRIES grow luxuriantly in all the coast regions bordering on the Pacific Ocean.



BLUE BERRIES, KETCHIKAN—Photo by Hegg

The immense profusion of some of these berries in some localities suggests an opening for their use commercially as canned products and preserves, especially in the case of the blueberries, huckleberries and currants, which for size and flavor are unsurpassed anywhere. In Southeastern Alaska, especially in the vicinity of canneries where steam could be obtained cheaply, their profusion will relieve the small settlers of the necessity of their cultivation.

CULTIVATED FRUITS

Nearly all the hardy fruit bushes do remarkably well in Southeastern Alaska, and the currant and raspberry also do well all over the interior. The same may be said of the strawberry in a more limited degree as to localities.

Gooseberries do well in the Pacific Coast belt, but it seems probable that blackberries, dewberries, loganberries and grapes will not thrive in Alaska, for while experimental plants have lived for several years, they never fruited.

Experiments with apples, plums and cherries have not been eminently successful up to this time, although there is a native crabapple growing extensively in some sections, especially the Susitna Valley. The Sitka experimental station reports a small degree of success with apples and cherries, but none with plums.

ALASKA HOMESTEAD LAW

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one and section twenty-two hundred and ninety-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2291. No certificate, however, shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of three years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or he be dead his widow, or in case of her death, proves by himself and by two creditable witnesses that he, she, or they have a habitable house upon the land and have actually resided upon and cultivated the same for the term of three years succeeding the time of filing the affidavit, and makes affidavit that no part of such land has been alienated, except as provided in section twenty-two hundred and eighty-eight, and that he, she, or they will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States, then in such case he, she, or they, if at that time citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law:

PROVIDED, That upon filing in the local land office notice of the beginning of such absence, the entryman shall be entitled to a continuous leave of absence from the land for a period not exceeding five months in each year after establishing residence, and upon the termination of such absence the entryman shall file a notice of such termination in the local land office, but in case of commutation the fourteen months' actual residence as now required by law must be shown, and the person commuting must be at the time a citizen of the United States: PROVIDED, That when the person making entry dies before the offer of final proof those succeeding to the entry must show that the entryman had complied with the law in all respects to the date of his death and that they have since complied with the law in all respects, as would have been required of the entryman had he lived, excepting that they are relieved from any requirement of residence upon the land: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the entryman shall, in order to comply with the requirements of cultivation herein provided for, cultivate not less than one-sixteenth of the area of his entry, beginning with the second year of the entry, and not less than one-eighth, beginning with the third year of the entry, and until final proof, except that in the case of entries under section six of the enlarged homestead law double the area of cultivation herein provided shall be required, but the Secretary of the Interior may, upon a satisfactory showing, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, reduce the required area of cultivation: PROVIDED, That the above provision as to cultivation shall not apply to entries under the act of April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four, commonly known as the Kinkaid Act, or entries under the act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, commonly known as the reclamation act, and that the provisions of this section relative to the homestead period shall apply to all unperfected entries as well as entries hereafter made upon which residence is required: PROVIDED, That the

Secretary of the Interior shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, send a copy of the same to each homestead entryman of record who may be affected thereby, by ordinary mail to his last known address, and any such entryman may, by giving notice within one hundred and twenty days after the passage of this act, by registered letter to the register and receiver of the local land office, elect to make proof upon his entry under the law under which the same was made without regard to the provisions of this act."

"Sec. 2297. If, at any time after the filing of the affidavit as required in section twenty-two hundred and ninety and before the expiration of the three years mentioned in section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one, it is proved, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office that the person having filed such affidavit has failed to establish residence within six month after the date of entry, or abandoned the land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the government: PROVIDED, That the three years' period of residence herein fixed shall date from the time of establishing actual permanent residence upon the land: And, PROVIDED FURTHER, That where there may be climatic reasons, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, the Commissioner of the General Land Office may, in his discretion, allow the settler twelve months from the date of filing in which to commence his residence on said land under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe."

Approved, June 6, 1912.

FORESTS

The following statements are condensed from the official report of R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester in 1910, the report of the Governor of Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1912, and from local sources where they relate to the Fairbanks mining industries.

AREA. The total area of the forests and woodlands in the territory is estimated at about one hundred million acres, or 156,250 square miles, or twenty-seven per cent of the total area. Of this about twenty million acres, or 31,250 square miles, are estimated as containing timber suitable for manufacturing purposes, which is more than the area of South Carolina and nearly that of Maine or Indiana. Of the remaining eighty per cent, or 125,000 square miles, one half is classed as woodland, carrying some saw timber, but on which the forest trees are of a small size, more scattered and valuable chiefly for fuel; the tree growth on the remainder being stunted, scrubby and valueless for any purpose except the camp fires of the prospector. The region north of the Endicott mountains, all of the shores of Bering Sea, and the Alaska Peninsula south of Iliamna Lake, are practically destitute of timber, producing nothing larger than willows of very small growth, and those only in a few localities.

FOREST RESERVES. The Tongass National Forest covers the entire Southeastern Archipelago, and the Chugach Reserve with a width of about one hundred miles extends along the shores of the Pacific from the Malaspina glacier to the Kenai peninsula. These two reserves contain

26,761,626 acres, or 41,815 square miles, and include the great bulk of the merchantable lumber trees.

CHARACTER OF TREES. The trees suitable for lumber on the coast region are in point of numbers and value, the western hemlock, the Sitka spruce, western red cedar and yellow or Alaska cedar. The forests are dense and as much as 25,000 feet per acre has been estimated for considerable tracts, of which 20 per cent is spruce, 75 per cent hemlock and



THROUGH THE COTTONWOODS, KLEHINI VALLEY

the remainder cedar and other timber trees. The spruce reaches a large size, up to six feet in diameter and a height of one hundred and fifty. Diameters of three or four feet are attained by the cedars. The growth is fairly rapid, spruce logs averaging 32 inches in diameter averaged 262 annual rings; two others 54 inches in diameter showed 525 and 600 rings.

The forests of the interior are practically all included in the drainage basins of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers and are of a more deciduous

type, saw timber being secured from the white spruce and cordwood from the white birch, poplar, balsam poplar, black cottonwood and aspen. The timber is small; white spruce and balsam poplar sometimes attain a diameter of 18 to 24 inches; while birch and aspen average about eight inches, running up to 18 in favorable localities. Other trees are smaller. The white spruce and balsam poplar grow to 75 feet; birch, aspen and poplar to 50; black spruce from 20 to 40, and tamarack seldom over 30. Twenty-five spruce logs 32 feet long and slightly over eleven inches in diameter showed an average of 104 annual rings, indicating a growth of one inch in nearly nine years, thus comparing favorably with the growth of red spruce in New York and New England.

UTILIZATION. The amount of lumber at present used annually in the Fairbanks region by the quartz mines is small, a recent estimate, covering the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, placing it at 900,000 feet, and the annual cut for all purposes is estimated at about 4,000,000.

The cut for fuel is placed at 60,000 cords, of which Fairbanks is said to consume about 15,000 to 20,000 cords. The present price of rough native lumber at Fairbanks is stated to be \$40 per thousand and cord wood brings from \$5 to \$16 a cord, varying with the place of delivery, being a reminder of the days on the old Comstock Lode in Nevada when \$14 to \$16 was the ruling price, according to quality.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 44,647,410 feet, board measure, were cut in the two national forests. At least 90 per cent of the total revenues of the reserves comes directly or indirectly from the fisheries. At least 80 per cent of the lumber sawed at the various mills was used by the fishing industries. The sum of \$914.50, or 1.7 per cent of the total receipts of the national forests in Alaska, came from the mining industries, and four of the largest producing companies on the Tongass and one on the Chugach Reservation purchased timber of a stumpage value of only \$893.40. (All other timber and lumber was imported). The expenses for the fiscal year were \$35,602.92, and the receipts \$46,949.26.

The lumber industry is evidently capable of enormous expansion and an untold wealth of wood pulp for paper is locked up in these now silent forests. Recently the government has advertised 300,000,000 feet of lumber for sale and two large pulp mills are said to be contemplated in the immediate future, for the southeastern forests.

WILD GAME ANIMALS

Preeminent among the wild game of Alaska the moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat, deer and caribou, among the ruminants, and the brown or Kodiak bear among the carnivores claim preeminence. The following notes on their habits and distribution are from the pen of W. H. Osgood, assistant biologist, Department of Agriculture.

THE MOOSE is the largest member of the deer family in the world, exceeding in size the moose of eastern North America and the elk of the old world. They are generally distributed throughout the timbered portion, except in the southeastern coast region, where they are absent. On the Alaska Peninsula they range to the limit of timber and in the north and west likewise reach the edge of the tundra. They range above timber

line, but most of their time is spent in the woods at moderate elevations, or in river bottoms with ponds and dense growth of willow and alder. The calves are born during May and June and follow the cows until next spring or later. Beyond doubt they are most abundant on the Kenai Peninsula and attain a larger size, but they are also fairly common near Circle City and many less known localities.

THE CARIBOU inhabits the treeless and semi-treeless parts of Alaska, including the bare mountain ridges of the interior, and the open rolling tundras of the coast from the Arctic to the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula, where the so-called reindeer moss on which they largely feed is most abundant.

They scatter widely in summer and in the fall collect in large herds, but at all times they roam widely. The great herds in the fall of the year perform a more or less regular movement in the nature of a migration, and within certain limits their course of travel and times of arrival at given points are well known. Except on the Alaska Peninsula caribou are very scarce on the shores of Bering Sea, where formerly abundant, having been driven out or extirpated. Their place is being taken by the reindeer, which is practically a domesticated caribou.

THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP of Alaska is practically pure white, somewhat smaller and with more slender horns than the big-horn or Rocky Mountain sheep. It prefers the higher altitudes and is usually most abundant about the main divides and the higher or more central peaks. It is not found in the Alaska Peninsula or the coastal slopes of the mountains of Southeastern Alaska, but large numbers live on the Kenai Peninsula, the Edicott mountains, where they range nearly to the coast, on Mt. McKinley and its adjacent summits.

THE MOUNTAIN GOAT is confined in its range to the mountains of the Southeast Archipelago and the adjacent mainland, and the high coastal peaks as far west as the western shores of Prince William Sound; or roughly speaking, those regions from which the mountain sheep is absent. It is a bolder climber than even the mountain sheep and may be found in more inaccessible places, and from such reasons its habits are less perfectly known. Strictly speaking it is not a goat at all, having many peculiarities common to antelopes, and finds its nearest relation among the chamois of Europe and some little known Asiatic forms.

DEER. Only in the Southeastern coast region are deer abundant and in that district only one species is found, a small variety of the Blacktail, averaging not more than 100 pounds in weight. It ranges farther north than any other American deer and was formerly so abundant that during one season 2,000 carcasses were shipped from Wrangel alone. It ranges from sea level to timber line, is a shy animal, and might be rarely seen except for its numbers. As trophies the horns are of only secondary value.

BEARS. Alaska is without rival in respect to number and variety of bears. No fewer than 13 varieties are recognized by scientists, but they belong to only four general types—the brown, the grizzlies, the black and polar bears. The brown bears are the most numerous and are more nearly related to the brown bears of the old world than to the other American



MOUNTAIN GOATS. SUCCESSFUL MOUNTAINEERS—Photo by Case & Draper

species. They are of huge size and larger than any others except the polar bears and their relatives of Kamchatka, and enjoy a reputation for ferocity equal to that of the grizzlies. They are found on Kodiak Island, the Alaska Peninsula, in the Yakutat region and on Baronoff and Admiralty Islands—those on these last islands being smaller varieties than those of the mainland and Kodiak Island, on which they appear to attain their maximum size, and have therefore become known as the Kodiak bear.

The grizzly bears are generally distributed through the Kenai Peninsula and adjacent regions, but are probably most abundant in the Endicott range in the North, and the Nusotin and Mount McKinley ranges in Central Alaska. They spend the summers chiefly above and near timber line and roam largely.

BLACK BEARS are fairly common all through Alaska, the cinnamon variety, however, being almost unknown near the coast. They are shy animals and their presence may often be overlooked. A peculiar and rare variety, known as the blue or glacier bear, is found on the southern slopes of the St. Elias range, but its habits are practically unknown, few if any perfect specimens being in existence in museums. In color it is silvery grey, sometimes with a blueish tinge, the nose black and the feet brown.

THE POLAR BEAR is known to everybody, from pictures at least. They are the largest of bears and not found south of the Arctic Ocean.

Bears are omnivorous feeders. In berry time they largely subsist on these fruits, but according to the season of the year, or locality, they eat salmon, shellfish, kelp and seaweed, squirrel, mice, roots and undoubtedly at times such large game as they may catch unawares.

THE WALRUS is now found only occasionally south of the Arctic Circle, those which formerly herded on Bristol Bay and other localities having been practically exterminated.



WALRUS HEADS, BERING SEA CATCH—Photo by Nowell

WILD GAME BIRDS

Alaska is the great breeding ground of the water birds which annually migrate southerly in the winter. These include ducks, geese, swans and a host of other shore birds, such as snipe, curlews and sand-pipers, which all resort in thousands to the open tundras and valleys of the far North during the breeding season; but the number seems to be decreasing, owing to the annual winter slaughter in their southern haunts.

Three varieties of ptarmigan inhabit all the higher mountain tops of the coast and interior, and the tundras of Bering Sea and Arctic Coast, including all the Aleution Islands. They gather in immense flocks in the fall, at which time they lose their brown coloring and assume a protective white, as do the hares and ermines.

Five species of grouse, known as the Alaska spruce grouse, the gray ruffed grouse, the Sooty grouse, the sharp-tailed and the Franklin grouse, are timber birds—and one or more of these varieties is found generally over the territory in such localities.

Countless numbers of gulls and other sea-birds breed on the tundras of Bering Sea and the rocky coast islands. As scavengers of the sea, they are worthy of protection from extinction, and seven reservations to prevent this have been set aside for this purpose. The one between the mouths of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers is the largest. The other six are small isolated islands. They are located as below: The islands of St. Mathew, Hall and Pinnacle, Walrus, Otter and Bogoslof in Bering Sea; Fire Island, Chisik and Egg Islands in Cook Inlet; St. Lazaria Island in Sitka Sound, and a large tract on the Yukon Delta, between the mouths of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers.

GAME LAWS

Under the laws relating to Alaska, the term "game" is confined to the following animals and birds:

Deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, brown bear, sea lions, walrus, ducks, geese, brant, swan, snipe, curlew, grouse and ptarmigan.

Any of the above may be killed at any time by miners and explorers when in need of food, but such animals or birds killed during the closed season shall not be sold or shipped from the territory.

Alaskan residents are not required to obtain hunting licenses. Non-residents desiring to hunt any game animal, except deer and goats, must first obtain a license from the Governor of Alaska, and on the Kenai Peninsula must employ a licensed guide. Hunting licenses are \$50 for United States citizens, \$100 when issued to citizens of a foreign country.

Each hunting license held by a non-resident entitles the holder, without further charge, to ship a certain number of animals or trophies from Alaska, but no moose killed south of 62° parallel. South of that the special license for moose is \$150.

Residents of Alaska may not ship heads or trophies without first obtaining a shipping license from the Governor of Alaska (address Juneau), for which the fees are: \$40, one moose if killed north of 62°, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, two brown bears; \$10, one caribou or one sheep; \$5.00, one goat or one deer or one brown bear.

No caribou may be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August, 1914. Many other minor regulations relating to deer in the Southeastern Archipelago and walrus in Bering Sea may be found in the Government regulations, a copy of which can be had by applying to the Governor's office at Juneau.

The open season for game is as follows: North of latitude 62°, brown bear, at any time; moose, caribou, sheep and sea lions, August 1st to December 10th; walrus, may 10th to July 1st; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds and water fowl, September 1st to March 1st.

South of latitude 62°: Moose, caribou, mountain sheep, August 20th to December 31st; brown bear, October 1st to July 1st; deer, August 15th to November 1st; mountain goats, April 1st to February 1st; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds and water fowl, September 1st to March 1st; caribou, season closed till August, 1914.

The line of 62° north latitude passes through or near to the following places: Andreefsky and Holy Cross on the Yukon; Georgetown on the

Kuskokwim; Rainy Pass in the Alaska Mountains; Willow Creek in the Susitna Valley; Copper Center in the valley of Copper River, and the Scolai Pass.

WILD FLOWERS AND ANIMALS—FLOWERS

Alaska is a land of flowers and ferns and mosses, to say nothing of its lichens and mushrooms. They spring up everywhere as soon as the snow disappears, and it is probable that more than 2,000 species of flowering plants and shrubs find a home within its borders, to say nothing of the hundreds of less conspicuous forms and grasses, of which latter there are said to be more than 40 varieties. Many of these are species common to circumpolar regions, and some of them were distributed by the Russian botanists a hundred years ago, so that not a few are the common garden flowers of the States. Red and yellow columbines, blue lupins, aconite or monkshood and larkspur give color to the forest borders; yellow and white water lilies keep company with purple flags in the marshy grounds; the tundras are gay with dandelions, buttercups and daisies, and the hillsides are covered with acres of blue forget-me-nots, white heather and pink roses by the hundreds of thousands. The fireweed flaunts its magenta blossoms everywhere, while the huge leaves of the skunk cabbage and devils club guard the borders of every runlet in company with the riotous salmon



HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY AT SKAGWAY

berries. These for the valleys. As you climb the mountains, gentians, saxifrage and lady slippers, cyclamens and asters, and hundreds of others in all colors and names known only to the botanists help to paint the picture. The white daisies of the Tanana rival the Shasta daisies of Burbank in size and purity of color; violets, both blue and yellow, are among the early blossoms, along with the anemones, and the little dwarf dogwood or bunch berry in company with the delicate wood fern carpets the open wood with vivid green and silver stars, as it does the forests of Washington. This is no land of perpetual ice and snow. Glaciers there are, as in Switzerland, but the flowers blossom at their very feet, and it is an easy matter to gather a hundred varieties of flowers without walking more than a mile from home, unless it be in the farthest north, and even there Flora's footsteps have left some of her treasures, be they nothing more than the silken white seed pods of the rushes, flecking the tundra like snow drops.

With such a variety and luxuriance of grass and flowers and ferns, it is no wonder that the settlers are able to boast of beautiful gardens round their homes. To the Eastern tourist, with his or her preconceived ideas, it is a constant source of surprise to see pansies, marigolds, poppies and nasturtiums flourishing on what was supposed to be a frozen wilderness, while the rapidity with which they grow and become acclimated is astonishing. The California poppy, with its blazing orange, native though it be of warmer climes, seeds itself as far north as Fairbanks and Dawson, and the weeds of the States have not been slow to follow its example, as witness the spread of the wild mustard, bindweed, dandelion, wild chamomile, chickweed and other pests.

BIRDS

So also the abundance of bird life, besides the innumerable water fowl, is a revelation to the stranger. Besides the permanent residents such as the ravens, crows, hawks, owls, eagles, ptarmigan and grouse, the migratory birds arrive in thousands about the end of April or early in May. Comparatively few remain on the Coast, the main army finding its way to the interior through the passes of the Yukon, Copper River and Susitna Valleys, only to return in August and September on their southbound journey. Among these smaller birds are the well-known robin, with its variegated cousin; five kinds of swallows and martins, as many kinds of sparrows and tiny warblers, in their gay dresses of green, yellow, black, brown and chestnut, red linnets, wagtails, larks, kingfishers, bluejays, Montana camp birds, woodpeckers, and last and least, tiny copper-hued hummingbirds, which range up to the Arctic circle. Do these latter rest when tired on the backs of the geese, as suggested by a facetious sourdough, to whom their wanderings were a mystery?

The bird life probably numbers more than 200 species, while the variety and numbers of the insect-eating migratory forms is a certain index of the abundance of insect life.

INSECTS

Outside of the mosquitoes and black gnats, which undoubtedly supply the bulk of the food of the swallows, two-winged flies, ranging in size from

bumble-bees to midgets no bigger than an atom of dust, are abundant everywhere in infinite variety of forms, and unquestionably take the place of bees in fertilizing the flowers by carrying the pollen from blossom to blossom. Bumble-bees in black and yellow liveries, sometimes trimmed with red, are on the wing with the opening of the earliest cranberry bells, even before the snow is all gone, but they cannot be said to be abundant, neither can the yellow jackets and hornets, though their nests may be found when least wanted. They are, however, expert executioners of flies and invariably decapitate them with one snip of the jaws before proceeding to dinner. They will clear a tent of flies as easily as a pinch of insect powder. Butterflies, white, blue, copper-colored and yellow; the big black and yellow swallow-tail of California and the East, and several other forms common to the Western States have found a home here also, and appear to enjoy life; dragon flies follow the chase over the tundras, and whirligig beetles waltz over the ponds, and it is doubtless this fecund insect life which attracts so many of the smaller migratory birds.

ANIMAL LIFE

The underworld of four-footed life is another mystery of the North to those who have not stopped to figure out the ways in which those we kill for their furs maintain an existence. With such a rank vegetable growth it is easy to understand that the muskrats and beavers have an easy time of it, but how about the minks and martens, weasels and foxes, which are flesh eaters and numerous enough to supply the market with thousands of skins annually, to say nothing of the owls which make their living when other birds are asleep. The secret lies in the variety and number of the rats, mice, moles and ground squirrels, shy little animals, seen only now and then accidentally in the day time, but which forage in the night time or in the deep shadows and shelter of the tangled undergrowth of the woodlands. We know their variety, but we can only guess at their numbers, yet they need to be a prolific race to make up for the annual slaughter by their enemies.

POPULATION

The census of 1910 showed the population to be 64,356, nearly equally divided between the whites and native inhabitants, or about one person to every 9 square miles; while Norway, Sweden and Finland, lying under the same degrees of north latitude, sustain a population of nearly 11,000,000 on an area only three-quarters the size of Alaska, or an average of about 25 persons to the square mile. Alaska with an equally dense population, and it would then be a scattered population only, should show a census record of more than 14,000,000. The wildest enthusiasts do not at present even dream of such numbers, but they do claim that a population of several million can be supported in comfort when the resources can be developed under a liberal policy.

The chief resources of the Scandinavian Peninsula and Finland are timber, iron, dairy and agricultural products. Half the population of Sweden are farmers, and the urban residents are a small minority. Norway depends upon its timber and fisheries for export, yet Southeastern Alaska

has probably an equal area of forest land, and the fisheries of Norway will not bear comparison with those of the Northwest. The chief exports of Sweden are iron and agricultural products, and its mines of the precious metals have dwindled to comparative insignificance after centuries of operation and today can show nothing equal to the gold and copper areas of Alaska; while the principal exports of Finland are the products of her forests—timber, pitch, rosin, potash and such like; yet these countries boast of magnificent cities, lying under identically the same parallel of north latitude (60°) as Skagway, Cordova, Valdez and Seward.

Bergen, the chief port of Norway, has 57,000 inhabitants; Christiania, the capital, has 200,000; Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, has 275,000, and Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, more than 70,000; while just to the east, St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, built on a morass, boasts a population of over 2,000,000. It is said that comparisons are odious, and sometimes they may be.

It has been charged that the population of Alaska is changeable and migratory. To some extent this is true, as it was in California in its early placer days, but it was this placer population which discovered its possibilities in other directions, such as quartz mining and agriculture, and so it will be in the North. A stable population can only exist where there are stable occupations, such as deep mining for coal, copper, gold, silver and other metals. These industries, with their attendant shipping, transportation and smelting industries, and the operation of the resulting railroads, will assuredly not only support those directly interested but also a large agricultural and manufacturing population in comfort and possible luxury.

At present the population is probably decreasing slowly. The total cessation of railroad building in 1911 released some 3,000 men, who were compelled to seek employment elsewhere. The withdrawal of all coal lands has done the same thing for those who were attempting their development, and the high cost of transportation is holding back the rapid opening of the interior quartz mines and the utilization of the immense areas of low-grade gold gravel which abound everywhere, but are absolutely valueless under present conditions.

The one bright spot, showing the results which follow the opening up of the quartz mines on a large scale, is the town of Juneau, which, with its neighbors, Douglas and Treadwell, is really one community, though separately incorporated. Here there is life and expansion, permanence and increasing population.

The following table gives a list of the centers of population reported as having 300 or more inhabitants, compiled from the U. S. Census of 1910 and Polk's Directory of Alaska for 1912. Those marked with an asterisk are incorporated towns. In many cases the figures can only be taken as approximations, as all placer and fishing camps vary greatly according to the time of the year at which the estimates were made or the census taken,

and the list is only inserted to give a general idea of the distribution of population:

Southeastern District.	Yukon and Tanana	St. Michaels	400
*Douglas	Valleys.	Unalakleet	400
*Haines	*Chena	Southwest District.	
*Juneau	Circle	Chignik	500
*Ketchikan	Dome	Karluk	300
*Petersburg	*Eagle	Kodiak	431
Sitka	*Fairbanks	Kenai	600
*Skagway	Fox	*Seward	700
*Treadwell	Hot Springs	Susitna	350
*Wrangell	*Iditarod	Unalaska	350
Central District.	Meehan	Seward Peninsula.	
*Cordova	Nenana	*Nome	2,600
LaTouche	Richardson	Solomon	300
*Valdez	*Ruby City	Tofty	600

*Indicates incorporated towns and telegraph stations.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS LOCATED ON TIDEWATER



KETCHIKAN, THE SOUTHERN PORT OF ALASKA, A CENTER OF MINING AND FISHING—Photo by Nowell

KETCHIKAN is the most southerly port in Alaska, the center of an extensive region, rich in copper, gold, marble, and other minerals. It is the port of entry for all Southeastern Alaska. It has large fishing as well as lumber interests, and steamship connection with all the mining camps, and is served by all the ocean steamers plying to the north by the inside route. It is well supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries of life, churches, schools, electricity, newspapers, and water.

WRANGELL was established by the Russians in 1831. Its industries are lumbering, fishing, mining and furs, and it has considerable trade with British Columbia by way of the Stikeen River, which is celebrated for its big game. There are three churches, schools, saw mills, canneries, electric plant, stores, hotels and complete telegraphic communication, but it is not on the regular schedule of all the steamers passing north. It is 120 miles south of Juneau and 78 miles north of Ketchikan.



JUNEAU, THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA—Photo by Case & Draper

JUNEAU, DOUGLASS and *TREADWELL* practically form one community of some 4,500 to 5,000 inhabitants, supported by the operations of the gold quartz mines in their vicinity, which employ about



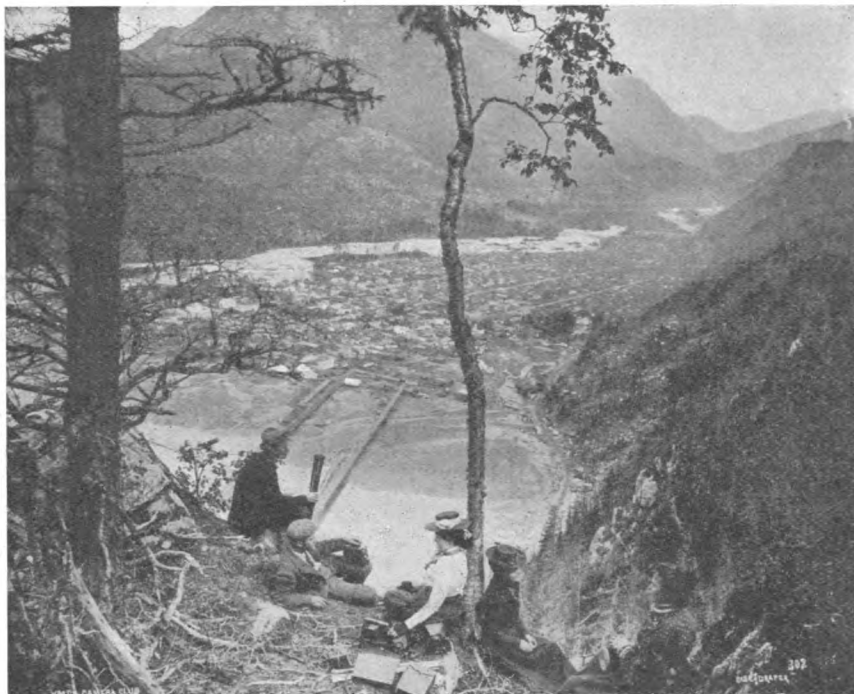
HAINES, TERMINUS OF PROPOSED ALASKA MIDLAND RAILWAY
—Photo by Case & Draper

1,000 stamps, with a crushing capacity of 5,000 tons daily when all are in operation. Of these 900 belong to the Treadwell group of mines on Douglas Island. Other enterprises now being carried out expect to increase this tonnage to more than 10,000 every twenty-four hours. These towns are located on Gastineau Channel, about 900 miles north of Seattle, on the route of all steamers plying to the termini of the Alaska railroads at Skagway, Cordova and Seward, which pass every few days, and are connected with the outer world by telegraph, both wireless and cable. The towns are equipped with all the conveniences of modern life, stores, machine shops, mills, schools, churches, electric light and water under pressure. Fisheries form a secondary industry to the mines. Juneau is the capital of Alaska and the residence of the Governor, and next to Sitka and Wrangell is one of the oldest of the coast towns, having been settled about 1880.

HAINES, on the west side of Chilkoot Inlet near the northern end of Lynn Canal, is the southern terminus of the Chilkat Route to the interior, over which the reconnoissance and surveys have been made for a projected railroad by the Alaska Midland Railroad Co. It is the outlet of the Porcupine Mining District in Alaska and the Rainy Hollow Mining District in British Columbia, to both of which a wagon road extends. Here is located Fort Wm. Seward, government headquarters of the army in Alaska. Alaska.



LYNN CANAL AND SKAGWAY FROM MT. DEWEY—Photo by Case & Draper



SKAGWAY, TERMINUS OF WHITE PASS & YUKON RAILWAY—Photo by Case & Draper

SKAGWAY, at the head of Lynn Canal, 110 miles north of Juneau and 1,000 miles north of Seattle, dates from the Klondike rush of 1897. It is the American ocean terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which connects the ocean with the Yukon River. Five lines of steamships, sailing every few days, ply between Seattle and Skagway. Like Juneau, it has all modern conveniences and excellent wharves on deep water.

CORDOVA, located on Orca Sound, one of many inlets on the eastern shores of Prince William Sound, is the terminus of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, which connects at Chitina with the stage mail lines to Fairbanks. It has an excellent wharf, eighty feet wide by 730 feet long on deep water frontage, and all modern conveniences. A branch of the railroad to the east traverses the great Chitina copper belts, the products of which are shipped south. When Cordova comes into its own the exports of coal, copper, gold and other minerals will increase by leaps and bounds, it being the logical center of all the Copper River Valley and the outlet of the Bering coal fields. The fishing industry is an important item, and the tourist can take his fill of sport on Lake Eyak, one of the beauty spots of the coast and the delight of all artists. By what is known as the "outside" or open route it is 1,250 miles from Seattle, and the trip is made in four days or less; by the "inland" passage, via Juneau,



CORDOVA, TERMINUS OF COPPER RIVER & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
Photo by Hegg

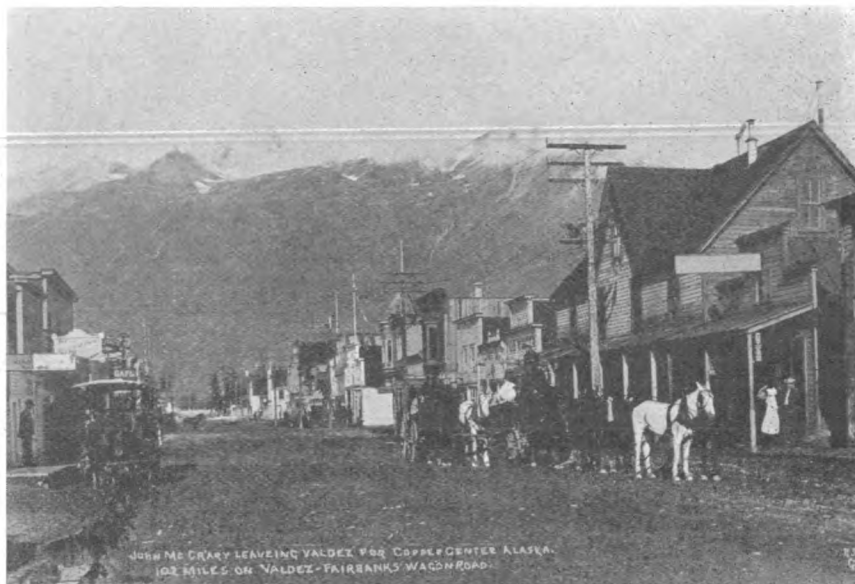
the distance is somewhat greater and the time about five days. Two lines of steamers make this port of call about six times monthly, besides numerous freighters.

VALDEZ is located at the northeast corner of Prince William Sound on Valdez Inlet, with steamship accommodations the same as Cordova. It is the ocean terminus of the Valdez-Fairbanks mail and stage route, which connects with the route from Chitina at Willow Creek. It is well provided with all the necessaries and comforts of life, like its sister cities, and is the headquarters of a gold quartz mining industry which bids fair to be wide and prosperous. Its trade extends to all the mines of the numberless islands and inlets of the Sound, which are now shipping copper ores in large quantities, to be greatly increased in the near future. Like Cordova it is a competitor for the terminus of a railroad to Fairbanks and the interior.

SITKA, the former capital of Alaska, was settled in 1802 by the Russians, on the west side of Baronoff Island, 980 miles northwest of Seattle. It is the headquarters of the agricultural department, a naval station, now converted into a miner's home, and government magnetic observatory. The old Greek Church built fifty years ago contains many valuable paintings and other treasures, and the Sheldon Jackson Museum many interesting curios. Has two monthly steamers and tri-weekly mail. The surrounding country is noted for its sylvan beauty, which is emphasized by the lofty, extinct volcano, Mount Edgecombe, which dominates the landscape. A stroll up Indian Creek will long be remembered by those who have made it.

SEWARD is located on Resurrection Bay, a magnificent deep-water inlet on the south coast of the Kenai Peninsula, and is visited by the steamships which call at Valdez and Cordova. It is also the starting point for the steamer which makes monthly trips to all the ports along the Alaska Peninsula as far as Unalaska, a distance of 1,500 miles. Seward was selected by the Alaska Northern Railway as its ocean terminus for the exploitation of the Matanuska coal fields, but with the closing of the coal fields and cessation of work on the road, experienced hard times. It is, however, the outlet for the promising quartz and placer mines of the Susitna, Yentna, Knik and Willow Creek districts, as well as those on the peninsula itself, and has great agricultural possibilities in its back country. It is also the terminus of the Seward-Nome winter trail to Nome, over which the railroad commission has recommended the construction of the route to open the Northwest. The town is well supplied with all the requirements of modern life.

NOME, on Seward Peninsula, is the headquarters of all its mining camps, with which it is connected by telephone, and with the States with both land lines and wireless. It is reached by steamship during the open season of about five months, by way of Dutch Harbor, the distance from Seattle being about 2,372 miles. During the winter months the mails are carried by dog teams from Seward and letters from the States take about six weeks for delivery. It has two banks, four churches, schools, custom house, land office, good streets and the usual supply of stores and other conveniences, including automobiles.



VALDEZ, TERMINUS OF VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROAD—Photo by P. S. Hunt



SEWARD, TERMINUS OF ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD—Photo by Pederson



NOME, THE LAND OF GOLD AND TIN—Photo by Nowell

INTERIOR TOWNS

FAIRBANKS is located on the Tanana River in latitude 65° north, about 280 miles above its junction with the Yukon, and is 441 miles from Cordova by stage and railroad, and a somewhat shorter distance from Valdez by stage road only. This is the only available winter route for



FAIRBANKS, THE CENTER OF THE TANANA—Photo by A. Johnson



TANANA CLUB, FAIRBANKS. "NO BETTER ANYWHERE"—Photo by A. Johnson

travel. During the open season on the Yukon the journey can be made by way of Skagway and down the Yukon, or by way of St. Michaels up the river a distance of 1,180 miles from St. Michaels. Fairbanks is the center and distributing point of a wide placer region, now also developing into a quartz region of great promise. Its development has been greatly aided by the construction of the Tanana Valley Railroad. There are two banks, four newspapers, five churches, two hospitals and well equipped schools. Mail through the summer reaches Fairbanks about weekly by way of St. Michaels and tri-weekly during the winter by the stage route to Valdez and Cordova. It is the center of a population numbering from 5,000 to 6,000.

IDITAROD CITY is located on the Iditarod River, 300 miles above the junction of the Innoko and Yukon. During high water big steamers can reach the city, but at other seasons freight is brought in by smaller boats and gasoline launches. Mail service is from St. Michaels in summer and in winter twice a month from Fairbanks by dog team. Besides numerous mercantile houses of all descriptions the town has two sawmills, a weekly paper, several machine shops and a cold storage plant for fresh meats. It is the center of a population of 3,500. It is 128 miles by the government trail to Tacotna on the Kuskokwim, and 615 miles more or less to Seward over the same route.

RUBY CITY, a new placer town located on the Yukon at the mouth of the Melozi River, is growing rapidly.

EAGLE CITY, located on the Yukon, near the eastern boundary line, is the port of entry for goods coming down the river from the Canadian side and the center of an extensive placer district in which gold was first discovered on the Alaska mainland.

TRANSPORTATION

RAILROADS

	Miles.
White Pass & Yukon Route.....	20½
Copper River and Northwestern.....	196½
Alaska Northern	72
Nome, Seward Peninsula Road, Solomon River Road (not operated).....	124
Tanana Valley Railway.....	45
Yakutat (cannery)	12
Cook Inlet (Coal—not operated).....	8½
Katalla (abandoned)	6

WAGON ROADS AND TRAILS

	484½
Wagon roads	347
Winter sled roads.....	645
Trails	1569
Trails, staked for winter only.....	450

3511

All these railroads were constructed by private capital and the wagon roads and trails by the Government, the latter at a cost of \$2,205,000, or only \$630 per mile. Compare the above distances with the Scandinavian Peninsula, about half the size of Alaska, with more than 8,000 miles of railroads, and Norway, not one-quarter the size, with 15,000 miles of roads,



BRIDGE ON VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS WAGON ROAD, BUILT BY ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION—Photo by J. L. McPherson

as against 847. There is no railroad construction going forward in Alaska in 1913; the era closed in 1911.

The government investigation of the transportation problems of Alaska was initiated in 1904, when by act of Congress the Alaska Road Commission was appointed and their work placed under the direction of the War Department. This board is composed of army officers. Col. W. P. Richardson has been its executive officer since its organization. The work of the board has been the location, construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails.

In 1906 by special act of Congress a bill was passed authorizing the survey of a land route from Fairbanks to Nome under the direction of the Alaska Road Commission. This survey really initiates the work of the government investigation of the trans-Alaskan routes. Reconnaissance and surveys were continued during 1907 and 1908 by engineers under the direction of the Alaska Road Commission, who investigated all routes into and through the interior. As a result of these investigations the routes from Valdez and Chitina to Fairbanks and from Haines to the international boundary were improved by the construction of wagon roads, and the route from Kern Creek through the lower region of the Susitna Valley and into the Kuskokwim and Innoko Valleys and northwesterly on to the Seward Peninsula and Nome was improved by the construction of a winter trail. Chitina is on the line of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, 131 miles from Cordova. Kern Creek is the present terminus of the Alaska Northern Railroad, 72 miles from Seward. The route from Haines is the one selected by the Alaska Midland Railroad Co. for their projected railroad to the interior and Fairbanks.

In the fall of 1912 by act of Congress the Alaska Railway Commission was appointed. The personnel of this commission was as follows: Jay J. Morrow, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Alfred H. Brooks,

U. S. Geological Survey; Leonard M. Cox, Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy; Colin M. Ingersoll, Consulting Engineer.

Briefly, the duties of this commission were defined by the act of Congress to examine railroad routes from the seaboard to the coal fields and to the interior and navigable waterways, and to recommend in respect to most available routes for railroads in Alaska, which will best develop the country and the resources thereof for the use of the people of the United States.

Leaving Seattle in September, they visited Skagway and traversed the White Pass and Yukon Railroad to Lake Bennett. From Haines they went over the Chilkat route as far as the boundary line. From Valdez the government wagon road was traversed to Fairbanks and the commission returned by way of Chitina and the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad to Cordova. From Seward the party went over the Alaska Northern Railway to the head of Cook Inlet. Although limited in time to an extreme, this commission was able to view many of the chief engineering obstacles of the different routes, and with the immense amount of data which had been collected by the investigators of the last fourteen years under the direction of the Alaska Road Commission, U. S. Geological Survey and other branches of our government, were able to cover in a most complete manner the advantages and obstacles of the different trans-Alaskan routes. They have recommended the immediate construction of railway lines as follows:

Chitina to Fairbanks, 313 miles; Bering River coal branch, via Lake Charlotte, 38 miles; Kern Creek to Susitna Valley, 115 miles; Matanuska coal branch, 38 miles; Susitna Valley to Kuskokwim, 229 miles—at an estimated total cost of \$35,611,000.

The construction of these lines will go a long way towards solving the transportation question. The proposed termini are 300 miles apart. Each line would open a separate empire as large as the state of Texas and could by no means be a competitor of the other. The one would open up the Bering and Nenana coal fields, the mineral areas of the Copper River Basin and the mineral and agricultural areas of the Tanana. The other would open the Matanuska coal fields, the placer mining and agricultural industries of the Kenai Peninsula, the Susitna, Iditarod and Kuskokwim Valleys, besides bringing the north and northwestern regions measurably nearer open ports.

In their conclusions they state that "The commission is unanimously of opinion that this development should be undertaken at once and prosecuted with vigor; that it can not be accomplished without providing the railroads herein recommended under some system which will insure low transportation charges and the consequent rapid settlement of this new land and the utilization of its great resources." They state further that

"The data presented shows that the United States possesses in Alaska a frontier territory of great size and of wonderful industrial possibilities. The commission believes that its climate is favorable to permanent settlement and to agriculture; that its mineral resources are vast and as yet but little exploited; that its population is sparse, but only by reason of its inadequate transportation facilities, and that its people are of the same

type of hardy pioneers that have carried the United States frontier to its present limits.”

The commission's report to Congress is embraced in House Document 1346, 62d Congress, 3rd Session.*

Wagon Roads and Trails. Aside from the roads and trails built along the Seward, Valdez, Cordova and Haines routes into the interior, all other roads and trails have been constructed to aid the development of the various mining camps and have been of invaluable service.



WATER FRONT AT FAIRBANKS—Photo by J. L. McPherson

Railroad Lines. There is no through route to the interior in 1913.

The White Pass and Yukon route from Skagway to Dawson lies entirely in Canadian territory, with the exception of 20½ miles of railway from the seaboard to the boundary, at the summit of White Pass. At Whitehorse, 111½ miles from Skagway, the railroad connects with river steamers on the Yukon River for Dawson, there being no towns of importance between these points. From Dawson, Fairbanks may be reached by boats during the open season of about five months.

The Alaska Northern Road was projected to open the Matanuska coal field, with Fairbanks as its ultimate terminus, but on the reservation of all the coal lands it fell into financial difficulties and work was abandoned. Its present terminus is Kern Creek on Turnagin Arm of Cook's Inlet, 72 miles from Seward, its ocean terminus. As projected it would also have opened up the agricultural and mining lands of the Susitna Valley, passed close to the Nenana coal fields, and would have been only slightly longer than the Copper River route to Fairbanks.

The Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, having strong financial backing, and a valuable copper mine as an objective point, in addition probably to an eye on Fairbanks in the future, was completed to Chitina, in the Copper River Valley, a distance of 131 miles. From Chitina a branch 65 miles long of lighter construction was built to the Kennicott Mines, the entire line costing approximately \$20,000,000, including the abandoned

*See Map Coal Areas, Etc., page 10.

work toward an ocean terminal at Katalla, near the Bering coal fields. In winter, stages run from Chitina to Fairbanks on a tri-weekly schedule of seven days.

All the other short lines were built to serve purely local industries. All railroad work is at a standstill, and will so continue until the settlement of the railroad and coal questions by Congress. It is doubtful whether any of the roads pay operating expenses, let alone the annual tax of \$100 per mile exacted by the government for the privilege of running their trains, with the possible exception of the White Pass and Yukon Route, which has only 20½ miles of railroad in Alaska.

The profitable operation of any railroad in Alaska is entirely dependent upon the opening up and development of its now dormant resources and industries.



TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD, FAIRBANKS JUNCTION—Photo by Nowell

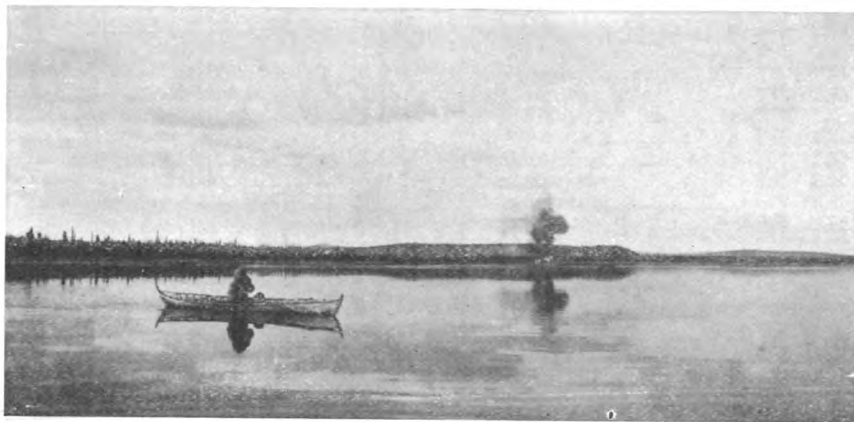
It is only with the construction of at least two trans-Alaskan railroads reaching from open harbors on tidewater into the vast interior of Alaska, with numerous branches as feeders, that the wonderful resources of Alaska can be developed and made to serve the uses of man. This is a work of so great a magnitude and cost that without great inducements it cannot be undertaken by private capital. These roads must be constructed either by the Government or by Government aid. The method is for our people to decide, and it must be decided without further delay.

With the construction of these roads and the building of the numerous branches as feeders, and with a liberal policy of inducement and a spirit

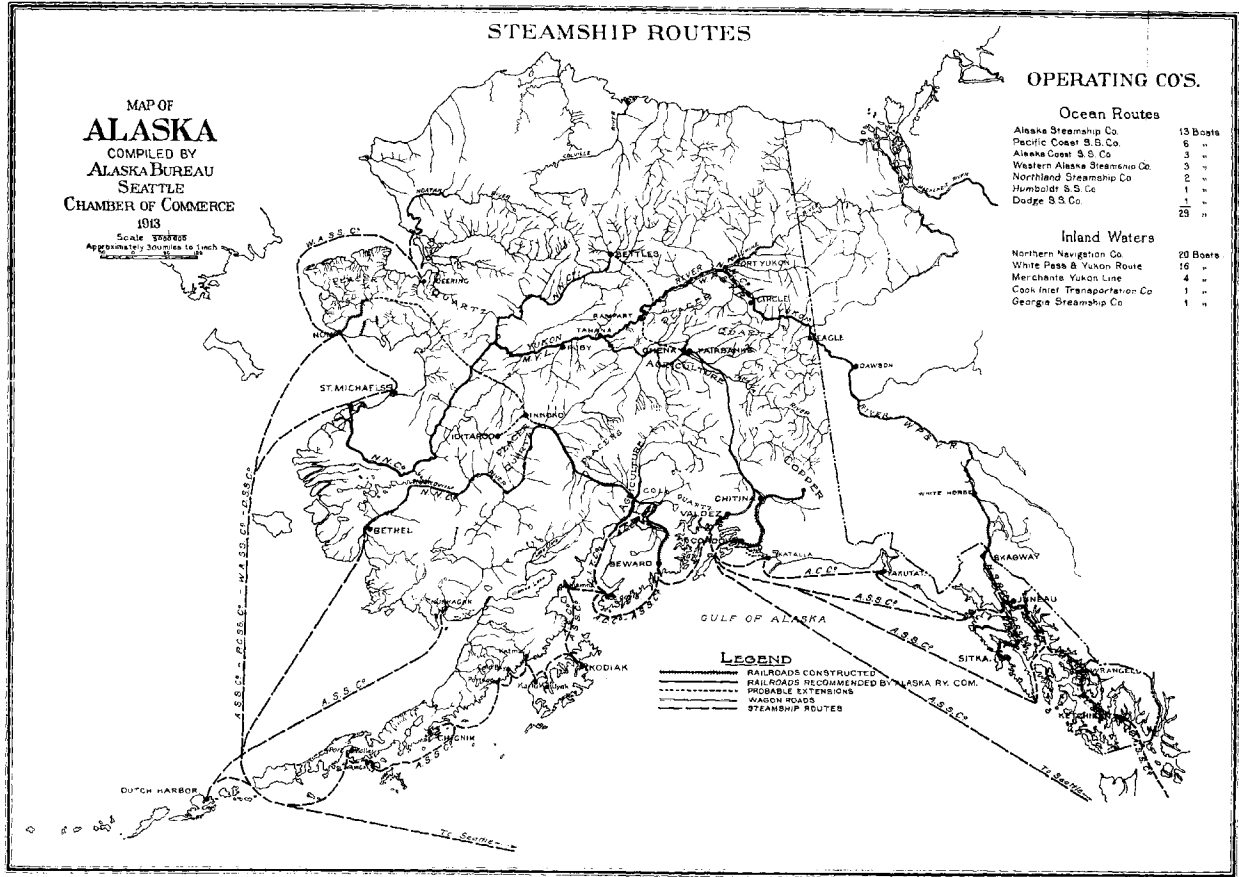
of encouragement toward the pioneer and pioneer capital, Alaska will pour into the lap of our people a stream of wealth not only of gold, copper and the precious metals, but also of fish, agricultural products, meats, furs and coal, that will have no compeer.

Alaska has a future that cannot be pictured by the most enthusiastic optimists. A country that has made such a showing with a mere handful of men under the most adverse and restrictive conditions offers untold possibilities. The construction of two trunk railway lines will result in the opening up of an empire nine times as great as the State of Washington, and over nine times as rich in natural resources. Its extent and wealth has never been approached by any frontier land. Hers should be a future of the greatest prosperity, and it is the duty of our people to see that she secures the rational development which she has so long been denied.

Our day of reparation is now at hand. Our united efforts will be crowned with a success that will mean an awakened empire of the North—Alaska, Our Frontier Wonderland.



YUKON RIVER, MOUTH OF ANVIK
"THE OLD AND THE NEW." INDIAN AWAITING STEAMBOAT. "ALASKA
AWAITING DEVELOPMENT"—Photo by J. L. McPherson



APPENDIX—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The ports of Southeastern Alaska are reached by the Alaska Steamship Company, Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Alaska Coast Company, Humboldt Steamship Company and Northland Steamship Company. Ports on the south coast as far west as Cooks Inlet are reached by the Alaska Steamship Company and Alaska Coast Company. Ports on the Aleutian Peninsula as far west as Dutch Harbor by the Alaska Steamship Company and to Nushagak in summer. Nome and St. Michaels are served by the Alaska Steamship Company, the Pacific Coast Company and the Western Alaska Steamship Company.

Several less important lines operate from Seattle to and between the islands of the Southeastern Archipelago, and during the open season other vessels occasionally sail to Nome.

Direct Service by Open Water.			
	Miles.		
Cordova	1,236	†Holy Cross	350 2,917
Valdez	1,263	†Anvik	405 2,870
Seward	1,408	*†Kaltag	570 2,705
Dutch Harbor and Unalaska.....	1,727	*†Nulato	610 2,665
Nushagak	2,100	*†Koyokuk	630 2,645
Bethel, on Kuskokwim River.....	2,170	*†Londen	682 2,593
St. Michaels	2,487	*†Melozi	715 2,560
Nome	2,372	*†Ruby	738 2,537
Diomedede Islands	2,522	*†Kokrines	762 2,513
Kewalik	2,717	*†Birches	846 2,429
		*†Tanana	901 2,374
		*†Rampart	981 2,294
		†Fort Hamlin	1,072 2,203
Distance From Seattle		†Fort Yukon	1,224 2,051
By Local Service from Seward		*†Circle	1,309 1,966
Seldovia	1,555	*†Eagle	1,499 1,776
Knik	1,755	*†Forty Mile	1,548 1,727
Tyonek	1,665	*†Dawson	1,601 1,674
Iliamna	1,635	*†White Horse††.....	2,164 1,111
Kodiak	1,670	*†Skagway	2,275 1,000
Karluk	1,760	*†Seattle	3,275 0
Ka'mai	1,800		
Cold Bay	1,830		
Portage	1,850	† Indicates U. S. mail stations.	
Chignik	2,000	* Indicates telegraph stations.	
Unga	2,130	†† Indicates railroad, 111 miles.	
Dutch Harbor	2,340		
By Inside Route Seattle to Seward.		TANANA TO FAIRBANKS	
	Miles.	By Steamer.	Miles.
Ketchikan	648	*†Tanana	0
Wrangell	726	*†Hot Springs	70
Juneau	867	*†Tolovana	133
Sitka	1,024	*†Minto	183
Skagway	1,000	*†Nenana	198
Yakutat	1,123	*†Chena	263
Katalla	1,293	*†Fairbanks	275
Cordova	1,420		
Valdez	1,447	KUSKOWIM RIVER	
Seward	1,604	Bethel	0
RIVER ROUTES—SEATTLE TO ST.		Tuliksak	60
MICHAELS		Yukon Portage	100
	Miles.	Kolmanofsky	190
St. Michaels	3,275	George Town	260
Andreasfsky	181 3,094	Sleitmute	295
†Russian Mission	293 2,928	Andranoff	385
		McGrath	500
		Tocotna Forks	520

INNOKO RIVER		Miles.		Miles.
Holy Cross to Diskaket.....		370	Overland	391
IDITAROD RIVER			Salchaket	401
Holy Cross to Dikeman.....		320	Thirty Mile House	413
KOYOKUK RIVER			Byler's	423
Mouth of Koyokuk.....		0	Sixteen Mile House.....	425
Dagetkaket		132	Eight Mile House.....	433
Hughes		375	Fairbanks	441
Alatna		470	TRAIL, SEWARD TO KUSKOKWIM	
†Bettles		540	AND IDITAROD	
†Cold Foot		600	Alaska Northern R. R. to Kern....	72
Wiseman		620	Glacier	76
VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS			Bird Creek	88
Willow Creek		93	Ship Creek	101
Fairbanks		364	Eagle	116
CORDOVA TO FAIRBANKS			Old Knik	132
C. R. and N. W. R. R. to			Knik	152
Chitina		131	Little Susitna	167
Chitina to Willow Creek.....	39—	170	Susitna	187
Copper Center		182	Ocer Cutoff	229
Tazlina		190	Hayes River	245
Dry Creek		198	Happy River	262
Gulkana		208	Pass Creek	284
Poplar Grove		220	Summit	294
Sourdough		230	Dalzell	298
Our Home		246	Rohn River	303
Meier's (for Chisna).....		256	French Hoe	340
Paxton's		272	Nicholl's	363
Yost's		290	Berry's	389
Millen's		302	Tocotna	415
Rapids		315	Nickson	433
Donelley's		326	Whalen's	446
Gordon's		342	Stafford's	472
Sullivan's		358	Moore	489
Washburn		381	Ruby Creek	516
			Otter	533
			Iditarod	543

MISCELLANEOUS

Corporations existing in Alaska, from Governor's report for 1912:

	Local.	Foreign.	Totals.
Mining	185	280	465
Fisheries	11	37	48
Railroads	2	24	26
Electricity	17	10	27
Publishing	13	1	14
Navigation	8	17	25
Sundry	229	83	312
	465	452	917

NEWSPAPERS FROM GOVERNOR'S REPORT FOR 1912

Chitina	Chitina Leader (weekly)
Cordova	Cordova Daily Alaskan
	Alaska Pioneer (monthly magazine)
Douglas	Douglas Island News (weekly)
Fairbanks	The Alaska Citizen (weekly)
	Fairbanks Times (daily and weekly)
	Fairbanks Daily News-Miner and Tanana Tribune

Haines	The Haines Pioneer Press (weekly)
Hot Springs	Hot Springs Echo (weekly)
Iditarod	Iditarod Pioneer (weekly)
Juneau	Alaska Dispatch (daily and weekly)
	Alaska Empire (daily)
Ketchikan	Ketchikan Miner (daily and weekly)
Kodiak	Orphanage News Letter (monthly)
Nome	Nome Daily Nuggett
	Nome Industrial World (weekly)
Petersburg	The Progressive
Ruby	Ruby Record Citizen (weekly)
Seward	Seward Gateway (daily and weekly)
Sitka	The Thlinget (monthly)
Skagway	The Daily Alaskan
Tanana	Yukon Valley News (weekly)
Valdez	The Daily Prospector
	The Valdez Miner (weekly)
Wrangell	The Wrangell Sentinel (weekly)
Dailies, 10; weeklies, 12; monthly, 3; total.....	25

RATE OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

(Governor's Report for 1912)

	RATE OF WAGES PER DAY			Cost of Living Per Day.
	Mechanics.	Miners	Laborers.	
Cordova	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$1.00†
Douglas	\$4.50— 6.00	\$3.25— 5.00	\$3.00— 3.50	1.00*
Eagle and Fortymile.....	6.00	5.00	5.00	2.00*
Fairbanks	7.00—10.00	5.00— 8.00	5.00— 8.00	1.00†— 3.00*
Haines	5.00	4.00	3.00	1.00†
Juneau	4.50— 7.00	3.25— 5.00	3.00— 3.50	1.00*
Ketchikan	5.00	4.00	3.50	1.00†
Nome	8.00—10.00	5.00	6.50‡	1.50†
Petersburg	4.00— 6.00	4.50— 6.00	2.50— 3.75	1.25†— 2.50*
Seward	5.00— 6.00	4.00	3.00	1.00*
Skagway	5.00	3.50	4.00	1.25*
Valdez	5.00— 7.50	5.00	3.50	1.25*
Wrangell	5.00	4.00	3.50	1.25*

†Board only. *Board and room. ‡Includes board.

COMMERCE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

IMPORTS

Merchandise in 1912 from the United States was.....	\$21,992,761
Merchandise in 1912 from foreign ports was.....	925,034
Total	\$22,917,795

EXPORTS

Merchandise in 1912 to the United States.....	\$24,793,886
Merchandise in 1912 to foreign ports.....	1,452,955
Domestic gold and silver to United States.....	16,031,705
Total	\$42,278,456

VALUE OF ARTICLES SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1912

Copper, ore and matte.....	\$ 4,904,715
Fish:	
Salmon canned	\$15,551,794
Salmon, all other	907,242
All other fish and fish products.....	539,529
Fish fertilizers	41,662
Fish and whale oil.....	233,339
Furs	728,554
Gypsum	129,375
Marble	77,159
Tin, ore and concentrates.....	90,831
Whalebone	18,012
Other merchandise	1,000,261
Gold and silver.....	16,031,705
	\$40,354,178

PASSENGER TRAVEL 1912

The following table of passenger movement indicates the travel by regularly established routes to and from the district. Tourists and cannery employes bound for remote places not included:

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Southeastern, Southern and Southwest ports.....	20,645	18,502
Nome, St. Michael and Bering Sea.....	2,067	3,375
	22,712	21,877
From Dawson to Eagle.....	594	935
	23,306	22,812

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS (MERCHANDISE)

To Southeastern Alaska	\$ 9,769,224
To Southern Alaska, Yakutat to Dutch Harbor.....	4,321,689
Bering Sea, except St. Michael.....	4,168,934
St. Michael and Yukon Valley.....	3,732,914
	\$21,992,761

VESSELS AND TONNAGE ENTRIES 1912

	Domestic.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ketchikan	505	315,189	173	112,890
Wrangell	9	6,352	22	6,998
Juneau	20	18,947	1	2,777
Skagway	19	16,199	7	6,402
Eagle	---	---	45	16,586
St. Michael	4	8,598	---	---
Nome	24	41,508	29	8,552
Unalaska	14	5,573	5	4,360
Cordova	30	52,676	---	---
Sulzer	18	16,357	---	---
	643	481,399	282	158,565

Note—The foregoing articles on Commerce are taken from the report of the U. S. Customs Service, Juneau, Alaska, for the calendar year 1912.

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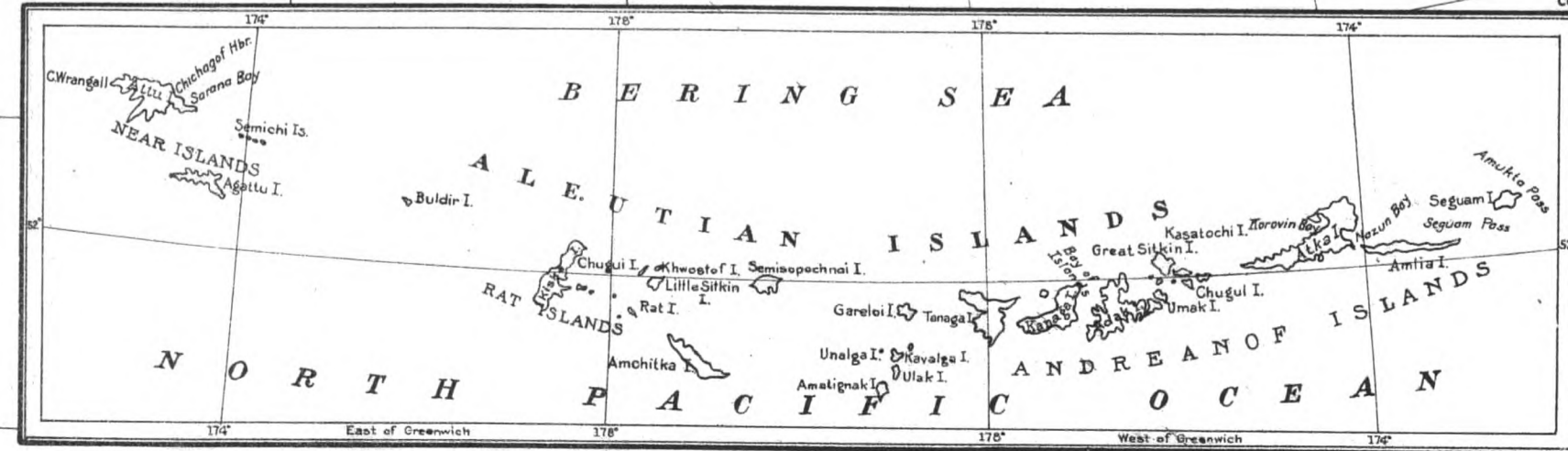
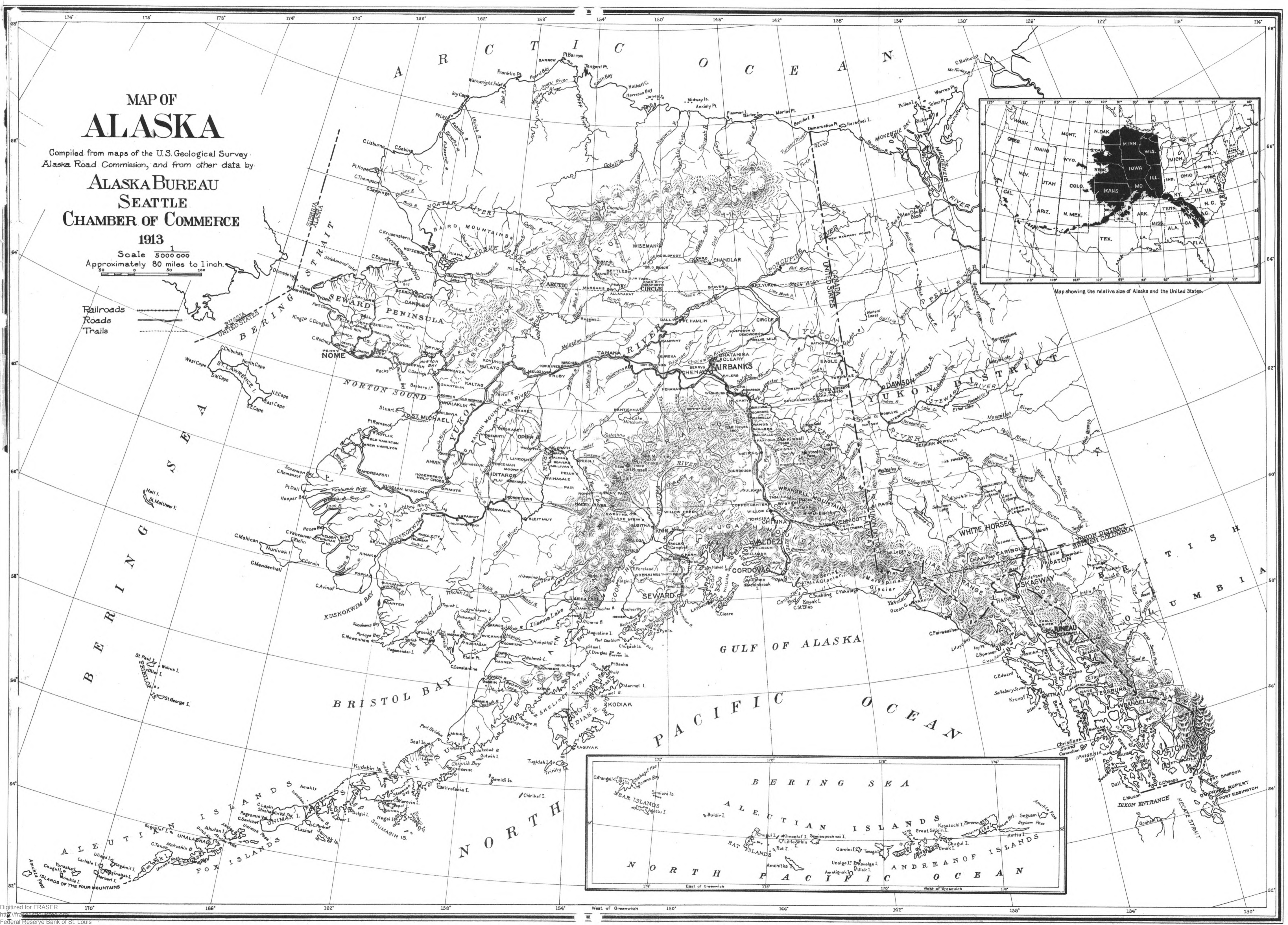
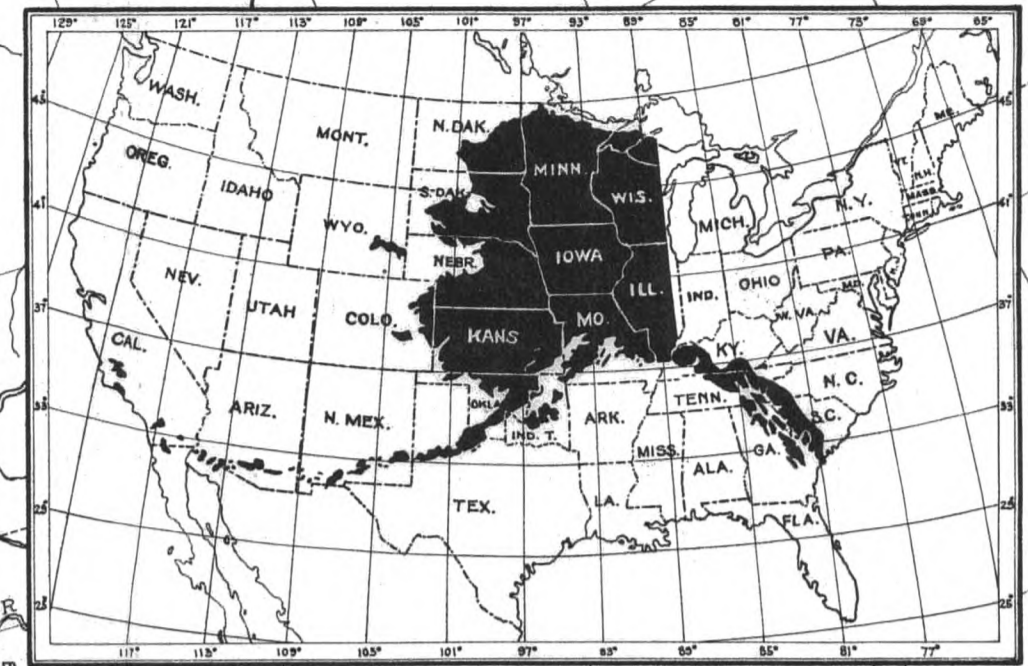
MAP OF ALASKA

Compiled from maps of the U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Road Commission, and from other data by

**ALASKA BUREAU
SEATTLE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1913**

Scale $\frac{1}{5000000}$
Approximately 80 miles to 1 inch.

Railroads
Roads
Trails



EXHIBITS AT HEARING IN

PORTLAND

	Exhibit No.
Burns, W.J., exports from Portland and Puget Sound	(1)
Colt, C.C., live stock statistics	(2)
Dixon, W.C., map showing standing timber in Pacific Northwest. (Map filed in separate folder)	(3)
Johnson, F.F., Resolution adopted by the Boise Commercial Club	(4)
Kerr, W.J., Outline of address in regard to Regional Bank in Portland.	(5)
Loveland, C.S., Statistical Bank Tables	(6)
Malboeuf, C.A., Fruit acreage in the Northwest with illustrated map. (Map in separate folder)	(7)
Mills, A.L., Bank statements of the Northwest.	(8)
Sargent, S.G., Capitalization etc. of State Banks Lists relating to banking (pamphlets) Pamphlets in separate folder.	(9)
Smith, J.A.Y., Jobbing conditions in the Pacific Northwest.	(10)

Maps Submitted by Commercial Club (11)

*Portland Chamber of Commerce brief
Natural resources and commercial data (12)*

Mitchell, H.H. Agricultural Implement statistics (13)

Exhibit No. 1
Hearing at *Portland*

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & Co.

*Filed by W. J. Burns
Portland, July 30/14*

Exhibit No. 1
Hearing at

Portland

Exports of Barley from Portland and Puget Sound.

In tons of 2000 lbs.

From 1st September, 1912, to 31st August, 1913.

PORTLAND	55,500
PUGET SOUND	<u>7,500</u>
	<u>63,000</u>

From 1st September, 1913, to 31st December, 1913.

PORTLAND	22,750
PUGET SOUND	<u>3,250</u>
	<u>26,000</u>

Burns

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON

COPY

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BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & Co.

*Filed by W. J. Burns
Portland June 30/14*

Shipments of Wheat and Flour (as Wheat) from Portland and Puget Sound.

In tons of 2000 lbs.

From 1st September, 1912, to 31st August, 1913.

	<u>Portland.</u>	<u>Puget Sound.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
<u>EUROPE</u>			
Wheat	220,500	70,250	<u>290,750</u>
<u>ORIENT.</u>			
Wheat	56,000	132,250	188,250
Flour	72,500	268,000	<u>340,500</u>
			<u>528,750</u>
<u>COASTWISE</u>			
Wheat	226,250	87,750	314,000
Flour	52,500	76,000	<u>128,500</u>
			<u>442,500</u>
<u>WEST COAST SOUTH AMERICA</u>			
Wheat	1,000	36,000	<u>37,000</u>
	<u>628,750</u>	<u>670,250</u>	<u>1,299,000</u>

From 1st September, 1913, to 31st December, 1913.

<u>EUROPE</u>			
Wheat	122,000	33,000	155,000
Flour	150	1,500	<u>1,650</u>
			<u>156,650</u>
<u>ORIENT.</u>			
Wheat	29,500	71,000	100,500
Flour	66,500	153,000	<u>219,500</u>
			<u>320,000</u>
<u>COASTWISE.</u>			
Wheat	112,000	33,500	145,500
Flour	28,250	37,500	<u>65,750</u>
			<u>211,250</u>
<u>WEST COAST SOUTH AMERICA.</u>			
Wheat	-----	9,250	<u>9,250</u>
	<u>358,400</u>	<u>338,750</u>	<u>697,150</u>

Burns

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON

Shipments of Wheat and Flour (as ^{COPY}Wheat) from Portland and Puget Sound.

In tons of 2000 lbs.

From 1st September, 1912, to 31st August, 1913.

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Exhibit No. 2
Hearing at Portland

C.C. Colt

PORTLAND CATTLE LOAN COMPANY.

Exhibit No. *2*
Hearing at *Portland*

Statement by G.C. Colt.

X
The Portland Cattle Loan Company was organized during the summer of 1912, opening business August of that year. Between that date and January 1, 1914, the company has loaned to stock men over the Northwest approximately \$10,000,⁰⁰⁰ about \$8,000,000 of which has been paid, something over \$2,000,000 being in force at the present time. Loans have been made in the states of Oregon, Washington, Northern California, Idaho, Utah and Western Montana. Bankers and livestock people throughout this district have assured the Loan management that no other one thing has been a greater aid to the stock industry than the facilities offered by it, and that the company has been a great stimulus to the livestock production throughout the territory mentioned.

Records show that the company has made loans on approximately 170,000 head of cattle, and something like 700,000 head of sheep. This has enabled stockmen who had cattle and no feed to purchase feed for the purpose of finishing off the livestock for market, and those who had feed but no livestock to purchase livestock and feed it for market. Thus the company has been the means of a profit to livestock people and to the farmers who were forced to market their hay or livestock for want of sufficient funds to carry on their operations and prepare their product for the market in the most advantageous way. All these loans are made under chattel mortgage.

X

Filed by C.C. Colt
Portland June 20/14
Meat & Poultry
C.C. Colt

MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Statement by C.C. Colt, Union Meat Company.

The fresh meat and meat products sold by the Union Meat Company and other organizations of this state outside of Portland in the year 1913 aggregated about \$9,000,000.

The poultry products received in Portland and then shipped out, according to the estimate of the Union Meat Company management, would run approximately \$3,000,000.

The business of these companies from Portland constitutes the bulk of the purchases of southwestern Washington, a very large share of all Oregon, and the Inland Empire, including a good portion of southeastern Washington.

X 20-2

Live Stock

*Filed by C. C. Colt
Portland.
January 30/14*

LIVESTOCK.

Reported by O.M.Plummer, Secretary-Treasurer Portland Union Stockyards Company, North Portland.

The value of livestock handled through the Portland Union Stockyards in 1913 was about \$15,000,000. The increase for 1913 over the past year was about 15 per cent. In view of the fact that 1913 was regarded a bad business year this showing is submitted. As an evidence of the strong position of this as a livestock center and the rapid expansion of business it is sure to enjoy, in the subjoined tables the increase for the various years is shown to be in fair proportion to that of 1913. In the tabulated statements following, of the states where livestock shipped here originate, and particularly in that table containing the shipping points by carload lots, it is shown that the Portland Union Stockyards Company draws its supplies from all of Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana, California, Utah and Nevada, as well as some business from Wyoming, Colorado and other states further East. Since enactment of the new tariff law inquiries are being received here from Alberta from growers who regard Portland as their natural outlet. The Portland Union Stockyards Company is the only one of a similar nature west of St. Paul and Denver.

Without attempting to distribute the location of the stock-herds of the Pacific Northwest, the figures on the commercial movement to this port are submitted as evidence of the fact that Portland yards are the real commercial and financial center of of the industry for practically the entire coast.

ORIGIN OF LIVE STOCK

State	Cattle					Calves				
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Oregon	17312	45415	40084	43140	40329	1858	6672	4142	1879	3069
Idaho	2009	20327	16627	15900	19887	528	1285	1863	391	299
Washington	1141	1710	4720	2610	2631	52	136	279	104	75
Montana	----	3557	11946	6692	6054	----	----	512	165	698
California	69	15280	8318	5671	7049	----	199	2	254	522
Utah	----	2672	3616	1220	3764	----	----	3	----	----
Nevada	----	716	1367	967	120	----	----	----	----	----
Wyoming	----	----	432	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Colorado	----	----	575	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nebraska	----	----	342	18	----	----	----	1	2	----
Miscellaneous	25	56	112	303	555	----	5	16	2	3
	20556	89733	88139	76521	80399	2438	8297	6818	2798	4666

State	Hogs					Sheep				
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Oregon	20301	25559	29624	65215	94219	16897	112626	208846	170174	217654
Idaho	12048	18967	11055	33204	70960	457	13524	35388	28824	35916
Washington	3549	8011	6083	11102	19771	10160	21215	34656	26004	35057
Montana	----	----	----	166	958	4578	7858	17978	28042	7089
California	----	787	4722	5307	2278	----	9522	1936	2099	34
Utah	----	----	----	----	----	----	2474	2248	464	----
Nevada	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wyoming	----	----	----	221	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nebraska	365	29999	33789	5738	----	----	----	----	----	----
Miscellaneous	----	----	----	----	----	----	199	----	----	----
	36263	83323	85273	120953	188286	32092	167418	301052	256607	295730

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1913

Month	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	H. & M.	Cars
January	6,534	131	21,062	17,677	145	557
February	5,474	55	15,683	24,726	297	483
March	6,556	195	15,141	22,603	229	503
April	8,242	454	13,510	14,630	161	520
May	7,600	448	14,169	28,265	129	594
June	6,115	666	18,820	27,187	74	567
July	6,624	853	11,443	29,220	126	504
August	7,640	576	6,241	22,182	56	443
September	7,632	414	11,981	38,822	46	592
October	6,886	586	18,505	23,743	154	595
November	4,997	212	20,687	26,401	67	549
December	6,099	76	21,044	20,274	46	591
Total 1913	80,399	4,666	188,286	295,730	1,530	6,500
1909	20,556	2,438	36,263	32,092	530	1,417
1910	89,733	8,297	83,323	167,418	1,741	5,408
1911	88,139	6,818	85,273	301,052	2,259	5,844
1912	76,521	2,798	120,953	255,607	2,413	5,666
Total	355,348	25,017	514,098	1,051,899	8,473	24,835

TOTAL SHIPPED AND DRIVEN OUT FOR YEAR

Month	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	H. & M.	Cars
January	6,259	138	20,174	18,908	144	237
February	5,618	52	16,426	24,009	298	204
March	6,589	186	14,740	22,236	225	221
April	8,308	325	13,807	15,076	163	248
May	7,268	571	14,246	27,257	128	237
June	6,069	627	18,418	27,668	74	277
July	6,776	906	11,285	27,802	127	231
August	7,926	580	7,053	20,980	57	211
September	7,310	413	11,102	30,073	46	240
October	7,058	585	18,769	29,438	144	303
November	5,108	214	20,629	23,487	68	273
December	6,036	76	21,774	23,878	48	276
Total 1913	80,325	4,673	188,423	290,812	1,522	2,958
1909	20,556	2,438	36,263	32,035	503	899
1910	89,677	8,293	82,672	167,011	1,766	2,465
1911	87,525	6,819	85,834	300,171	2,261	2,411
1912	77,081	2,793	120,906	254,572	2,413	2,353
Total	355,164	25,016	514,098	1,044,601	8,465	11,086

NUMBER OF CARS SHIPPED 1915
To Portland Union Stock Yards, North Portland, Ore.
O R E G O N.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mixed	Cars
Albina	1				1
Arcadia			3		3
Adamsboro		1	1		2
Airlie		7		2	9
Albany	1	3	3	4	11
Ashland	12		7		19
Arlington	25	2	2	1	30
Athens		5			5
Amity		8		4	12
Aurora			1	1	2
Bonita				1	1
Brooks		1			1
Bend	12		4		16
Baker	136	9	14	1	160
Beatty		2			2
Bertha		1			1
Brogan		3			3
Biggs	3				3
Brownlee	9				9
Brownsville	6		1	13	20
Blalock	11				11
Blue Mountain		3			3
Central Point		2	1		3
Culver				1	1
Canby	2	11	3	56	72
Carlton	3	3	7	5	18
Cecil	8				8
Cold Springs		1			1
Condon	87	50	30	15	182
Clackamas		1			1
Corvallis	13	7	28	27	75
Cove Creek			3		3
Creswell			1		1
Coburg			2		2
Cornelius			1		1
Clem		1			1
Chiloquin	3				3
Derry	1		1		2
Dayton		6		1	7
Deer Island	9	1		1	11

-2-

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mixed	Cars
Dillard	10		2		12
Drain	4		18	2	24
Durkee-	19		2		21
Donald	5				5
Echo	88	4	17	4	113
Elgin	4	6		2	12
Enterprise	14	44	24	2	84
Eugene	6	2	4	3	15
Eastland			1		1
Eagle Creek			1		1
Fairground	1	1			2
Fairview	1				1
Forest Grove	1		1		2
Fargher	6				6
Gervais		9		15	24
Gateway	48	6			54
Gibson	3	2			5
Gold Hill	1	4		1	6
Gaston			2		2
Grass Valley	7	6	3	1	17
Gibbon			11		11
Gregg		1			1
Gwendolin		3			3
Haines	31	15	6	1	53
Halsey	5	23	20	19	67
Harrisburg	8		6	7	21
Hope		2			2
Heppner	53	17	48	4	122
Hermiston		6	2		8
Hillsboro	8				8
Hunts Ferry	5	24	9	6	43
Hood River			3		3
Huntington	39		16		55
Hoover			8		8
Hilgard	5		4	1	10
Hubbard		2	4		6
Homestead	11		2		13
Imbler	1	28			29
Independence		10	3		13
Ione	1	4	7	2	14
Island City		7			7
Jefferson	4		1	2	7
Joseph	50	29	44	11	134
Jersey				1	1
Junction City	1	15	17	17	50
Juniper			1		1
Klondyke		1			1
Kaskela	2				2
Kent			3		3
Klamath Falls	8	8			16

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mixed	Cars
LaGrande	21	3	4	2	30
Latourelle		1			1
Lebanon	6	7	8	7	28
Lone Tree		1			1
Lostine		20	1	9	30
Lafayette	1				1
Madras	1	10	12	4	27
Marshland	1				1
McCoy		7	3	10	20
Milwaukee	1				1
Molalla		3		2	5
Meachum	3		12		15
Medford	20	1	4		25
Mikkalo	8			1	9
Metolius	15	1			16
Monmouth	2	2	1		5
Midland	22	3			25
Millersburg			1	3	4
Milton	4	4		3	11
Mitchell			3		3
Mt. Angel	1	1			2
Moro	7	13	1	8	29
McMinnville	1	6	8	5	20
Myrtle Creek		1			1
North Powder	17	19	11	6	53
Newberg	1				1
North Portland					
Nyssa		10	3		13
Ontario	23	11	2	3	39
Oregon City	1				1
Oakland	7		36		43
Opal City		3			3
Pondleton	24	3	1		28
Pilot Rock	38	5	9		52
Parker				1	1
Pratum	1				1
Plain View	3		2	15	20
Redmond	35	6	27	9	77
Riddle	2	2	1	2	7
Robinette	43	20	4	7	74
Rock Creek	2	1			3
Roseburg	19		34	2	55
Rowland	1				1
Roberts		1			1
Rufus		2			2
Sonny			9		9
Saginaw			1		1
Salem	3	1	7	1	12
Shaniko	19	5	20		44
Sheed	2		3	6	11
Springfield	2				2

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	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mixed	Cars
Sherar	5	6		3	14
Scoggins	2				2
Sheridan	2	4	12	6	24
Silverton		7	4	21	32
Sinamox		1			1
South Junction			1		1
Stanfield	51	1	51		103
Stockdale		1			1
Suver			2		2
Tangent			1	1	2
Terrebonne	98	5	39		142
Tillamook	5	5			10
The Dalles	17	20	20	1	58
Troutdale	20	2	29	1	52
Turner	1		1		2
Union Junction	19	31	4	1	55
Umatilla	12		1		13
Vale	10	3			13
Vanora		1			1
Wallowa	11	36	22	10	79
Warrenton	8				8
Wanna	1				1
West				1	1
Wasco		3		3	6
West Scio	1	5	7	19	32
West Stayton		6	3	17	26
Wilkesboro	3				3
Wilbur	1		7		8
Willsdale			2	1	3
Winch		2			2
Woodburn		2		4	6
Yamhill		2		7	9
Yoncalla		1	6	3	10
Total	1416	724	843	439	3422

NUMBER OF CARS SHIPPED 1913

To Portland Union Stock Yards, North Portland, Ore.

WASHINGTON.

Town	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mixed	Cars
Avery		3			3
Attalia		1			1
Benge	1	3		1	5
Burbank		2			2
Chewelah		1			1
Central Ferry	1				1
Colfax		1			1
Centerville		15		2	17
Centralia		1			1
Castle Rock	1				1
Colfax		1			1
Cosmopolis		1			1
Dayton		17	1	9	27
Donald	2				2
Dunn	1				1
Ellensburg			1		1
Endicott		2			2
Fallbridge			1		1
Goldendale	3	28	4	7	42
Goodnoe		2			2
Grand Dalles	13	1			14
Grandview		5			5
Granger		4			4
Grasscup		2			2
Hay	4				4
Hooper	2				2
Mouser		1			1
Kent			1		1
Kittitas			6		6
Kennewick	4	4			8
Krupp		1			1
Lacrosse	1				1
Lamont	4	6		1	11
Lowden	16				16
Lyle	5	1	90		96
Midvale		2			2
Molson	6				6

-2-

Town	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mixed	Cars
North Yakima	5				5
Outlook		6			6
Pasco		2			2
Patterson	6	3	2		11
Plymouth	1				1
Pomeroy	2	15		6	23
Prescott	1	13			14
Prosser		2		1	3
Pullman				1	1
Roosevelt	2	21	18	1	42
Ridgefield	1				1
Sprague			6		6
Seattle	1				1
Spokane	1				1
Starbuck	1			1	2
Satus		3			3
St. John		5			5
Sunnyside		1			1
Toppenish	2	2	6		10
Tenino	1				1
Towal		1			1
Turner		1			1
Vader	1				1
Wright			2		2
Waitsburg		13	4		17
Wahkiakus		2	5		7
Washtuckna	1	4			5
Washougal		1			1
Walla Walla	3	14	4		21
Warwick	1	1			2
Winona	2				2
Whitcomb			4		4
Woodland	2				2
Yacole	2				2

Total

BOISE COMMERCIAL CLUB
BOISE, IDAHO

Boise, Jan. 27, 1914.

To the Honorable Reserve Bank
Organization Committee,
Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen:-

This is to certify that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Boise Commercial Club held January 27th, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, that it is our opinion that the commercial and agricultural interests of southern Idaho and Boise will be best served by the establishment of a Federal Reserve District in the Northwest, embracing the states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,
That our President, F. P. Johnson, be and is hereby appointed a committee of one to represent the Boise Commercial Club before the Reserve Bank organization Committee at their meeting to be held in Portland Friday, Jan. 30, 1914, our said committee having full power to act as he may deem best in connection with a like committee from the Boise Clearing House Association.

Respectfully yours,

R. W. Childs

Secretary

B

At a meeting of the Boise Clearing House Association held this 27th day of January, 1914, Mr. F. H. Parsons, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank, was unanimously elected as a committee to represent this Association and other banks, and to accompany Mr. F. F. Johnson of the Boise City National Bank, who represents the Boise Commercial Club, to appear before the Reserve Bank Organizer Committee in the interests of a Northwest Federal Reserve District.

BOISE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION


Vice President


Secretary

DAY LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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This is an **UNREPEATED DAY LETTER**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MULTNOMAH HOTEL

RECEIVED AT

Exhibit No. *4*
Hearing at *Portland*

4PO A 20 BLUE 1 EX

BOISE IDAHO JAN 29

F F JOHNSON

MULTNOMAH HOTEL PORTLAND ORE

NINE NATIONAL AND SEVEN STATE BANKS REPRESENTED AT GROUP MEETING
AT NAMPA AUGUST FIFTH WHEN CURRENCY BILL WAS DISCUSSED

J W ROBINSON

SECRETARY

1033AM

*Filed by
F. F. Johnson
Portland
Jan 30/14*

Exhibit No.
Hearing at

5
Portland

5
3/1/16
GCS-12

Exhibit No.
Hearing at

5 Filed by W. G. Kerr
Portland Portland Jan'y 30/14

"THE WORK OF OAC AND THE FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE FARMER IN OREGON"

Outline of notes for 10-minute address at Bankers' and Business Men's Conference at Portland, January 30, 1914, with Secretaries McAdoo and Houston in regard to regional bank in Portland.

I. OREGON AGRICULTURE

1. Total land area of the state - 61,188,480 acres
2. Total land in farms - 11,685,110 acres (19% of total area)
3. Improved land in farms - 4,274,803 acres
(36% of land farmed; 7% total area)
4. Total number of farms - 45,502; average size, 256 acres; average value per farm, \$11,609.
5. According to state assessment rolls, there is tillable land in Oregon aggregating 23,500,000 acres, of which more than 80% or 19,450,000 acres is as yet unplowed.

-2-

6. In central Oregon alone, with a total land area of 26,568,000 acres, the acreage cultivated is only 791,800 while that of tillable land uncultivated is nearly 9,500,000 acres. It will be observed that great as are the agricultural resources of Oregon, these resources are yet largely undeveloped.

Climate.

The small number of farms, however the large size of the individual farm, and the enormous area of tillable land yet unplowed, all indicate the great possibilities that yet remain for the development of agriculture in this state. For this development there are various agencies working - the Oregon Development League, the Portland Commercial Club, the State Bankers Association, the State Agricultural College - all co-operating in an effort to advance agriculture, and in general to improve conditions in the open country.

II. OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

1. It is of the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station, however, that I am invited to speak, and of its work in this field. First of all, it may be helpful to indicate the position occupied by the College in the higher educational field.

-3-

The Oregon Agricultural College occupies a unique position in the educational work of the Pacific Northwest. Two agricultural colleges on the Pacific Coast for a territory reaching from the southern boundary line of California to the north boundary line of Washington - a distance of 1675 miles; one at Berkeley, comprising part of the California State University; and the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. From Berkeley on the south to Corvallis, 691 miles; from Corvallis to the north boundary line of Washington State, 400 miles; from Seattle to Washington State College (Pullman), 424 miles by rail.

Oregon Agricultural College comprises various courses distinctive of land-grant college work: Agriculture, engineering, household technology, forestry, commerce.

1. <u>Resources - College Plant -</u>	
Buildings -----	\$810,000.
Equipment, live stock and land ---	<u>771,000.</u>
	\$1,581,000.
2. <u>Income 1913-14 -</u>	
(a) Maintenance -----	\$439,300.
(b) Buildings, equipment and improvements ---	<u>249,000.</u>
	\$688,300.

3. College Community -- 2643
 (a) Faculty, experiment station, staff
 and extension workers -- 227
 (b) Student Enrollment,
 Total 1913-14 to date
 Regular ----- 1646
 Short Course ----- 770
2416

Geographical distribution: All counties in Oregon,
 35 other states, 8 foreign countries represented.
 373 students from other states and foreign
 countries. California, 100; Washington, 101;
 Idaho, 29; New York, 13; Massachusetts, 6;
 Illinois, 17; Kansas, 6; etc.

On the basis of state population, the number of
 agricultural students in the OAC is nearly 5 times
 that in Illinois; $4\frac{1}{2}$ times Indiana; $3\frac{1}{2}$ times
 Michigan; and nearly twice Kansas. Total regis-
 tration in all departments 4 times that of Illinois;
 more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ times Indiana; 5 times Michigan; and
 twice Kansas.

II. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COLLEGE RUN ALONG THREE LINES -
 RESEARCH, REGULAR TEACHING, AND EXTENSION.

1. Research Work
 Central Station at Corvallis, annual income, \$61,000.
 Seven branch stations in as many counties, 40,500.
\$101,000.
 Number engaged in experimental work,
 including superintendents branch stations,
 but excluding laborers ----- 55

2. Instructional Work - Resident
 Income 1913-14 -----\$270,000.
 (This does not include appropriations
 for new buildings, equipment, improvements,
 library).
 Number people engaged in resident instruc-
 tional work, excluding administrative officers, 134

3. Extension Work
 (a) Income Jan. 29, 1914 -----\$67,800.
 (b) Extension workers,
 (including 6 clerks and stenographers) 25

III. WHAT THE COLLEGE HAS DONE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Experiment Station -

In general, fruit industry has been greatly promoted by the work of the College in improving varieties and

-6-

methods of tillage, pruning, fertilization, pollination, irrigation and drainage, and by the discovery, of course, of various diseases, and by working out the best methods of controlling the same and of combating various insect pests.

For example:

1. Oregon Experiment Station first to discover cause of apple tree anthracnose, which, according to the horticultural experts, threatened the entire destruction of apple orchards in the humid regions of the Pacific Northwest; also worked out a successful method of preventing or controlling this disease.
Illustration: 1900, orchard of 35 acres Rogue River Valley, produced a crop worth \$1500; 1901, trees so badly infected, fruit worthless; owner decided to take out trees. Through advice State Horticultural Commissioner Carson, owner applied College specialists, and placed orchard under their direction. 1902, crop sold \$6000; 1904, \$15,000; 1906, \$18,000; during six years orchard produced fruit worth \$46,000. Method devised has proven universally successful.
2. First to develop method of using lime-sulphur in place of Bordeaux mixture for controlling the apple scab.
3. Peach fruit spot destroying peach orchards of the state. Devised system of spraying, which almost completely controls this disease.

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4. New variety of strawberry has been produced with as good shipping and canning qualities, out-yields best varieties now used, three to one. General use of this variety alone would be worth one million dollars annually to the state.
5. Certain sections of the Pacific Northwest are especially adapted to the growth of various varieties of sweet cherries. Two great difficulties have been encountered in the production of this fruit, - pollination and a disease known as Cherry Gumosis. The first has been entirely solved, and the cause of the latter has been discovered by the College, and a method of controlling the same is being worked out, and is already largely successful. It is estimated that work already accomplished will make possible increase 100% cherry crop within two years. (Crop 1913, \$400,000.)
6. Demonstrated that by irrigation in the Willamette Valley the value of certain crops increased from 10% to as high as 130%.
7. The College has also greatly assisted in the development of the fruit industry, by promoting the profitable use of horticultural by-products, co-operative canneries, fruit juices, evaporation of fruits, determining best varieties of beans and other vegetables for canning purposes.

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Illustration: It has been shown that by using less fuel and simpler methods increase dried loganberries about two pounds to the crate, which is equivalent to about 50¢, or from \$100. to \$200. per acre; reduced time of drying from 32-40 hours down to 12-16 hours, and reduced fuel to one-third. Also, that loganberry juice can compete with grape juice, and is said to be a superior product.

8. Ten years ago dairy products, \$3,750,000; 1913, \$18,425,000.
9. Five years ago poultry products, poultry and eggs, valued at less than \$4,000,000; 1913, \$8,700,000.
10. Five years ago, through sections of ventral and eastern Oregon, which had been devoted almost solely to wheat farming, College began a campaign for diversified production; emphasis placed upon alfalfa, field peas, rape and corn for hog production. Demonstration trains were run through that section of the state during each of four years. Increase in number of hogs produced in 1912 compared with 1907, 80% - from 32,000 to 58,000. Co-operation with railroad and Union Stock Yards.
11. Ten years ago College began campaign for growing clover in western Oregon. At that time practically no clover produced in this section of the state. Last year clover seed amounted to 170,000 bushels, representing value of \$2,040,000.

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12. After six years breeding work, silage corn and grain maturing corn have been produced. Seed of these varieties distributed throughout Oregon successfully to elevations of 3500 feet. Yield silage variety 22 tons silage per acre; grain variety 70 bushels.
13. New varieties winter and spring oats, wheat and barley introduced for western Oregon, yielding upwards of ten bushels higher than local varieties.
14. Possibility of successfully growing alfalfa in the Willamette Valley as soiling crop, has been fully demonstrated. Scores of valley farmers now growing this crop.
15. Demonstrated possibility of reclaiming white lands by proper drainage and a definite rotation system.
16. It has been shown that field peas and alfalfa cultivated in rows are more profitable crops for eastern Oregon dry farming than is wheat. Example: Wheat, average yield 20 bushels once two years; value \$7.00 annually. Same land produced 20 bushels field peas each year; value \$20. to \$30. per acre. 100 pounds alfalfa seed per acre every year; value \$20. to \$30. per acre, according to price of seed. At Moro Experiment Station, field peas last year, 26 bushels, \$46. per acre. Experiment Station Burns, 29 bushels. Feasibility of growing these crops 4000 feet elevation in central Oregon, demonstrated.

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17. Profitable rotations forage crops for hogs, cows and sheep on both dry farming and irrigated land - alfalfa, field peas, corn, etc., demonstrated. All new crops on dry land - all but alfalfa on irrigated land in Oregon.
18. Value of certain tillage methods in conserving moisture demonstrated. Illustration: Over area approximately three million acres with 10-inch rain fall. Practice is to plow land for summer fallow in June. It has been shown at the Moro Experiment Station that April plowing gives an increase of six bushels of wheat per acre.
19. In central Oregon some two million acres of tillable land, average elevation 4000 feet, and annual precipitation 11 inches, most of which, until recently, has been known as dessert land and used for grazing only. Investigations indicate that the larger portion of this area has an under-ground flow of water at an average of over ten to fifteen feet below the surface. Three years ago a branch Experiment Station was established on a typical piece of this land. It has been demonstrated that it is possible, by the use of certain moisture conserving tillage methods, to drive down the surface moisture until it unites with the moisture rising from the under-ground water, thus practically transforming dry land into sub-irrigated land.

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Selected frost - drouth - resistant crop varieties were then introduced. The yields obtained last year at the Harney County Branch Experiment Station were as follows: Winter wheat 48 bushels per acre; spring wheat 33 bushels; oats 63; barley 48; alfalfa seed 120 pounds; flax seed 12 bushels; field peas 29 bushels - co-operative work with farmers, etc. At Redmond, in central Oregon, it has been shown that the maximum crops can be produced on irrigated land with about half the amount of irrigation water ordinarily used in that region.

V. The value of all that is accomplished in the directions indicated is in proportion to the extent to which the knowledge thus acquired, is utilized by the fruit growers and farmers of the state. Following are agencies:

1. College resident work; grain agricultural specialists - instructors in Colleges, positions in experimental stations and in extension work, including country agents, and to manage large fruit, dairy and other farms.
2. College extention. State law.
 - (a) Co-operation State Superintendent.
 - (b) College extension, itinerant schools - first six months 10,680 people reached by institutes and itinerant schools; judged 39 county and district fairs. Organization boys and girls clubs. In six months 20 bulletins published under 25,000 copies, 2½ million pages. State appropriation \$27,500.

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- (c) Demonstration farms. County agents. Twelve counties made appropriations; five agents employed. County appropriations duplicated by the state were issued annually, approximating \$156,000.
 - (d) Co-operation Federal Government. Any appropriation by Congress or by any Department of the Federal Government is automatically duplicated by state; legislative assent not required.
3. College promote development agricultural education in common schools during last six years. Agricultural course now in three county high schools, and thirteen city schools. Of these, seven have regular agricultural courses in charge of specialists. Industrial fairs: Industrial work, including agriculture in common schools.
- VI. Future prospects for farmers in Oregon; Wonderful variety of climate; diversity of farm crops.

Exhibit No. 6
Hearing at Portland

NATIONAL BANKS

	Capital and Surplus	6 % of Capital and Surplus	5/12 and 6/15 of Net Deposits
Portland	6,775,000.00	406,500.00	1,692,527.59
Oregon	<u>7,271,339.13</u>	<u>436,280.35</u>	<u>1,538,973.04</u>
	14,046,339.13	842,780.35	3,231,500.63
Seattle	5,560,000.00	333,600.60	1,980,617.34
Spokane	4,175,000.00	250,500.00	1,070,308.08
Tacoma	1,100,000.00	66,000.00	409,906.60
Washington	<u>6,210,010.00</u>	<u>372,600.60</u>	<u>1,543,397.82</u>
	17,045,010.00	1,022,701.20	5,004,229.84
Idaho	5,048,342.57	302,900.55	990,743.28
Montana	7,984,445.00	479,066.70	1,877,965.73
Totals <i>Oct 21/13.</i>	<u>44,124,136.70</u>	<u>2,647,448.80</u>	<u>11,104,439.48</u>

STATE BANKS

	Capital and Surplus	6 % of Capital and Surplus	5/12 and 6/15 of Net Deposits
Oregon October 21, 1913	11,780,090.99	706,805.46	2,177,822.90
Washington November 26, 1912	18,221,048.71	1,093,262.92	3,478,943.08
Idaho October 21, 1913	4,627,118.52	277,627.11	769,795.60
Montana November 26, 1912	<u>7,819,691.25</u>	<u>469,181.48</u>	<u>1,563,728.93</u>
Totals	42,447,949.47	2,546,876.97	7,990,290.51

NOTE: Idaho banks only permitted to invest 5 % of Capital in stocks of other banks.

Washington banks not permitted to own stocks in other banks.

Montana has private banks with total resources in excess of \$9,000,000.00, not figuring in above calculations.

C. A. Lovland
Exam for Clearing House
Portland

NATIONAL BANKS.

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Washington November 26, 1912	18,221,048.71	1,093,262.92	3,478,943.08
Idaho October 21, 1913	4,627,118.52	277,627.11	769,795.60
Montana November 26, 1912	<u>7,819,691.25</u>	<u>469,181.48</u>	<u>1,563,728.93</u>
Totals	42,447,949.47	2,546,876.97	7,990,290.51

NOTE: Idaho banks only permitted to invest 5 % of Capital in stocks of other banks.

Washington banks not permitted to own stocks in other banks.

Montana has private banks with total resources in excess of \$9,000,000.00, not figuring in above calculations.

E. S. S. S.
Examr for Clearing House
Portland, Me.

Exhibit No. 7
Hearing at Portland

Map (in separate
folder)

Exhibit No. *7*
 Hearing at *Portland*
 FRUIT ACREAGE NORTHWEST 1912. *C.A. Malpouez*
Portland Jan 1912

	Apples	Other Fruits	Total Acres.
Oregon	104,000	127,000	231,000
Washington	186,000	56,400	242,400
Idaho	96,000	31,200	127,200
	<u>386,000</u>	<u>214,600</u>	<u>600,000</u>

Invested value Northwest acreage-----\$267,000,000.

Acreage tributary to Portland:

	Exclusive	Competitive.	Total
Oregon	231,000		231,000 acres
Washington	21,075	25,100	46,175 "
Idaho	69,450	14,450	83,900 "
	<u>321,525</u>	<u>39,550</u>	<u>361.075</u>

Portland's territory percentage of entire Northwest acreage, 60 per cent.

Value fruit products Oregon 1913-----\$7,900,000.
 " " " in Portland territory 1913-----\$10,000,000.
 " " " entire Northwest 1913-----\$18,000,000.

Percentage of orchards in commercial bearing 1913 - 20 per cent ~~acreage~~ *average*.

Annual increase to bearing periods 20 per cent.

Apple production entire Northwest commercial carload shipments of 650 boxes each:

In 1909	3,500	cars
1910	10,000	"
1911	5,000	"
1912	15,000	"
1913	8,750	"

Other fruits vary in shipping tonnage from ~~6%~~ ⁷⁵ to ~~20%~~ ¹²⁵ of apple shipments according to season.

1914 Estimated	25,000	cars
1915	22,500	"
1916	30,000	"
1917	35,000	"
1920	50,000	"

Other fruits will show continuous shipment increases, but relative increase in soft fruits and berries will be greater in dried, canned and by-product form than in fresh state.

Estimated figures based on growing age of trees, new bearing acreages and past production performances.

Ultimate commercial production based conservatively on 25 to 33 1/3 per cent of total present planted area coming into full bearing.

Disposition of apple crop.

Approximately 10 per cent now exported to oversea markets; 5% to Canada, 25% to Atlantic seaboard markets, balance to domestic markets throughout Union.

Exhibit No.
Hearing at

8
Portland

Filed by A. L. Mills
 Portland July 30/14

AVERAGE BALANCES --- 1913 --- WITH PORTLAND BANKS OF BANKS IN ----
 DAILY

	SEATTLE	SPOKANE	TACOMA
	19,308.00 *	3,825.00	6,288.00
	30,328.00	51,958.00	32,940.00
	19,485.00	32,370.00	6,225.00
	17,073.00	5,553.00	32,727.00
	36,426.00	11,963.00	104,000.00
	260,000.00	81,000.00	115,824.00
	155,295.00	49,177.00	23,442.00
	82,730.00	33,310.00	
TOTALS	620,645.00 *	269,156.00 *	321,446.00 *

RECAPITULATION

SEATTLE	620,645.00
SPOKANE	269,156.00
TACOMA	321,446.00
TOTAL	1,211,247.00 *

*Filed by A. Z. Mills
Portland Jan 30/13*

(1) NUMBER OF BANK CORRESPONDENTS OF PORTLAND BANKS.

-a-	Oregon	866
-b-	Washington	532
-c-	Idaho	106
-d-	Montana	<u>31</u>
	Total	1,535

(2) REMITTANCES FORWARDED.....1913....BY PORTLAND BANKS.
(Including cash letters and collections.)

-a-	Oregon		132,736,749.94
-b-	Washington		
	Seattle	32,417,911.08	
	Spokane	17,737,122.44	
	Wash. Balance of State	<u>46,898,049.52</u>	97,053,083.04
-c-	Idaho		8,641,463.79
-d-	Montana		<u>3,298,212.34</u>
	Total.....		241,729,509.11

(3) REMITTANCES RECEIVED.....1913....BY PORTLAND BANKS.
(Including cash letters and collections.)

-a-	Oregon		260,878,462.10
-b-	Washington		
	Seattle	43,263,216.83	
	Spokane	25,742,503.16	
	Wash. Balance of State	<u>81,092,297.85</u>	150,098,017.84
-c-	Idaho		15,546,401.07
-d-	Montana		<u>5,733,177.13</u>
	Total.....		432,256,058.14

Filed by A. L. Mills
Portland Jan 30, 14

1. Name of bank?

2. Location?

City of _____ County of _____ State of _____

3. Capital and Surplus (not including undivided profits)

4. With which city, Portland, Seattle or Spokane, do you have the largest amount of banking business?

5. In which city do you carry the largest balance?

6. What was the amount (in dollars) of the drafts drawn by you in 1913 on

- (a) Portland \$ _____
- (b) Seattle \$ _____
- (c) Spokane \$ _____

7. Upon which of the above mentioned cities do you chiefly depend for exchange transfers?

8. Upon which of the above mentioned cities do you chiefly depend upon for coin shipments?

9. Please indicate your first, second and third choice of the above mentioned cities for a Federal reserve bank.

10. Do you intend to subscribe for stock in a Federal reserve bank?

No 1553.

The First National Bank OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. L. MILLS, President.
H. L. CORBETT, Vice President.
J. W. NEWKIRK, Cashier.
B. F. STEVENS, Assistant Cashier.
D. W. ROSS, Assistant Cashier.
A. O. JONES, Assistant Cashier.
E. R. CORBETT, Assistant Cashier.

Portland February 17, 1914.

4

Mr. M. C. Elliott,
Secretary, Reserve Bank Organization Committee,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Herewith enclosed please find data asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury at the hearing held in Portland on January 30th, to-wit:

FIRST: Drafts drawn in the year 1913 by Portland banks on other cities.

SECOND: Average daily balances kept in Portland banks by banks located in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, for the year 1909 to 1913 inclusive.

The Secretary of the Treasury also asked the Portland Clearing House to give him a definition of COMMERCIAL PAPER, and also the opinion of the Clearing House in regard to what, if any, Clearing House functions should be delegated to the Federal Reserve Bank. Replies to these two latter queries will be forwarded within a few days.

Very truly yours,

A. L. Mills
President,

Portland Clearing House Ass'n.

W. W. B.
FEB 25 1914
ANSWERED

Enclosures:

MM

February 25, 1914.

Sir:

By direction of the Chairman I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of February 17th, inclosing the additional data asked for at the hearing of the Organization Committee in Portland,

Respectfully,

Secretary,

Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

Mr. A. S. Milos, President,

First National Bank,

Portland, Oregon.

AVERAGE DAILY BALANCES KEPT IN PORTLAND BANKS BY BANKS LOCATED IN -----

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
SEATTLE WASH	6 20,7 8 0.4 9	5 38,5 8 0.3 3	5 45,2 9 9.3 2	6 62,0 8 0.4 1	5 73,2 4 4.3 3
SPOKANE WASH	3 19,1 5 2.0 4	2 79,8 9 8.0 1	3 19,6 9 1.8 8	3 07,9 9 6.5 9	2 20,7 4 7.2 0
TACOMA WASH	2 62,5 0 2.0 0	2 69,5 3 8.0 0	2 37,6 8 9.0 0	2 97,5 7 1.0 0	3 15,1 9 1.0 0
	1,202,434.53*	1,088,016.34*	1,102,680.20*	1,267,648.00*	1,109,182.53*

RECAPITULATION

SEATTLE	2,939,984.88
SPOKANE	1,447,485.72
TACOMA	1,382,491.00
TOTAL	5,769,961.60*
YEARLY AVERAGE	1,153,992.33

DRAFTS INCLUDING TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS DRAWN IN THE YEAR 1913 BY PORTLAND OREGON BANKS UPON-

NEW YORK	4 0 0,7 5 1,7 4 3.4 5
SAN FRANCISCO	6 8,6 0 9,1 8 5.9 2
CHICAGO	4 1,3 2 2,9 0 9.4 0
ST PAUL	6,9 7 5,2 0 6.6 7
ST LOUIS	4,3 4 1,3 0 8.7 8
PHILA	4,1 9 3,7 8 2.7 7
OMAHA	3,5 9 1,3 4 2.9 2
BOSTON	3,1 7 7,2 1 2.6 9
SALT LAKE	2,2 2 8,4 3 1.5 0
MINNEAPOLIS	2,0 0 5,8 0 0.0 0
KANSAS CITY	1,2 9 7,9 4 9.6 4
LOS ANGELES	1,0 6 4,2 9 3.2 3
OTHER CITIES	5,6 8 6,2 9 2.5 5
TOTAL	2 4 5,2 4 5,4 5 9.5 2*

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA	TOTALS
LETTERS SENT OUT	235	339	193	193	960
LETTERS REPLIED TO	209	215	120	119	663
				OUTSTANDING	297

QUESTION -4- ---- WITH WHICH CITY PORTLAND SEATTLE OR SPOKANE DO YOU HAVE THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF BANKING BUSINESS

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	²⁰⁹ 1,266,315.33	³⁴ 3,030,100.00	⁴⁴ 3,233,159.08	⁹ 1,081,666.00
SEATTLE		⁹⁹ 7,327,068.00	¹²	³⁸ 3,108,666.00
SPOKANE		⁷⁴ 2,485,847.11	¹² 2,376,084.07	²⁶ 2,574,166.00
TOTAL				
PORTLAND	²⁹⁷	CAPITAL & SURPLUS		
SEATTLE	¹²²	20,013,240.41 #		
SPOKANE	¹⁴³	10,435,734.00 #		
		7,436,097.18 #		

QUESTION -5- ---- IN WHICH CITY DO YOU CARRY THE LARGEST BALANCE

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	²⁰⁸ 1,261,531.33	³⁴ 3,292,600.00	²³ 2,213,643.00	³ 720,000.00
SEATTLE		¹⁰³ 6,813,235.00	⁴⁴	⁸ 1,920,000.00
SPOKANE		⁷⁷ 2,809,514.11	⁴⁴ 1,922,710.00	¹⁸ 1,936,000.00
TOTAL				
PORTLAND	²⁶⁸	CAPITAL & SURPLUS		
SEATTLE	¹¹¹	18,841,558.33 #		
SPOKANE	¹⁴⁰	8,733,235.00 #		
		6,668,224.11 #		

QUESTION -7- ---- UPON WHICH OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CITIES DO YOU CHIEFLY DEPEND FOR EXCHANGE TRANSFERS

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	²⁰⁷ 1,251,315.33	³³ 3,437,750.00	²⁸ 2,423,893.00	⁶
SEATTLE		⁸⁴ 6,378,860.00	⁴⁴	⁶ 1,580,000.00
SPOKANE		⁷⁴ 3,037,639.11	⁴⁴ 1,875,210.00	¹⁴ 920,000.00
TOTAL				
PORTLAND	²⁶⁸	CAPITAL & SURPLUS		
SEATTLE	⁹⁵	18,374,958.33 #		
SPOKANE	¹³⁵	7,958,860.00 #		
		5,832,849.11 #		

QUESTION -8- ---- UPON WHICH OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CITIES DO YOU CHIEFLY DEPEND FOR COIN SHIPMENTS

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	¹⁹⁹ 1,234,522.47	³¹ 2,968,250.00	¹² 1,424,643.00	³
SEATTLE		⁷⁹ 6,029,360.00	³⁹	³ 567,500.00
SPOKANE		⁷⁴ 3,330,320.00	³⁹ 1,715,810.00	¹¹ 779,000.00
TOTAL				
PORTLAND	²⁴²	CAPITAL & SURPLUS		
SEATTLE	⁸²	16,738,117.47 #		
SPOKANE	¹²⁴	6,596,860.00 #		
		5,825,130.00 #		

QUESTION -9- ---- YOUR FIRST CHOICE OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CITIES FOR A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	²⁰⁸ 1,260,831.33	³¹ 1,965,200.00	⁴⁴ 3,552,153.00	¹⁰ 624,000.00
SEATTLE		⁹⁶ 7,737,610.00	⁴⁶	¹⁰ 1,063,800.00
SPOKANE		⁷⁰ 2,504,139.11	⁴⁶ 1,943,754.07	³⁹ 2,558,500.00
TOTAL				
PORTLAND	³⁰⁴	CAPITAL & SURPLUS		
SEATTLE	¹⁰⁶	18,749,668.34 #		
SPOKANE	¹⁴⁷	8,801,410.00 #		
		7,006,393.18 #		

QUESTION -10- ---- DO YOU INTEND TO SUBSCRIBE FOR STOCK IN A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
YES	¹⁰⁴ 9,086,494.53	⁹⁴ 9,126,660.00	⁴⁴ 3,735,147.07	³⁸ 4,786,500.00
NO	⁶⁷ 2,065,170.80	⁷⁶ 1,656,359.00	³² 797,680.00	³⁶ 1,872,900.00
UNDECIDED	³⁸ 1,516,650.00	⁴⁴ 2,183,230.00	⁴³ 1,787,633.08	⁴¹ 2,668,000.00
TOTAL				
YES	²⁸⁰	CAPITAL & SURPLUS		
NO	¹⁹¹	26,734,801.60 #		
UNDECIDED	¹⁷⁶	6,393,109.80 #		
		8,155,513.08 #		

STATE BANKS TRUST COMPANIES AND PRIVATE BANKERS

QUESTION -4- ---- WITH WHICH CITY PORTLAND SEATTLE OR SPOKANE DO YOU HAVE THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF BANKING BUSINESS

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	134 5,462,220.80	22 1,118,100.00	24 1,035,266.08	7 481,666.00
SEATTLE		76 3,993,993.00		14 1,152,666.00
SPOKANE		57 1,650,172.11	39 1,248,830.00	34 1,534,666.00

TOTAL	CAPITAL & SURPLUS
PORTLAND 187	8,097,252.88 *
SEATTLE 90	5,146,659.00 *
SPOKANE 120	4,433,668.11 *

QUESTION -5- ---- IN WHICH CITY DO YOU CARRY THE LARGEST BALANCE

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	133 5,409,220.80	22 1,360,600.00	11 550,500.00	1 120,000.00
SEATTLE		81 3,585,160.00		4 707,500.00
SPOKANE		58 1,888,839.11	34 901,560.00	10 1,036,000.00

TOTAL	CAPITAL & SURPLUS
PORTLAND 167	7,440,320.80 *
SEATTLE 85	4,292,660.00 *
SPOKANE 102	3,826,399.11 *

QUESTION -7- ---- UPON WHICH OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CITIES DO YOU CHIEFLY DEPEND FOR EXCHANGE TRANSFERS

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	132 5,307,220.80	11 1,323,250.00	13 635,500.00	
SEATTLE		63 3,296,410.00		4 967,500.00
SPOKANE		58 2,153,839.11	24 979,060.00	7 295,000.00

TOTAL	CAPITAL & SURPLUS
PORTLAND 166	7,265,970.80 *
SEATTLE 72	4,263,910.00 *
SPOKANE 100	3,427,899.11 *

QUESTION -8- --- UPON WHICH OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CITIES DO YOU CHIEFLY DEPEND FOR COIN SHIPMENTS

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	124 5,139,129.94	21 1,205,750.00	5 153,000.00	
SEATTLE		61 3,059,910.00		2 267,500.00
SPOKANE		55 2,127,020.00	29 810,660.00	1 238,000.00

TOTAL	CAPITAL & SURPLUS
PORTLAND 150	6,497,879.94 *
SEATTLE 63	3,327,410.00 *
SPOKANE 89	3,175,680.00 *

QUESTION -9- ----- YOUR FIRST CHOICE OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CITIES FOR A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
PORTLAND	133 5,402,220.80	23 702,700.00	23 1,284,760.00	9 324,000.00
SEATTLE		69 3,874,410.00		8 945,300.00
SPOKANE		57 1,817,839.11	26 1,069,000.00	27 1,270,000.00

TOTAL	CAPITAL & SURPLUS
PORTLAND 188	7,713,680.80 *
SEATTLE 77	4,819,710.00 *
SPOKANE 120	4,156,839.11 *

QUESTION -10- ---- DO YOU INTEND TO SUBSCRIBE FOR STOCK IN A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

	OREGON	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	MONTANA
YES	31 1,950,400.00	46 3,045,910.00	10 414,500.00	12 831,500.00
NO	67 2,065,170.80	76 1,656,359.00	32 797,680.00	34 1,550,400.00
UNDECIDED	32 1,446,650.00	42 2,183,230.00	39 1,571,133.08	40 2,593,000.00

TOTAL	CAPITAL & SURPLUS
YES 97	6,242,310.00 *
NO 189	6,069,609.80 *
UNDECIDED 169	7,794,013.08 *

Exhibit No. 9
Hearing at Portland

S. G. SARGENT,
WILL WRIGHT
SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS

Exhibit No. *9*
Hearing at *Portland*
STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT
OF OREGON
SALEM

*Filed by
S. G. Sargent
Portland
July 30/14*

FIGURES FOR STATE BANKS IN ROUND NUMBERS AS SHOW BY
STATEMENTS OF OCTOBER 31ST. 1913.

Number of banks under State Supervision - - - -	170.
Total Capital and Surplus - - - - -	\$11,780,000.
Re-discounts - - - - - \$	70,000.
Bills Payable - - - - -	<u>202,000.</u> - \$ 272,000.
Deposits Commercial -	34,980,000.
Time & Savings -	20,580,000.
Postal Savings -	757,000.
Banks - - - -	<u>3,833,000.-</u> - \$60,150,000.
Total Resources - - - - -	\$74,086,000.

In reply to a letter from the Department requesting an expression on the new Federal Reserve System, , they replied as follows;

	Capital & Surplus
12 - Signified intention of joining at once -	\$- 916,000.
77 - Are considering, but undecided at present	\$6,486,000.
60 - Do not expect to join - - - - -	\$3,141,000.
21 - Have not replied - - - - -	\$1,237,000.

Of the 170 State banks, 100 have the necessary capital to entitle them to membership.

The total Capital & Surplus of these 100, is - \$10,751,000.

*2 1/2% of the loans of the State banks are secured by Real Estate Mortgages.
There is nothing in the Oregon law preventing State banks from subscribing for stock in the Federal Reserve Bank.*

Exhibit No. 10
Hearing at Portland

Exhibit No.
Hearing at

10
Portland

S T A T E M E N T
of
J O B B I N G C O N D I T I O N S
in the
P A C I F I C N O R T H W E S T

Submitted by

Jay Smith, Manager,
Marshall-Wells Hardware Co.
Portland, Oregon.

In presenting for your consideration Portland's claim to pre-eminence as a jobbing center in the Pacific Northwest, I wish to say that this question was given a great deal of earnest thought on the part of our own company, the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company of Duluth, Minn.

Some ten or twelve years ago we decided to locate a branch establishment to serve the Pacific Northwest and as we expected to make a large investment and wished to build for the future, our problem was quite similar to the one that you are now considering, if it is deemed wise to locate a regional bank, or a branch of one, in the Pacific Northwest and that is, which of two cities, Seattle or Portland, is best situated to serve the interests of the greatest number of people now, and more particularly in the future.

At the time that we were considering our problem all surface indications pointed strongly to Seattle. Nearly every reference to the Pacific Northwest was coupled with the name of Seattle or Puget Sound, and but little, if any, reference was made to Portland. Many of our friends urged Seattle as the only place for us to locate.

A careful study of geographical locations, facilities for transportation, territories to be reached and possibilities for future development caused us to select Portland. The remarkable development of our business and the manner in which Portland has forged to the front in the last eight years, has more than justified our selection and Portland's career has only just begun.

- 2 -

A jobbing point is determined by two things; its means of transportation for reaching the greatest amount of territory, and the resources of the territory thus to be reached. The Columbia River, as you no doubt know, is the only navigable water way through the Cascade Mountains. The completion by the government of the Celilo Canal, which is promised by about January 1st, will afford us unobstructed river transportation to Lewiston, Idaho, on the Snake River and to Priest Rapids on the upper Columbia, giving us freight rates that will largely increase Portland's distributive territory.

Leaving out any question of future development in this respect, let us consider the territories as defined by the present railroad rates. In order to arrive at an intelligent idea of the comparative value of the two territories, state lines must be forgotten. Portland on the border line between the two states, has all of Oregon on one side and about one fourth of Washington on the other, as its immediate territory where freight rates ^{are equal or} favor it as against any other jobbing point. The state of Washington might be divided into three natural jobbing territories, The Spokane territory, which includes northern Idaho, takes in that part of Washington north of the Snake River and east of the Columbia River. It is now equally accessible to Portland and Seattle but upon completion of the Celilo Canal it can be more economically reached from Portland. For present comparisons I am eliminating it from both. Portland and Puget Sound divide the rest of the state. The Puget Sound territory is split up between Seattle, Tacoma, and in our line, Everett and Bellingham.

- 3 -

I desire to make comparisons in two ways; one, between Portland and Seattle, giving to each only the territory in which their present freight rates are at least as favorable as those from the nearest competing jobbing point; second, favoring Seattle by dividing the territory between Portland and Seattle according to freight rates, ignoring the other Puget Sound jobbing points and giving Seattle the benefit of nearly all that territory.

My figures are taken from the United States census of 1910, and from estimates furnished by the United States Forestry Service, which make the following showing in these territories as regards to population, agricultural products and the lumber industry.

Population.

Seattle in its own territory--	485,688	people
Portland " " " " ----	906,352	"
Seattle including the territories of Everett, Bellingham and Tacoma to the point where it meets Portland-----	856,076	"
Portland until she meets Seattle rates-----	964,817	"

Agricultural Products.

One of the greatest resources that any city, and particularly a jobbing city, can have is a fine agricultural territory. The last census gives the total agricultural products for 1909 in these territories as follows:

Seattle in its own territory--	\$21,189,170.00
Portland " " " " --	105,146,412.00
Seattle including the territories of Everett, Bellingham and Tacoma to the point where it meets Portland-----	46,251,547.00
Portland-----	107,474,415.00

- 4 -

Lumber.

The great manufactured product of this Northwest is lumber and the lumber business is largely responsible for the position that Seattle occupies today. Washington for a number of years has ranked first in the United States as a lumber producing state.

Oregon while possessing more standing timber, has been developed more slowly and at present occupies fourth position among the states in lumber manufacture.

Estimates from the Forestry Service, for the year 1913, show that the counties in Washington to which Seattle has freight rates equal to or better than Portland, logged 4,366,609,000 feet board measure.

The counties where Portland has an equal or greater advantage in freight rates together with the state of Oregon, logged 3,822,687,000 feet.

This shows how Portland is coming to the front as a lumber center and when you consider its enormous advantage in standing timber, to which I will refer later, its supremacy as a lumber market is assured. This diversity of resources, its inland water ways and its accessibility to the ocean we believe makes Portland the logical jobbing center of the Northwest.

Taking a broader view of territory than the one circumscribed by preferential freight rates, Portland jobbers distribute many commodities through California, Alaska, southern Idaho, all through the Puget Sound territory, through Spokane and northern Idaho and into Montana.

In our own case 30% of our travelers cover the state of Washington outside of the Spokane territory; about 60% cover

- 5 -

Oregon reaching into Idaho, and 10% are in California and Alaska. The volume of our business is divided in about the same proportion.

A comparison of the number of jobbing houses in the principal merchandising lines shows,-

	<u>Seattle</u>	<u>Portland</u>
Grocery-----	5	6
Hardware (includ- ing lt. & hvy. hdwe.)-----	7	10
Harness & Saddles-	1	5
Drugs-----	1	3
Dry Goods-----	1	1
Paints & Oils-----	7	8
Shoes-----	2	5
Implements-----	2	18

The United States Steel Products Company (the selling company on the Coast for the United States Steel Corporation), the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the International Harvester Company and the American Can Company all make Portland their distributive headquarters for the Northwest. M. Seller & Company, probably the largest distributors of tinware, enamelware, crockery and glassware in the Northwest, with houses at Portland Seattle and Spokane, finance and control all their operations from Portland, the Portland house being the parent house.

* If a regional bank, or a branch, is to be established in the Northwest, it is not for today nor tomorrow only but, we hope, for many years to come. Hence the future of these territories is fully as important as is their present condition.

I have shown the great preponderance of agricultural products in favor of Portland but these figures do not tell the whole story. Our friends, the railroads, have done much more for Washington than for Oregon but much is promised for Oregon

when returning confidence in railroad securities permits them to raise money for development work. This is necessary to open up the great areas available for irrigation.

The 1910 census, volume 5, page 846, shows the acreage irrigated in 1909,-

Washington-----	334,378 acres
Oregon-----	686,129 "

Acreage included in projects not completed,-

Washington-----	817,032 acres
Oregon-----	2,527,208 "

What will be the relative value of agricultural products when these projects are completed?

The same census, page 74, shows the percentage of farm land improved, or rather the percentage of the land in farms that is improved, -

Washington-----	54-4/10%
Oregon-----	36-6/10%

Increased transportation facilities would bring our percentage up while the preponderance of our agricultural products would be still greater.

Perhaps the most remarkable resource of this Northwest is its lumber. Figures submitted by the United States Forestry Service Jan. 14, 1914, estimate the standing timber in,-

Seattle's own territory as outlined above---	105,775,791,000 ft.
Portland's own territory-----	607,551,129,000 "
Seattle including the territories of Everett, Bellingham and most of Tacoma-----	210,915,199,000 "
Portland-----	632,589,790,000 "

The converting of this timber into lumber will call for the building of many miles of railroad and the employment of thousands of people. We have the agricultural products, the stock and

- 7 -

the fish with which to feed them. These are the things that give us an abiding faith in the importance of Portland as a distributing center and in its future growth.

Attached find tables of statistics in detail.

*
As another instance of how those in the jobbing business look upon the relative value of Portland and Seattle, I might mention the Pacific Hardware & Steel Company, whose headquarters are at San Francisco and who probably distribute more hardware on the Coast than any other one house. Some two or three years ago they decided to locate a jobbing plant in the Northwest; they already had warehouses at both Portland and Seattle and had covered the entire Northwest for years from their San Francisco house; they selected Portland as the logical place for the Northwestern branch, put in a complete stock here and closed their Seattle warehouse. It is only fair to say, however, that they are now opening the Seattle warehouse again for the distribution of heavy goods but at Portland they carry a complete general stock.

I N D E X

- 1 Population compared between Portland and Seattle, in territories where no freight equalization is required.
 - 2 Population divided between Portland and Seattle, without regard to freight equalizations with other points.
 - 3 Agricultural Products compared between Portland and Seattle in territories where no freight equalization is required.
 - 4 Agricultural Products divided between Portland and Seattle without regard to freight equalization with other points.
 - 5 Recapitulation of Agricultural Products.
 - 6 Timber Cut of Portland and Seattle territories, 1913.
 - 7 Comparison of number of Jobbing Houses in principal lines.
 - 8 Standing timber compared between Portland and Seattle, in territories where no freight equalization is required.
 - 9 Standing timber divided between Portland and Seattle, without regard to freight equalizations with other points.
 - 10 Table showing meeting point of railroad rates.
-

POPULATION OF TERRITORY WHERE

PORTLAND
JOBBER

SEATTLE
JOBBER

have distributive rates as low or lower than the
nearest competing jobbers at Portland, Seattle,
Spokane, Tacoma, Everett or Bellingham.

(U. S. Census, 1910)

*Alaska, (S. E. & Upper Yukon)	42904	Alaska	64356
Washington.		Washington.	
Chehalis	35590	King	284638
Pacific	12532	Kitsap	17647
Wahkiakum	3285	Island	4704
Cowlitz	12561	Clallam	6755
Clarke	26115	Jefferson	8337
Skamania	2887	Chehalis	35590
Klickitat	10180	Pacific ($\frac{3}{4}$)	9399
Benton ($\frac{1}{2}$)	3969	Benton ($\frac{1}{2}$)	3969
Walla Walla	31931	Walla Walla	31931
Columbia	7042	Columbia	7042
Garfield	4199	Garfield	4199
Idaho.			
Washington	11101		
Canyon	25323		
State of Oregon	672765		
Total	* 902384	Total	478567

Abstract of Census, 1910
(Pages 35-46-51 and 52)

*Alaska Eliminated from Portland:-
Portland: 859480
Seattle : 478567

POPULATION

of Territory tributary to:-

PORTLAND	SEATTLE
to which rates are equal or lower from Portland than from Seattle	from Seattle than from Portland
(U. S. Census, 1910)	
*Alaska (S. E. & Upper Yukon)	Alaska
42904	64356
Washington	Washington
Chehalis Cty.	Whatcom
Pacific County	Skagit
Lewis County	Snohomish
Wahkiakum Cty.	San Juan
Cowlitz County	Island
Clarke County	Kitsap
Skamania Cty.	Clallam
Klickitat Cty.	Jefferson
Benton ($\frac{1}{2}$ of Benton plus Kennewick)	Chehalis
5187	Pacific ($\frac{3}{4}$)
Walla-Walla	Lewis
31931	Thurston
Columbia Cty.	Mason
7042	Pierce
Garfield Cty.	120812
4199	King
Idaho	284638
Canyon County	Kittitas
25323	Yakima
Washington Cty.	41709
11101	Walla Walla
Oregon	31931
State of Oregon	Columbia
672765	Garfield
	4199
	Benton ($\frac{1}{2}$)
	3968
Population tributary to Portland	Population tributary to Seattle
*935729	856076

Abstract of Census, 1910
(Pages 35-46-51 and 52)

*Alaska Eliminated from Portland:-
Portland: 892825
Seattle : 856076

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF TERRITORY WHERE

PORTLAND
JOB B E R S

have distributive rates as low or lower than the nearest competing jobbers at Tacoma, Seattle or Spokane, Portland, Everett or Bellingham.

	VALUE ALL CROPS	DAIRY PRODUCTS	POULTRY PRODUCTS	HONEY & WAX	WOOL & MOHAIR	LIVE STOCK SALES	LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED	TOTAL
State of Oregon	49,040,725	6,067,024	3,814,285	94,510	3,434,409	14,972,615	2,461,159	79,884,727
Washington								
Chehalis	637,369	208,416	86,699	1,874	2,051	86,216	47,740	1,070,365
Pacific	275,126	130,487	37,388	170	189	38,831	34,740	516,931
Wahkiakum	91,985	118,506	16,329	383	191	16,211	30,392	273,997
Cowlitz	642,335	150,571	66,279	4,063	1,849	90,940	55,699	1,011,736
Clarke	1,593,060	440,038	169,564	4,615	2,045	95,454	115,446	2,420,222
Skamania	117,863	28,295	14,289	285	579	10,084	9,923	181,318
Klickitat	1,278,530	70,089	57,626	116	52,558	313,790	52,124	1,824,833
Benton ($\frac{3}{8}$)	356,379	19,147	38,791	915	8,067	42,719	7,430	473,448
Walla Walla	5,828,559	130,208	135,570	5,046	30,458	287,213	61,549	6,478,603
Columbia	2,421,469	47,529	55,971	561	34,932	203,700	49,502	2,813,664
Garfield	1,979,244	19,604	43,749	189	12,754	306,979	28,947	2,391,466
Idaho								
Canyon	1,979,084	186,675	214,381	17,995	181,852	572,181	31,790	3,183,958
Washington	1,095,451	66,713	83,317	6,991	298,875	1,010,653	59,144	2,621,144
Total	67,337,179	7,683,302	4,834,238	137,713	4,060,809	18,047,586	3,045,585	105,146,412

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF TERRITORY WHERE

SEATTLE
JOB B E R S

have distributive rates as low or lower than the nearest competing jobbers at Tacoma, Seattle, or Spokane, Portland, Everett, or Bellingham.

Washington								
King	2,458,556	1,547,911	547,777	2,851	802	212,139	132,513	4,902,549
Kitsap	326,525	124,241	348,667	644	153	16,671	22,935	839,836
Island	369,342	117,113	71,451	180	3,027	27,223	29,067	617,403
Clallam	477,654	241,740	43,885	541	1,609	64,823	56,302	886,554
Jefferson	185,590	77,466	25,975	75	479	12,551	30,445	332,581
Chehalis	637,369	208,416	86,699	1,874	2,051	86,216	47,740	1,070,365
Pacific ($\frac{3}{8}$)	206,345	97,866	28,041	128	142	29,124	26,055	387,701
Benton ($\frac{3}{8}$)	356,379	19,147	33,791	915	8,067	42,719	7,430	468,448
Walla Walla	5,828,559	130,208	135,570	5,046	30,458	287,213	61,549	6,478,603
Columbia	2,421,469	47,529	55,971	561	34,932	203,700	49,502	2,813,664
Garfield	1,979,244	19,604	43,749	189	12,754	306,979	28,947	2,391,466
Total	15,247,032	2,631,241	1,421,576	13,004	94,474	1,289,358	492,485	21,189,170

Figures taken from U. S. Census, 1910
Vol. 6, Pages 394-395-397-398
Vol. 7, Pages 414-418-844 to 851 incl.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF TERRITORY TRIBUTARY TO

P O R T L A N D

Rates being equal or lower from Portland than from Seattle

	VALUE ALL CROPS.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.	POULTRY PRODUCTS.	HONEY & WAX	WOOL & MOHAIR	LIVE STOCK SALES	LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED	TOTAL
State of Oregon	49,040,725	6,067,024	3,814,285	94,510	3,434,409	14,972,615	2,461,159	79,884,727
Washington								
Chehalis	637,369	208,416	86,699	1,874	2,051	86,216	47,740	1,070,365
Pacific	275,126	130,487	37,388	170	189	38,831	34,740	516,931
Lewis	1,418,626	363,222	188,054	4,220	3,021	239,941	111,369	2,328,453
Wahkiakum	91,985	118,506	16,329	383	191	16,211	30,392	273,997
Cowlitz	642,335	150,571	66,279	4,063	1,849	90,490	55,699	1,011,286
Clarke	1,593,060	440,038	169,564	4,615	2,045	95,454	115,446	2,420,222
Skamania	117,863	28,295	14,289	285	579	10,084	9,923	181,318
Klickitat	1,278,530	70,089	57,626	116	52,558	313,790	52,124	1,824,833
Benton (1/2)	356,379	19,147	38,791	915	8,067	42,719	7,430	473,448
Walla Walla	5,828,559	130,208	135,570	5,046	30,458	287,213	61,549	6,478,603
Columbia	2,421,469	47,529	55,971	561	34,932	203,700	49,502	2,813,664
Garfield	1,979,244	19,604	43,749	189	12,754	306,979	28,947	2,391,466
Idaho								
Canyon	1,979,084	186,675	214,381	17,995	181,852	572,181	31,790	3,183,958
Washington	1,095,451	66,713	83,317	6,991	298,875	1,010,653	59,144	2,621,144
Total	68,755,805	8,046,524	5,022,292	141,935	4,063,830	18,287,077	3,156,954	107,474,415

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF TERRITORY TRIBUTARY TO

S E A T T L E

Rates being equal or lower from Seattle than from Portland.

	VALUE ALL CROPS.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.	POULTRY PRODUCTS.	HONEY & WAX	WOOL & MOHAIR	LIVE STOCK SALES	LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED	TOTAL
Washington								
Whatcom	1,712,778	577,524	264,450	3,420	4,621	146,192	118,932	2,827,917
Skagit	2,226,467	635,963	218,368	4,242	3,314	305,275	33,640	3,427,269
Snohomish	1,301,257	736,395	180,409	1,635	1,459	125,817	82,198	2,429,170
San Juan	398,248	68,834	43,329	65	8,495	17,336	26,569	562,876
Island	369,342	117,113	71,451	180	3,027	27,223	29,067	617,403
Kitsap	326,525	124,241	348,667	644	153	16,671	22,935	839,836
Clallam	477,654	241,740	43,885	541	1,609	64,823	56,302	886,554
Jefferson	185,590	77,466	25,975	75	479	12,551	30,445	332,581
Chehalis	637,369	208,416	86,699	1,874	2,051	86,216	47,740	1,070,365
Pacific (3/4)	206,345	97,866	28,041	128	142	29,124	26,055	387,701
Lewis	1,418,626	363,222	188,054	4,220	3,021	239,941	111,369	2,328,453
Thurston	787,763	257,256	144,338	2,065	905	92,002	74,730	1,359,059
Mason	273,612	49,364	58,535	1,667	470	17,137	10,498	411,283
Pierce	1,873,293	648,146	417,656	2,973	2,152	162,678	70,825	3,177,723
King	2,458,556	1,547,911	547,777	2,851	802	212,139	132,513	4,902,549
Kittitas	1,606,164	144,930	74,059	2,162	60,050	390,543	27,584	2,305,492
Yakima	4,734,144	403,472	233,143	10,394	30,729	753,569	67,684	6,233,135
Walla Walla	5,828,559	130,208	135,570	5,046	30,458	287,213	61,549	6,478,603
Columbia	2,421,469	47,529	55,971	561	34,932	203,700	49,502	2,813,664
Garfield	1,979,244	19,604	43,749	189	12,754	306,979	28,947	2,391,466
Benton (1/2)	356,379	19,147	33,791	915	8,067	42,719	7,430	468,448
Total	31,579,384	6,516,347	3,243,917	45,847	209,690	3,539,848	1,116,514	46,251,547

Figures taken from U. S. Census, 1910

Vol. 6, Pages 394-395-397-398.

Vol. 7, Pages 414-418-844 to 851 incl.

**Agricultural Products of Territory where Jobbers
have distributive rates as low, or lower than the
nearest competing Jobbers at Portland, Seattle,
Spokane, Tacoma, Everett, or Bellingham.**

	<u>PORTLAND TERRITORY</u>	<u>SEATTLE TERRITORY</u>
Value of:-		
All Crops	67357179	15247032
Dairy Products	7683302	2631241
Poultry Products	4834238	1421576
Honey & Wax	137713	13004
Wool & Mohair	4060809	94474
Live Stock Sold	18047586	1289358
Slaughtered	3045585	492485
Total Agricult. Products	<u>105146412</u>	<u>21189170</u>

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TRIBUTARY TO

	<u>PORTLAND TERRITORY</u>	<u>SEATTLE TERRITORY</u>
	Rates being equal or lower from	
	PORTLAND	SEATTLE
	<u>Than from Seattle</u>	<u>Than from Portland</u>
Value of:-		
All Crops	68755805	31579384
Dairy Products	8046524	6516347
Poultry Products	5022292	3243917
Honey & Wax	141933	45847
Wool & Mohair	4063830	209690
Live Stock Sold	18287077	3539848
Slaughtered	3156954	1116514
Total Agricul. Products	<u>107474415</u>	<u>46251547</u>

*U. S. Census 1910 —
Value in Dollars.*

CUT OF TIMBER FOR 1913.

<u>PORTLAND</u>		<u>SEATTLE</u>	
	<u>M.Ft. B.M</u>		<u>M.Ft. B.M</u>
Quiniault	4,000	Whatcom	530,845
Grays Harbor	857,750	Snohomish	837,401
Willapa Harbor	439,500	Green River	369,180
Lower Columbia	411,802	Nisqually River	883,970
Cowlitz River	247,062	Hoods Canal	411,363
Lewis River	193,100	Quiniault	4,000
Klickitat	57,770	Grays Harbor	857,750
Walla Walla	2,000	Willappa Harbor	439,500
Columbia River	411,250	Yakima River	30,600
Tillamook	100,750	Walla Walla	2,000
Yamhill	141,810		
Bull Run	93,900		
Suislaw	64,238		
Santiam	202,900		
Lower Umpqua	3,450		
Upper Willamette	35,500		
Coos	279,690		
Upper Umpqua	27,500		
Lower Rogue	3,450		
Upper Rogue	4,000		
S. E. Oregon	54,520		
Deschutes	50,710		
John Day	57,560		
Snake River	78,475		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	3,822,687		4,366,609
	<hr/>		<hr/>

(From letter, 1/22/14, of U.S. Forestry Service, Dis, #6)

Figures are by the log scale and should be raised by
at lease 10% to allow for the mill overrun.

J O B B E R S

-SEATTLE-

GROCERS

(5)

Schwabacker Bros. & Co.
National Grocery Co.
Fischer Brothers
Sylvester Brothers Co.
J. R. Grant Company

HARNESS & SADDLES

(1)

Duncan & Sons

DRUGS

(1)

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

(1)

Western Dry Goods Company

PAINTS & OILS

(7)

Bass-Heuter Paint Company
W. P. Fuller & Company
C. C. Belknapp
Seattle Paint Company
Sherwin Williams Company
T. L. Blood
Star Paint & Wall Paper Co.

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE

(7)

Seattle Hardware Company
Schwabacker Hardware Co.
Whiton Hardware Company
Western Hdwe. & Steel Co.
Gray Brothers
M. Seller & Company
Bornstein Company

-PORTLAND-

GROCERS

(6)

Allen & Lewis
Lang & Company
Mason Ehrman Company
Wadhams & Company
Wadhams & Kerr Brothers
T. W. Jenkins & Co.

HARNESS & SADDLES

(5)

George Lawrence Co.
John Clark Saddlery Co.
Breyman Leather Company
P. J. Cronin Company
W. H. McMonies & Company

DRUGS

(3)

Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.
Clarke Woodward Drug Co.
American Druggists Syndicate

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

(1)

Fleischner Mayer & Company

PAINTS & OILS

(8)

W. P. Fuller & Company
Central Door & Lumber Co.
Fischer Thorsen & Company
Rasmussen & Company
Timms Cress & Company
Sherwin Williams Company
Acme Paint Company
Pioneer Paint Company.

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE

(10)

Pacific Hdwe. & Steel Co.
Honeyman Hardware Company
Marshall-Wells Hardware Co.
Failing-McCalman Company
May Hardware Company
Hexter-Friedman Company
M. Seller & Company
Prael Hegele & Company
J. E. Haseltine & Company
Robertson Hdwe. & Steel Co.

JOBBER CONTINUED

-SEATTLE-

SHOES

(2)

Northwestern Shoe Company
Washington Shoe Mfg. Co.

-PORTLAND-

SHOES

(5)

Dougherty Shoe Company
Fithian Barker Shoe Co.
Goodman Bros. Shoe Company
Krausse Brothers
Prince Shoe Company

IMPLEMENTS

(2)

John Deere Plow Company
Poulsen Implement Company

IMPLEMENTS

(18)

John Deere Plow Co.
Mitchell, Lewis & Staver
International Harvester
R. M. Wade & Company
J. A. Freeman & Son
Oregon Moline Plow Co.
Oliver Chilled Plow Co.
Royer Implement Co.
Parlin & Orendorf Plow Co.
Studebaker Corporation
J.I. Case Machinery Co.
The Rumley Products Co.
Aultman & Taylor Machinery
Western Farquhar Company
Holt Manufacturing Co.
A. H. Averill Machinery Co.
Advance Thrasher Company
Poulsen Implement Company

T I M B E R

Standing Timber of Territory Tributary to

PORTLAND

SEATTLE

Rates being equal or lower than from

SEATTLE

PORTLAND

(M. Ft)

(M. Ft)

SEATTLE	(M. Ft)	PORTLAND	(M. Ft)
State of Oregon	476,510,531	Washington	
Washington		Whatcom	10,509,568
*Clallam	23,192,000	Skagit	15,559,912
*Jefferson	17,590,500	Snohomish	20,321,710
Chehalis	31,136,575	San Juan	200,000
Pacific	14,926,655	Island	176,000
Lewis	25,038,661	Kitsap	827,000
Wahkiakum	2,976,000	Clallam	23,192,000
Cowlitz	16,287,500	Jefferson	17,590,500
Clark	7,000,000	Chehalis	31,136,575
Skamania	13,903,496	Pacific	14,926,655
Klickitat	3,539,872	Lewis	25,038,661
Columbia	360,000	Thurston	3,812,300
Garfield	128,000	Mason	10,609,540
		Pierce	14,443,020
		King	17,437,061
		Kittitas	3,151,887
		Yakima	1,494,810
		Columbia	360,000
		Garfield	128,000
Total M. Ft.	632,589,790	Total M. Ft.	210,915,199

Figures submitted Jan. 14, 1914, by
U. S. Forest Service, District, No. 6

*The timber in these two counties,
owing to the topography of the
country must move out through
Grays Harbor.

STATEMENT SHOWING TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS BY RATES

FROM TO	<u>SEATTLE</u>					<u>TACOMA</u>					<u>PORTLAND</u>					<u>EVERETT</u>				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
<u>MAIN LINE SOUTH</u>																				
Dieringer	20	17	12	10	10	16	14	11	10	8										
Auburn	20	17	12	10	10	19	16	12	10	10										
Christopher	19	16	12	10	10	19	16	12	10	10										
Capitol Mills						33	28	22	19	15	34	29	23	20	16					
Sopenah						34	29	23	20	16	33	28	22	19	15					
<u>GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH</u>																				
Satsop	45	40	34	31	27	40	34	28	24	20	45	40	34	31	27					
Montesano	35	30	28	24	20	35	30	28	24	20	35	30	28	24	20					
<u>SOUTH BEND BRANCH</u>																				
Menlo	44	37	33	28	27	40	35	29	26	22	44	37	33	28	27					
Willapa	40	34	30	26	25	40	34	29	26	22	40	34	30	26	25					
<u>MAIN LINE EAST</u>																				
Gibbon	76	65	53	46	38	75	64	53	45	38										
Chandler	76	65	53	46	38	76	65	53	46	38										
<u>MAIN LINE NORTH</u>																				
Woodinville	22	19	15	13	11											22	19	15	13	11
Bear Creek	23	20	16	14	12											15	13	11	10	9
<u>Note-Seattle's Equalization at</u>																				
Tacoma	20	17	12	10	10															
Everett	25	20	12	10	10															
Bellingham	30	25	15	12	12															

DIVISION BETWEEN PORTLAND AND SEATTLE

FROM TO	<u>PORTLAND</u>					<u>SEATTLE</u>				
	Centralia	36	31	25	22	18	36	31	25	22	18
Kennewick	76	65	53	46	38	76	65	53	46	38

MM

February 27, 1914.

Sir:

I beg to advise in response to your letter of February 20th that the additional data, thereto attached, with reference to Portland's desire to be named as a location for one of the Federal Reserve banks to be established, will be carefully filed and considered by the Committee when it is determining these important questions.

Respectfully,

Secretary,
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

Mr. E. C. Giltner, Secretary,
Portland Chamber of Commerce,
Portland, Oregon.

MEMBER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Portland Chamber of Commerce

69 FIFTH STREET

OFFICERS

A. H. AVERILL, PRESIDENT
D. A. PATTULLO, VICE-PRESIDENT
EDMOND C. GILTNER, SECRETARY
M. MOESSOHN, ASST. SECRETARY
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LADD & TILTON, TREASURER

TRUSTEES

J. C. AINSWORTH
O. M. CLARK
GEO. LAWRENCE, JR.
F. W. MULKEY
H. D. RAMSDELL
JAY SMITH

6

Portland, Oregon, February 20, 1914.

Honorable W. G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to request of your Board at its recent meeting in Portland for a brief of the natural resources and commercial data which we urged as evidence of Portland's merit in securing the location of the Regional Reserve Bank or a branch bank in the Pacific Northwest, we submit herewith the following outline of facts which we trust will be considered by your Board in determining what shall be done in respect to the Pacific Northwest when you create your Federal Reserve Bank districts and locate the financial centers therein:

TIMBER:

We claim there is a stand of about 550,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber in the territory that is exclusively Portland's; that there is a stand of about 197,000,000,000 feet in territory that is competitive where Portland has an equal footing with Seattle in a commercial and financial sense, and that there is only about 234,000,000,000 feet in territory that is exclusive to Puget Sound commercial and financial centers. The basis of this claim was set forth in a map filed at the time of the hearing, and is subject to easy proof.

According to official reports, 507,000,000 feet of the logs cut in Washington last year were in Portland's exclusive trade and financial territory. We also claim that 1,296,000,000 feet of logs cut in Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor districts last year are in a full and absolute competitive territory, the commercial trade of which Portland has a larger share than either Seattle or Tacoma. It follows, of course, that the 1,609,000 feet of logs cut in Oregon are in our exclusive trade territory.

CEREALS:

Wheat and flour exports from Portland and Puget Sound for seasons -

WGMCA--2

	Portland	Puget Sound	
1908-09	422,236	374,326	Tons
1909-10	354,890	434,415	"
1910-11	441,717	471,224	"
1911-12	524,180	586,405	"

The cereal receipts of wheat at Portland and Puget Sound for calendar year 1913 were:

Portland	22,076 cars
Puget Sound	20,125 "

We also claim that in the matter of handling wheat, barley, oats, produced east of the Cascade Mountains, the completion of the Celilo Canal in January, 1915, and establishment of effective steamboat service on the Columbia and Snake rivers, will enable us absolutely to control the cereal movement from this territory to the extent of 75% to 80% of the total production. Our map and statement regarding open river are sufficient evidence of this future condition.

OCEAN TRADE:

Shipments from Portland for domestic points by ocean carriers in 1913 were 741,317 short tons, valued at \$18,109,976.

The imports of Portland from domestic points by ocean commerce aggregated 1,128,493 tons, of a value of \$23,686,212.

The total foreign imports of Portland for calendar year 1913 were 55,133 tons, of a value of \$1,566,634.

The total foreign exports from Portland for the past year were 658,664 tons, valued at \$14,470,174.

In this connection our records show that the largest lumber cargoes ever shipped anywhere moved from Portland last year, and our wheat and flour cargoes were next to the largest that have been put on the water.

TONNAGE ENTERING AND DEPARTING COLUMBIA RIVER:

For 1913, 193 foreign vessels entered the Columbia river, and 1282 coastwise vessels of ocean-going type. Of the 193 foreign entering, 106 were steam craft of large type.

Clearing from Columbia River in 1913, there were 212 foreign vessels and 1293 coastwise craft.

WGMcA--3

JOBGING TRADE:

Taking United States census reports of population by counties and the railway figures of the rates reached by the merchants of Portland and Seattle, it is proven that in Seattle's territory there are but 485,688 people and in Portland's trade territory 906,352. Under any presentation that can be made, Portland's trade territory covers far more than half of the entire Pacific Northwest in population.

In agricultural products it is shown by the Agricultural Department reports that the value of the yield in Seattle's trade territory is \$21,000,000 as against \$105,000,000 in Portland's trade territory.

In the number of jobbing houses located in Seattle and Portland we submit the following comparison:

Grocery	Seattle	5	Portland	6
Hardware, including light and heavy	"	7	"	10
Harness and saddles	"	1	"	5
Drugs	"	1	"	3
Drygoods	"	1	"	1
Paints and oils	"	7	"	8
Shoes	"	2	"	5
Implements	"	2	"	18

In the implement business it is conceded by dealers that 95% of the total business of the Northwest is done through Portland firms, the value of the business here running from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year.

In drygoods, Fleischner Mayer & Co., Portland, state that they have 40 traveling salesmen in Oregon, 32 in Washington and 28 in all other sections of the Northwest. Neustadter Bros., drygoods, with headquarters at Portland, do 34% of their total Northwest business in the State of Washington. Loewengart & Co., wholesale milliners, Portland, do 60% of their entire shipping business in Idaho, Washington and Montana.

We also ask the Board to consider the fact that the United States Steel Products Company maintains its northwestern headquarters in Portland; also General Electric Company, Westinghouse Company, International Harvester Company, and American Can Company. M. Seller & Co., large distributors of tinware, enameled ware, crockery and glassware, in the Northwest, with houses in Portland, Seattle and Spokane, finance and control all their operations from Portland.

WGMcA--4

LIVESTOCK:

Portland is conceded to be the livestock center of the entire Pacific Coast, developing industrial and packing business at a very rapid rate. In 1913 the following receipts of cattle at this center showed the following distribution of their origin:

Oregon	40,329
Idaho	19,887
Washington	2,631
Montana	6,054
California	7,049
Utah	3,764
Nevada	120
Miscellaneous	565

Calves were distributed in about the same proportion, total receipts here being 4,666.

Hog receipts, total of 188,286, 94,319 of which from Oregon, 70,960 from Idaho, 19,771 from Washington, 958 from Montana, 2,278 from California.

Sheep receipts, 295,730, distributed about the same as hogs.

Portland Cattle Loan Company organized in 1912 with offices and headquarters in Portland, has loaned to Northwestern stockmen approximately \$10,000,000 in the development of the stock industry. This company has been the most powerful fostering influence in the development of livestock yet inaugurated in the Northwest.

In meat products, the Union Meat Company of Portland handled last year about \$9,000,000, and poultry products received at Portland aggregated \$3,000,000 and more. Shipments from Portland including eggs aggregated \$6,500,000.

Dairy Industry. The value of Oregon's dairy products in 1913 was \$17,500,000. Portland draws heavily from Washington, Idaho and Northern Montana. 25% of Portland's receipts are purchased in Washington, 25% to 35% in Idaho, and 25% to 35% of the total manufacture in Portland is redistributed into Washington.

FRUIT:

Fruit acreage now planted in three Northwestern states aggregates about 600,000 acres, of which Oregon has 231,000, Washington 242,000, Idaho 127,000, and the invested capital represented by these plantings is about \$267,000,000. The

WGMCA--5

acreage absolutely tributary to Portland under present and certain future rate conditions is 361,075, or 60% of the three Northwestern states. With development of the export business for fresh and dried fruits by water through Panama Canal, Portland is in position to control at least 60% of the fruit business of the Northwest.

The apple production in the three states this year will aggregate 20,000 carloads, and is a normal portion of the present planted area matures by 1920 the yield will be from 50,000 to 80,000 carloads, of a value of \$1000 or above per carload.

WOOL:

Last year Oregon produced 20,000,000 pounds of wool, the western part of Idaho 12,000,000, and Washington 6,000,000. Portland houses control this trade absolutely, none of it going through Puget Sound. With the opening of the Panama Canal, when a low rate is assured from producing center to Boston, Massachusetts, all of this wool will pass through Portland.

HOPS:

Oregon produced in 1913 130,000 to 140,000 bales of hops each of 190 pounds, or a total of 25,000,000 pounds. Prices ranged from 20 to 27 cents, or total value estimated \$6,000,000. Washington produced 35,000 bales.

Portland houses are almost exclusive in the handling of this Northwestern crop, practically all of it being financed and shipped through or to this point. Oregon's yield within next three or four years is estimated by experts at 150,000 to 160,000 bales.

POTATOES:

There was produced in Portland's exclusive territory last year about 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and in territory competitive between Portland and Puget Sound 45,000,000. Puget Sound's exclusive territory production was about 8,000,000 bushels.

RAILROADS:

There are 82 regular steam road passenger trains arriving and departing Portland daily, with about the same number of electric interurban trains, the latter reaching Portland from

WGMcA--6

25 to 125 miles distant from Portland. There are 50 freight trains arriving and departing Portland daily. In grain alone Portland received the past year 22,076 cars as against 20,125 cent to Puget Sound. In Portland's territory there is the heaviest railway construction of the west, one line being under way in Eastern Oregon to cost \$4,000,000, another between Eugene and Coos Bay, \$5,000,000, Natron-Klamath Falls cut-off \$8,000,000, total for the three \$17,000,000. There was expended for betterments and new construction on lines in Portland territory last year \$19,733,000, and during the last three years \$59,000,000. The estimated expenditure for same purposes for 1914 is about \$14,000,000. The annual payroll of the railways in Portland territory is \$8,000,000.

MAIL SERVICE:

With mail service Portland reaches Southwestern Washington, Chehalis, Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor territory in less time than from Seattle. Also Portland is closer in time of mail to Spokane, Walla Walla, Dayton, Pomeroy, Palouse, Washington, Lewiston, Moscow, Boise and Blackfoot, Idaho, and is on almost the same time at Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Billings and all Montana, than is Seattle.

Portland is the designated depository for the surplus money orders of 382 postoffices in Oregon, 76 postoffices in Washington, the latter being located throughout Southeastern Washington, and all of the Southwestern territory, including Hoquiam, Willapa Harbor, Aberdeen and Grays Harbor territory. The Washington offices remitted to Portland the past year \$1,235,000. The Portland postoffice is also the designated depository of the surplus postal funds of all the postoffices in Oregon.

EXPRESS BUSINESS:

The companies operating out of Portland did about \$2,000,000 express business last year, which would cover what we might call exclusive trade.

ARID LAND RECLAMATION WORK:

There are in Oregon, Washington and Western Montana 323,000 acres of land reclaimed by the Federal Government, and the ultimate area of the projects on which work is now in progress will be 1,363,000 acres. The present investment of the United States Government is \$28,689,000, and the ultimate investment will be \$54,590,000. The present value of agricul-

WGMCA--7

tural products on this reclamation work is \$5,970,000, and the ultimate value of agricultural products on the reclaimed area will be about \$43,000,000. Practically all this work is being done in territory that is absolutely tributary to Portland commercially and financially. In addition to this federal reclamation work extensive Carey Act work is in progress in the three states.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LANDS:

Oregon has 61,000,000 acres of land, of which total 27,683,000 are deeded and 33,505,000 are in the public domain. It is estimated by the Agricultural College and Government experts that 6,158,000 acres of the public domain is tillable land and 7,182,000 acres has its chief value in grazing. Of the deeded lands those cultivated as farms now aggregate but 4,092,104 acres, and the uncultivated land in farms about 4,141,933 acres. This statement reveals that there is an enormous area in Oregon which is available for cultivation and which must soon be so used.

WATER RESOURCES:

The discharge of the Columbia River at The Dalles, 110 miles above Portland, is an average of 235,000 second feet, or equivalent of 170,000,000 acre feet per year. The estimated total discharge of the river at its mouth is 312,000 second feet. Pacific Coast streams of Oregon not discharging into the Columbia Basin have 50,000 second feet, and the discharge into Puget Sound is about the same.

United States engineers in charge of the water resources of the Geological Survey estimate that in the State of Oregon there are 7,000,000 acre feet of water available for irrigation work, which would make reclamation of nearly 4,000,000 acres of land immediately possible, and that in the State of Idaho there are between seven and eight million acre feet available, and in Washington four to five million acre feet, and Montana two million acre feet. A study of this tremendous water resource and vast expanse of uncultivated land would suggest the enormous agricultural possibilities here when the asset is properly used.

WATER POWER:

The estimate of Government engineers on the water power commercially available in the Columbia Basin of the three Northwestern states is 12,775,000 horse power, the estimate being

WGMCA--8

based on 75% efficiency. Of this total 3,000,000 horse power is immediately adjacent to Portland, and nearly all of it is in Portland's trade territory. Of the total available only 300,000 horse power are at present being utilized in commerce.

The development of power in the Columbia Basin divided into districts is as follows:

Spokane district	145,000 h.p.
Oregon district	95,727 "
Lower Columbia	20,000 "
Idaho	52,100 "

Total	312,827 "

Ten large operating companies in Portland's territory are as follows:

Portland Railway Light & Power Company, capital of \$25,000,000, gross earnings \$6,860,000.

Pacific Power & Light Company, capital \$12,000,000, gross earnings \$1,234,000.

Oregon Power Company, capital \$3,000,000, gross earnings \$806,000.

Washington Water Power Company, capital \$15,000,000, gross earnings \$3,170,000.

Washington-Oregon Corporation, capital \$10,000,000, gross earnings \$300,000.

Idaho-Washington Power Company, capital \$500,000, gross earnings \$50,000.

Idaho Consolidated Power Company, capital \$2,000,000, gross earnings \$100,000.

Idaho-Oregon Power Company, capital \$4,935,000, gross earnings \$425,000.

Eastern Oregon Light & Power Company, capital \$1,800,000, gross earnings \$167,000.

Siskiyou Light & Power Company, capital \$1,000,000, gross earnings \$100,000.

Total capital \$73,695,000, gross earnings \$13,212,000.

WGMCA--9

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Building permits in Portland for new construction in the past five years aggregate \$81,198,373 as against \$61,154,379 in Seattle. Permits in Portland for 1913 were about 60% greater than for Seattle. Real estate transfers in Portland the past four years aggregate \$87,000,000. The annual expenditure for street pavements and sewers in Portland for past four years has been \$4,662,000 in 1913, \$4,300,000 in 1912, \$7,398,000 in 1911, and \$4,400,000 in 1910. Expenditure in water mains for 1913 was \$500,000, \$790,000 in 1912. Expenditure on school buildings runs about \$500,000 a year, and on school grounds about \$200,000 a year.

Part of this brief is a duplication of material already filed but put into briefer form in reference to the maps presented at the hearing to make it all clear.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Siltner

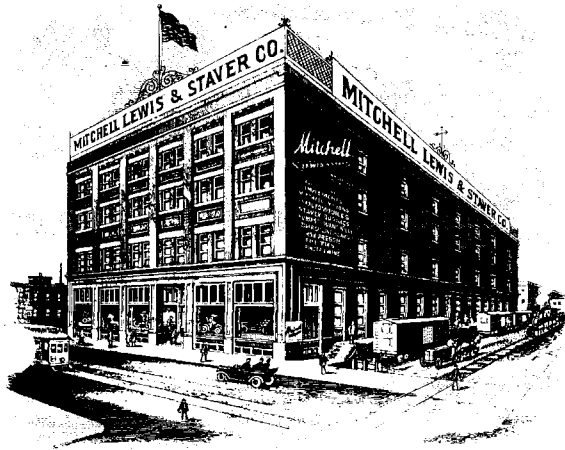
Secretary.

WBSO

ANSWERED

FEB 28 1914

AM



E. MORRISON & E. SECOND STS.

BRANCHES:
SPOKANE, WASH.
BOISE, IDAHO.
SEATTLE, WASH.

5
EXHIBIT NO. 13
Hearing

Mitchell
LEWIS & STAYER CO.

JOBBER OF
VEHICLES AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT...

Portland, Ore.

March 6th
1914.

The Regional Bank Committee,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:-

In accordance with request at the hearing in Portland, I beg to submit that the volume of agricultural implement business in the Pacific Northwest, Oregon, Washington and Idaho handled, in a financial way, through Portland, and by this I mean the selling to the customers and the money settlement by the customers being through Portland, approximates \$8,000,000.00 to \$10,000,000.00 per annum. This is in accordance with the testimony given at the hearing.

Based on the movement of the goods sold by our own Company in this territory, I estimate that the goods themselves move from their respective shipping points to the respective states as follows:

From Portland into Oregon	37½%	of total	
From Portland into Washington & Northern Idaho	14%	" "	
Total movement from Portland into the territory			51½% of total
From factory direct to Washington & Northern Idaho	13%	of total	
From factory direct to Oregon points	5%	" "	
From factory direct to Southern Idaho points	2½%	" "	
Total movement from factory indirect to the Northwestern territory			20½% of total
From Spokane to Washington and Northern Idaho			20% of total
From Boise to Southern Idaho points			8% " "
			<u>100%</u>

It will be understood that while the goods move as above indicated the money settlement is all with Portland. Headquarters for practically all of the implement business of the Northwest is located at Portland, branches are maintained at Spokane and Boise. No implement concern with headquarters at any of these other points maintain branches at Portland.

Yours truly, *H. W. Mitchell*

MITCHELL AUTOMOBILE THE NORTHWEST
SEATTLE
BOISE
340-346 EAST MORRISON ST. 1112-22 RIVERSIDE AVE. BROADWAY AND GROVE STS.

March 11th, 1914.

Sir :

On behalf of the Organization Committee,
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of March 6th giving additional facts and figures
requested at the hearing of the Committee held
in Portland and to advise that the same will be
filed with the other information received on
this subject, in order that the Committee may be
fully informed when it is deciding the question
of the locations for the Federal Reserve Banks
to be established.

Respectfully,

Secretary,
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

Mr. H. W. Mitchell,,
C/o Mitchell, Lewis, Staver Company,
Portland, Oregon.

Received

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

INCORPORATED

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be regarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

C44CH KW 99 NL

ALBANY OREGON DEC 27TH 1913

1406

HON DAVID F HOUSTON

SECY OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

PACIFIC COAST SHOULD BY ALL MEANS GET TWO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND ONE OF THEM SHOULD BE LOCATED IN THE NORTHWEST THE HONOR OF BEING THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CENTER IN THE REGION HAS HERETOFORE BEEN DISPUTED THIS IS NO LONGER PORTLAND IS FORGING AHEAD RAPIDLY AND ON ACCOUNT OF EXTREMELY FAVORABLE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION WILL CONTINUE TO LEAD COMPETITORS THE TRADE OF OREGON IDAHO SOUTHERN AND EASTERN WASHINGTON AND PART OF MONTANA CENTERS THERE MAKING CONDITIONS IDEAL FOR TRANSACTION OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS WITH SMALLER CITIES OF NORTHWEST PLEASE INVESTIGATE CLAIMS FOR PORTLAND CLOSELY BEFORE MAKING FINAL DECISION

ANSWERED
ADL

ALBANY COMMERCIAL CLUB

1026PM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

C43CH KW 99 NL

1457

ALBANY OGN DEC 27TH 1913

HON WM G MCADOO

SECY OF TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

PACIFIC COAST SHOULD BY ALL MEANS GET TWO FEDERAL RESERVE

BANKS AND ONE OF THEM SHOULD BE LOCATED IN THE

NORTHWEST THE HONOR OF BEING THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CENTER

IN THE REGION HAS HERETOFORE BEEN DISPUTED THIS IS SO

NO LONGER PORTLAND IS FORGINING AHEAD RAPIDLY AND ON ACCOUNT

OF EXTREMELY FAVORABLE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION WILL CONTINUE TO LEAD ALL

COMPETITORS THE TRADE OF OREGON IDAHO SOUTHERN AND EASTERN WASHINGTON

AND PART OF MONTANA CENTERS THERE MAKING CONDITIONS IDEAL FOR

TRANSACTION OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS WITH SMALLER CITIES OF NORTHWEST PLEASE

INVESTIGATE CLAIMS FOR PORTLAND CLOSELY BEFORE MAKING FINAL DECISION

ALBANY COMMERCIAL CLUB

1026PM

1459
RECEIVED
DEC 27 1913
J.P.R.

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following **Night Letter**. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Letters**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of **Fifty Dollars**, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. W. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

28A LY 50 NL

1585

✓ ASHLAND OGN DEC 27 1913

HON DAVID F HOUSTON

SECY OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

WE RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU TO GIVE MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO CLAIMS OF PORTLAND OREGON AS LOCATION FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK UNDER LAW RECENTLY ENACTED PORTLAND IS THE MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED OF ALL FINANCIAL CENTERS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND COULD SERVE THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE MORE PROMPTLY THAN ANY OTHER

ASHLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB

425 AM

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1913
1585
FORM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

3592

30A LY 50 NL

ASHLAND OGN DEC 27 1913

HON WM G MCADOO

SECY TREASY WASHN DC

WE RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU TO GIVE MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO CLAIMS OF PORTLAND OREGON AS LOCATION FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK UNDER LAW RECENTLY ENACTED PORTLAND IS THE MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED OF ALL FINANCIAL CENTERS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND COULD SERVE THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE MORE PROMPTLY THAN ANY OTHER

ASHLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB
JAN 7 1914
FORM

432AM

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



NIGHT LETTERGRAM

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT

DELIVERY NUMBER

1578

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

4-383

36 NY 32 NL

ASTORIA ORE DEC 27 13

WM F MCADCO

SECY OF TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

THIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESPECTFULLY URGES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AT PORTLAND OREGON WHICH CITY IS DEEMED THE LOGICAL POINT OF THE NORTHWEST FOR LOCATION SUCH A BANK

ASTORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1913
FORM 23

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

NIGHT LETTERGRAM



THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT

DELIVERY NUMBER

MT

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

4-383

W. 23 NY 32 NL

ASTORIA ORE DEC. 27 '13

361

DAVID F HOUSTON

WASHINGTON DC

THIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESPECTFULLY URGES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AT PORTLAND OREGON WHICH CITY IS DEEMED THE LOGICAL POINT OF THE NORTHWEST FOR LOCATION OF SUCH A BANK

ASTORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
JAN 7 1914
DRR
25
FORM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT
F208CH TR 45 NL 4 EXTRA
1583
BAKER ORE DEC 27 1913

DAVID F HOUSTON

SECY AGRICULTURE WASHN DC

WE URGENTLY REQUEST THAT YOU USE YOUR BEST EFFORTS IN
HAVING A REGIONAL RESERVE BANK ESTABLISHED AT PORTLAND OREGON PORTLAND
IS THE LOGICAL BANKING CENTER OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND
IS IN CLOSER TOUCH WITH THIS TERRITORY THAN ANY OTHER
PLACE

BAKER COMMERCIAL CLUB

W E MEACHAM MGR

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1914
FORM

208AM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following **Night Letter**. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Letters**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of **Fifty Dollars**, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 1516
F209CH TR 45 NL 4 EXTRA

BAKER ORE DEC 27 1913

WM G MCADOO

SECY TREASURY WASHN DC

WE URGENTLY URGE THAT YOU USE YOUR BEST EFFORTS IN
HAVING A REGIONAL RESERVE BANK ESTABLISHED AT PORTLAND OREGON PORTLAND
IS THE LOGICAL BANKING CENTER OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND
IS IN CLOSER TOUCH WITH THIS TERRITORY THAN ANY OTHER
PLACE

BAKER COMMERCIAL CLUB

W E MEACHAM MGR

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM

211AM

Form

THE deep seaport for one hundred billion feet of lumber :: Vast mineral and coal deposits in vicinity :: Green grass the year round :: Mild and equable climate. The manufacturer's and the farmer's opportunity IS NOW :: Look it up :: Act quickly :: The Bandon Commercial Club answers inquiries promptly.

The Bandon Commercial Club

INCORPORATED

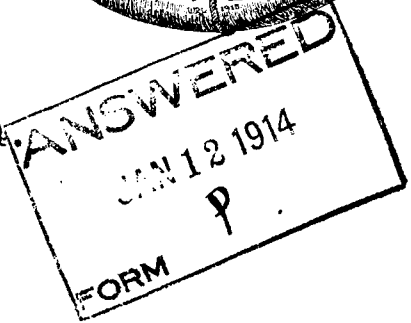
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY

Form 25

Bandon, Oregon,



Jan. 3, 1914.



Hon. W. G. McAdoo,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call to your attention the fact that of all the cities of the Northwest, Portland, Oregon, is the most natural and best place for a National Reserve Bank, and that it is the desire of the towns of the Northwest, and particularly of Oregon, that Portland be selected in this regard. Our Commercial Club and town stand behind Portland in this and sincerely hope that you will consider Portland in this respect.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, I am, as ever,

Yours very truly,

M. E. Treadgold

SECRETARY.

THE deep seaport for one hundred billion feet of lumber :: Vast mineral and coal deposits in vicinity :: Green grass the year round :: Mild and equable climate. The manufacturer's and the farmer's opportunity IS NOW :: Look it up :: Act quickly :: The Bandon Commercial Club answers inquiries promptly.

The Bandon Commercial Club

INCORPORATED

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY

Bandon, Oregon,



Jan. 3, 1914.

Hon. D. F. Houston,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call to your attention the fact that of all the cities of the Northwest, Portland, Oregon, is the most natural and best place for a National Reserve Bank, and that it is the desire of the towns of the Northwest and particularly of Oregon, that Portland be selected in this regard. Our Commercial Club and town stand behind Portland in this and sincerely hope that you will consider Portland in this respect.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, I am, as ever,

Yours very truly,

M. E. Treadwell

SECRETARY.

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following **Night Letter**. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Letters**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of **Fifty Dollars**, at which, unless otherwise stated below, the message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAILE, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1213

FT401 FB 39 NL 5 EXTRA

✓ BAY CITY ORE DEC 29 1913

HON DAVID F HOUSTON

SECRETARY AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

THE BAYCITY COMMERCIAL CLUB RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AT PORTLAND OREGON AS THIS IS THE LOGICAL POINT IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOR SUCH AN INSTITUTION KINDLY USE INFLUENCE TO THIS END

E G LANTZ, PRESIDENT.

M A HAMILTON, SECRETARY

ANSWERED
DEC 29 1913
9
CHM

833PM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1214 1214

F750A FB 39 NL 5 EXTRA

BAY CITY ORE DEC 29 1913

HON WM G MCADOO

SECRETARY TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

THE BAY-CITY COMMERCIAL CLUB RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AT PORTLAND OREGON AS THIS IS THE LOGICAL POINT IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOR SUCH AN INSTITUTION KINDLY USE INFLUENCE TO THIS END

ANSWERED E G LANTZ PRESIDENT
M A HAMILTON SECY

DEC 27 1913 833PM

Handwritten notes:
-amp Form 5-2-14
-Jan 1/14

U. C. COE, PRESIDENT

E. A. SATHER, VICE PRESIDENT

C. S. HUDSON, CASHIER

96-132

The First National Bank OF BEND

✓ BEND, OREGON, Jany 2/14.

Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo,
Secretary Treasury,
Washington, D.C.
Sir:-

Central Oregon, comprising a territory 200 by four hundred miles, and representing the greatest undeveloped and "Last West", can only be served best by a Regional Reserve Bank at Portland.

Mail leaves here one day and is in Portland the next. The trip to Frisco would require a week.

We voice the sentiment of all the Banks, we are sure, in earnestly recommending your favorable consideration of Portland.

Please be assured that this Bank will apply for membership at an early date.

Yours truly,


Cashier.

ANSWERED
JAN 8 1914
FORM L 5 L

Form L 5

CHERRYVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Thirty-two miles east of Portland, on the stage and automobile road to Mount Hood, Cherryville is prettily situated. The new automobile road now building to Hood River, the projected railroad to Mt. Hood and telephone lines now being constructed will soon be in Cherryville. It is a popular health and summer resort, with a grand view of Mt. Hood and the Cascade range, a paradise for the hunter and fisherman, and has an abundance of pure mountain water for domestic and power purposes. On the Sandy river, half a mile from Cherryville, a large dam and artificial lake is under construction, which will be stocked with trout when completed, and furnish ideal fishing and boating.

Cherryville has a good school and church, sanitarium, sawmill, shingle mill, hotel, store and postoffice.

At an altitude of 1,100 feet, with heat enough to ripen the fruit and cold enough to clear the atmosphere and soil of injurious germs, Cherryville is admirably adapted for raising fruit.

OFFICERS

FRANK RHODES, PRESIDENT

JAS. BOTKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

ALEX. B. BROOKE, SECRETARY

Arnell Averill

Adjoining Cherryville are thousands of acres of rich land awaiting development, which may be had at nominal prices, and are suitable for stock raising, dairying, fruit, hay, potatoes, grain and root crops.

Cherryville needs a blacksmith shop and meat shop, and building lots have been offered free to parties starting certain kinds of business. Inducements offered to parties who will buy tracts of land and build summer cottages.

The surrounding country needs farmers, fruit growers gardeners and dairymen.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

All parts of Clackamas county are excellent both in quality of soil and salubrity of climate, and all other qualities which make ideal conditions for the habitation of ambitious and industrious men and women. The fertility of the soil is exceptionally good and produces in abundance all the vegetable products of the temperate zones. Fruit, dairying, poultry and stock raising are thriving industries. The average price of farm land is \$100 per acre, and the average production for wheat is 30 bushels and oats 45 bushels per acre.

In 1910 the population of the county was 29,931, the value of property for taxation, \$22,087,132; taxes paid, \$331,306.98.

✓ CHERRYVILLE, OREGON, 1-5

Form 1-5

ANSWERED
JAN 13 1914
P

To the Hon. Wm. McAdoo

Secretary of the Treasury. Dear Sir,

As a member of the Oregon Development League we desire to call your attention to the great advantage that the City of Portland possesses over other Coast Cities as a location for a Regional Bank, by reason of its location and the great class of its progressive and thoroughly up-to-date business men, together with the vast resources within the reach of its many transportation facilities. Hoping you will give this matter your careful consideration we remain
Yours truly, Secretary Arnell Averill

OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

"More People on Farms"

PRESIDENT
THEO. B. WILCOX, PORTLAND

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. CHAPMAN, PORTLAND

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
A. F. HOFER, SALEM

CHAIRMAN GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE
W. S. WORDEN, KLAMATH FALLS

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE is composed of the leading commercial organizations of the state, whose objects are:
 To attract home builders to Oregon, through meritorious publicity.
 To furnish authentic information to inquirers.
 To aid homeseekers upon arrival, so they may be located to their advantage, and be made to feel at home in their new environment.
 To further improvement of farm roads and highways to meet requirements of the incoming population.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
J. S. VAN WINKLE, ALBANY
JOHN E. GRATKE, ASTORIA
WM. HANLEY, BURNS
BRUCE DENNIS, LAGRANDE
WM. M. COLVIG, MEDFORD



The communities named in the above map are affiliated with the work of the Oregon Development League. Inquiries concerning the resources and opportunities of different parts of the state should be addressed to the secretaries of the local commercial organ-

izations. They are well organized to furnish information and advertising matter concerning their own sections, and will promptly answer all communications. Consult the map for postoffice, and the list below for name of organization.

MEMBERS OF OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adams Commercial Association. Albany Commercial Club. Ashland Commercial Club. Astoria Chamber of Commerce. Aurora Commercial Club. Baker Commercial Club. Bay City Commercial Club. Bayocean Commercial Club. Beaverton Commercial Club. Bend Commercial Club. Brownsville Commercial Club. Burns Commercial Club. Carlton Commercial Club. Central Point Commercial Club. Cherryville Commercial Club. Condon Business Men's Association. Coquille Commercial Club. Corvallis Commercial Club. Cottage Grove Commercial Club. Cove Commercial Club. Crescent Commercial Club. Culver Development League. Dallas Commercial Club. Dayton Commercial Club. Donald Commercial Club. Dufur Development League. Enterprise Commercial Club. Estacada Commercial Club. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eugene Commercial Club. Falls City Commercial Club. Forest Grove Commercial Club. Ft. Klamath, Wood River Valley Chamber of Commerce. Gaston Improvement Club. Glendale Commercial Club. Grants Pass Commercial Club. Gresham Commercial Club. Halsey Commercial Club. Hammond Development League. Harrisburg Improvement Club. Helix Commercial Association. Heppner, Morrow Co. Booster Club. Hermiston Commercial Club. Hillsboro, Washington Co. Dev. League. Hood River Commercial Club. Houlton Commercial Club. Independence Commercial Club. Junction City Commercial Club. Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce. Laidlaw Commercial Club. La Grande Commercial Club. Lakeview Commercial Club. La Pine Commercial Club. Madras Commercial Club. Marshfield Chamber of Commerce. McMinnville Commercial Club. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medford Commercial Club. Metolius Commercial Club. Monmouth Commercial Club. Monroe Commercial Club. Monroe Valley Commercial Club. Mt. Angel Commercial Club. Mosier Commercial Club. Mosier Valley Commercial Club. Newberg Commercial Club. Newport Commercial Club. North Bend Commercial Club. North Plains Commercial Club. Nyssa Commercial Club. Oakland Commercial Club. Philomath Commercial Club. Portland, Oregon Development League. Portland Commercial Club. Portland Chamber of Commerce. Port Orford Commercial Club. Prairie City Commercial Club. Prineville Commercial Club. Riddle Development League. Rolyat, Hampton Valley Improvement Association. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roseburg Commercial Club. St. Helens Commercial Club. St. Johns Commercial Club. St. Paul Commercial Club. Salem Board of Trade. Sandy Commercial Club. Scholls, Com'l Club of Portland's Garden Seaside Commercial Club. Sherwood Commercial Club. Silver Lake Commercial Club. Silverton Commercial Club. Springfield Commercial Club. Stanfield Commercial Club. Sublimity Commercial Club. Sutherlin Commercial Club. Terrebonne Commercial Club. The Dalles Business Men's Association Tillamook Commercial Club. Toledo Development League. Union Commercial Club. Viewpoint Homesteaders' Association. Warrenton Development League. Warrenton Development League. West Stayton Commercial Club. Yamhill Development Club. |
|---|--|---|---|



UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

8750

Benton County National Bank

OF CORVALLIS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$75,000.00.

Corvallis, Ore. Dec. 30th, 1913.

The Honorable Secretary of the
Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture
and Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D.C.

Sirs:-

In behalf of our bank and this section of the Willamette Valley and the State of Oregon, we wish to endorse the application of the city of Portland, Oregon for a regional bank of the northwest district. In support of this location permit us to say that Portland is the most central, recognized financial center of this great territory, being at present the principal reserve city for all of Oregon, the greater part of Washington, nearly the whole of Idaho, at least three-fourths of Montana and the western part of Wyoming, also being as near, railroad connections and all considered, to a good part of Utah as is San Francisco. This great expanse of territory with its rapid increase of population and growth of production, and industries, we feel, demands at your hands, recognition in setting same aside as one of the reserve districts; as we submit the placing of this large district together with the four large states to the south in one district, with San Francisco as the established place for the federal reserve bank, will not serve the district as is evidently intended by the law just past.

When you consider that the great majority of banks located in the State of Oregon are a distance from San Francisco by nearest rail line connection from seven hundred miles to twelve hundred miles. Necessarily most banks in the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana being this far and many much farther, that with but one district on the Pacific coast, the one federal reserve bank would not be in sufficiently close proximity to render the best service possible, hence we feel that you will certainly conclude that there should be two Pacific coast districts. This being settled we think there can be no question but that the federal reserve bank should and will be



UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

8750
Benton County National Bank

OF CORVALLIS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$75,000.00.

Corvallis, Ore.

The Honorable Secretary of the
Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture
and Comptroller of the Currency.

Page 2.

located in either Portland or Seattle. When you consider carefully the rail line connection between Portland and the entire district to be served as against this same rail line connection between Seattle and the district to be served we think there can be no question as to your final decision in favor of Portland. However, we urge the creation of this northwest district even regardless of where the federal reserve bank is to be located, for its location in Seattle would even be much handier to nearly the whole of this great district than would San Francisco.

The writer hereof speaks from his experience of six years as National Bank Examiner of this northwest district covering the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming as well as from years of experience in the banking business of this State.

Respectfully,

A. J. Johnson
President.

NO. 4301

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORVALLIS

M. S. WOODCOCK, PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY
E. E. WILSON, VICE PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY
A. R. WOODCOCK, CASHIER
C. H. WOODCOCK, ASSISTANT CASHIER

CAPITAL \$50,000. SURPLUS \$50,000
COMMENCED BUSINESS IN 1887
ORGANIZED AS A
NATIONAL BANK IN 1890

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE BANK

General

CORVALLIS, OREGON,

Feb. 4, 1914.

Reserve Bank Organization Committee,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Answering your Form Card No. 7 we feel that it is impossible for us to give the proper views in such condensed space on the card.

We do not claim that we know enough about the proper place to locate the Federal Reserve Banks throughout the United States. We have only studied the conditions West of the Rocky Mountains and in the Pacific Coast states, and we believe we understand the Pacific Coast states and also what is termed the states of the Northwest and their needs.

We have no question in mind but what, according to the geographical division, that the Pacific Coast states should be divided into two districts, one comprising the states of the Northwest including the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and possibly Wyoming, with the Federal Reserve Bank located at Portland, Oregon. The largest part of the territory mentioned is tributary to Portland, and the tendency of that business is to come to Portland; besides a large portion of that territory has heretofore developed very slowly for lack of transportation facilities, the same territory more recently has been developing rapidly for the reason that steam railroads and electric lines are being built and planned through this country. The development for the next few years will no doubt be very large.

The other district should be situated with the Federal Reserve Bank located in some city as near San Francisco as possible where the business will not be interrupted and destroyed for months at a time by a severe earthquake. San Francisco would naturally be the place for that district if it were not that according to the experiences of the past, for instance as near as I remember in 1906, the whole business of the city of San Francisco was tied up for several months, shaken to the ground with a severe earthquake.

#2-RBOC.

The writer was at a meeting in Portland on the 30th of January where the examination of these questions was conducted by Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston and many of the bankers examined there appeared to concede that if the Pacific Coast states remained in one district that the Federal Reserve Bank would be located at San Francisco with a branch at Portland. The question, however, of the probable interference of business in San Francisco by the effects of an earthquake was not considered. For the reason of earthquake disturbances there we think that in no event should the Federal Reserve Bank be located in San Francisco. If located in California the place should be selected as near San Francisco as possible where earthquakes have not shaken the cities down frequently before.

If it were not for the effects so well known of the earthquake in San Francisco, if the Pacific Coast states were to be all in one district we would naturally say our first choice would be Portland, Oregon and second choice, San Francisco but with that disaster in mind, our second choice would be some city near San Francisco safe from the effects of the earthquakes.

If there is only one district made for the Pacific Coast states, however, owing to the dangers of business being interrupted by an earthquake in San Francisco and the probable early growth of Portland and immediate territory which in course of a few years will place it to be beyond the size and importance of San Francisco, we feel certain that the Federal Reserve Bank should be located at Portland, with a branch in San Francisco and other cities. The Pacific Coast territory is so large that two districts should be established.

It seems to me that if a few minor rulings were made to make it clear how the State banks could readily enter the system, giving them time to adjust some differences that applies to State banks under State laws, such as the amount that they are allowed to loan and a few other points, giving them sufficient time to adjust these things after they join the new system that there would be plenty of State banks to come in so as to make the capital ample for two districts.

In fact the Pacific Coast states are really too large in area to my notion to be well accommodated by two Federal Reserve Banks but the necessary capital probably cannot be provided for more than two districts. My idea is that the Federal Reserve Banks should be located not a greater distance from the member banks than needful for them to reach the Federal Reserve Bank in at least 12 or 15 hours travel on a railroad. It is said that branch banks will bridge over these distances but our experience in banking for over 25 years leads up to the conclusion that it is impossible to do business with agents with the same facility and understanding that is afforded by the parent institution.

#3-RBOC.

I am extremely sorry to perpetrate this long communication upon you but there seems no other way to express what ought to be expressed in regard to the Pacific Coast territory.

Thanking you very kindly for your consideration and trusting that no doubt the system will work out and become quite a success.

Yours respectfully,

MSW/AM

M. S. Woodcock
President

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

INCORPORATED

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following **Night Letter**.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message filled with the Company for transmission.
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THOMAS N. VAN... PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F106CH FB 42 NL 1 EXTRA

1411

CORVALLIS ORE DEC 27 1913

DAVID F HOUSTON

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

CORVALLIS COMMERCIAL CLUB URGES SELECTION OF PORTLAND OREGON AS LOCATION FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK PORTLAND IS CENTRALLY LOCATED TO ACCOMMODATE PACIFIC NORTHWEST BUSINESS CORVALLIS BANKERS ENDORSE PORTLAND EVERY BANKER AND EVERY COMMERCIAL CLUB IN BENTON COUNTY ENDORSES PORTLAND AS BEST LOCATION

C A MURPHY,

ANSWERED
SECRETARY
DEC 27 1914
944 PM
FORM 23

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F107CH FB 42 NL 1 EXTRA

1454

CORVALLIS ORE DEC 27 1913

WM G MCADOO

SECRETARY TREASURY WASHN DC

CORVALLIS COMMERCIAL CLUB URGES SELECTION OF PORTLAND OREGON AS LOCATION FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK PORTLAND IS CENTRALLY LOCATED TO ACCOMMODATE PACIFIC NORTHWEST BUSINESS CORVALLIS BANKERS ENDORSE PORTLAND EVERY BANKER AND EVERY COMMERCIAL CLUB IN BENTON COUNTY ENDORSES PORTLAND AS BEST LOCATION

C A MURPHY SECRETARY

DEC 27 1914 944PM
[Handwritten initials and numbers]

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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THEO N VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 1411
2330H LY 107 NL 4 EXA VIA SALEM

DALLAS OREGON DEC 29 1913

HON DAVID L HOUSTON

SECY AGRICULTURE WASHN. DC

DALLAS COMMERCIAL CLUB DALLAS OREGON MEMBER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES URGES EARNEST CONSIDERATION OF PORTLAND OREGON AS LOGICAL LOCATION FOR ONE OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANKS UNDER NEW CURRENCY BILL PORTLAND IS LOGICAL BANKING CENTER OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST IS CENTRALLY LOCATED IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM ALL DIRECTIONS PORTLAND IS A CITY OF PROGRESS AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IS WELL EQUIPPED WITH TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND IS THE GATEWAY THROUGH WHICH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PRODUCE PASSES GOING FROM THE INLAND PARTS OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD THE SLECTION OF PORTLAND WOULD MEET WITH POPULAR APPROVAL IN THE NORTHWEST

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM

WALTER L TOOZE JR SECY DALLAS COMMERCIAL CLUB

555AM

Dallas Or Dec 31. 1913.

Hon Wm A McAdoo
Washington D C.

Dear Sir

Permit me to wish
for you and The Administration
A glorious and prosperous
New Year.

Hoping you can see that
Portland Or well merits
the Regional Reserve Bank of
the Northwest.

Kindly let me suggest
Secretary Daniels, as an
eminent and disinterested
authority, who may be
able to give you some points
as to the merits of Portland Or.
Sincerely
Ed. J. Piper

Mr. E. S. Piper

January 5, 1914.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your kind wishes for the New Year, which I heartily appreciate, and which permit me to reciprocate. You may be sure that the claims of Portland, Oregon, for the location of a regional reserve bank will receive all consideration before a definite decision is reached by the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. Piper, Esq.,
450 Magnolia Street,
Portland, Oregon.

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT
F180CH RA 21 NL 4 EX

1458

THE DALLES OGN DEC 27 1913

WILLIAM MCADOO

SECY TREASY WASHINGTON DC

WE HEARTILY ENDORSE PORTLAND OREGON AS BEING FINANCIALLY AND
GEOGRAPHICALLY A PROPER LOCATION FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK

DALLES BUSINESS MENS ASSN

JUDD S FISH XSECRETARY

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
LJR
FORM 25

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. KAPL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT
F200CH TR 21 NL 4 EXTRA

✓ THE DALLES ORE DEC 27 1913

DAVIS F HOUSTON

SECY AGRICULTURE WASHN DC

WE HEARTILY ENDORSE PORTLAND OREGON AS BEING FINANCIALLY AND GEORGRAPHI-
CALLY A PROPER LOCATION FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK

THE DALLES BUSINESS MENS ASSN

JUD S FISH SECY

136AM

ANSWERED
JUL 7 1914
ALL
11

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

381

V87 CH 36 N L 1 EXA VIA LAFAYETTE

1914 JAN 1 PM 7 05

DAYTON ORE 314-1

HON G MCADOO

SECY TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

THE DAYTON COMMERCIAL CLUB EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR CONSIDERATION FOR PORTLAND OREGON AS ONE OF THE NATIONAL RESERVE BANKS PORTLAND BEING THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTER OF OREGON AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WE BELIEVE JUSTIFIES SUCH ASPIRATIONS

O B RIPPEY

SECY.

25

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission, nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

380

1914 JAN 1 PM 1 05

RECEIVED AT

V88 CH 36 N L 1 EXA VIA LAFAYETTE

DAYTON ORE 3141

HON DAVID L HOUSTON

SECY AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

THE DAYTON COMMERCIAL CLUB EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR CONSIDERATION FOR PORTLAND OREGON AS ONE OF THE NATIONAL RESERVE BANKS PORTLAND BEING THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTER OF OREGON AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WE BELIEVE JUSTIFIES SUCH ASPIRATIONS

O B RIPPEY

SECY.

ANSWERED
JAN 3 1914 P
FORM 5

Form LS

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission. This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THO. N. VAINE, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F160CH TR

41 NL 4 EXTRA

1342

ENTERPRISE ORE DEC 30 1913 ✓

WM G MCADOO

TREASURY WASHN DC

THE ENTERPRISE COMMERCIAL CLUB URGES FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF PORTLAND OREGON AS LOCATION FOR ONE OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANKS PORTLAND IS A BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CENTER FOR THE COLUMBIA AND SNAKERIVER BASE IN OREGON WASHINGTON AND IDAHO

A L MILLER

PRESIDENT CARL ROE SECY

1224AM

Form 3

ANSWERED
DEC 30 1913
CRM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

1513

RECEIVED AT 97 NL 4 EXTRA
F205CH TR

EUGENE ORE DEC 27 1913

HON WM G MCADOO

SECY OF TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

EUGENE BANKERS AND ALL COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THIS SECTION DESIRE TO URGE SELECTION OF PORTLAND AS LOCATION OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK SINCERELY BELIEVING THAT IT IS THE LOGICAL BANKING CENTER AND WOULD SERVE LARGER TERRITORY WITH CONVENIENCE THAN ANY OTHER CITY IN THE NORTHWEST WE BELIEVE THAT THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING NORTHWEST IS ENTITLED TO A REGIONAL BANK AND THAT PORTLAND THE OUTLET FOR THE GREAT COLUMBIA BASIN IF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION BANKERS HERE FEEL THAT LOCATION OF RESERVE BANK AND FURTHER NORTH THAN PORTLAND WOULD SERVE THEM NO MORE CONVENIENTLY THAN SANFRANCISCO

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1913
J. K. [Signature]

LUKE L GOODRICH PRESIDENT EUGENE COMMERCIAL CLUB 202AM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission. Messages of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of fifty dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission. This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1392

F99CH FB 30 NL

GRANTS PASS ORE DEC 27 1913

DAVID F HOUSTON

SECRETARY AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

PORTLAND OREGON MOST LOGICAL NORTHWEST CENTER OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK

GRANTSPASS COMMERCIAL CLUB AND CITIZENS GENERALLY OF THIS SECTION OF

STATE RECOMMEND AND ENDORSE PORTLANDS CLAIMS FOR ITS LOCATION THERE.

GRANTS PASS COMMERCIAL CLUB

930PM

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1914
J. H.
930PM

Form 2289 B

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT
F98CH FB 30 NL

1393

1393

2100

GRANTS PASS ORE DEC 27 1913

WILLIAM G MCADOO

SECRETARY TREASURY WASHN DC

PORTLAND OREGON MOST LOGICAL NORTHWEST CENTER OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK

GRANTSPASS COMMERCIAL CLUB AND CITIZENS GENERALLY OF THIS SECTION OF

STATE RECOMMEND AND ENDORSE PORTLANDS CLAIMS FOR ITS LOCATION THERE

GRANTS PASS COMMERCIAL CLUB

930P

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1913
JWR
R6

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F302CH LY 44 NL

2021

✓ HEPNER OREGON DEC 31 1913

HON WILLIAM G MCADOO

SECY TREASURY WASHN DC

ANSWERED
JAN 6 1914
FORM 76

WE EARNESTLY RECOMMEND AND ENDORSE FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION THE CITY OF PORTLAND AS A LOCATION FOR ONE OF THE REGIONAL BANKS UNDER THE NEW CURRENCY LAW WHICH ON ACCOUNT OF ITS LOCATION FINANCIAL PRESTIGE IS WE BELIEVE THE BEST LOCATION FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

HEPNER COMMERCIAL CLUB

433 AM

25

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

INCORPORATED

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE DROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1263

1913 DEC 30 AM 12 53

BA7CH MB 50NL 4 EXTRA

10NE OGN DEC 29-13

WM G MCADOO , SECTY TREASURY

WASHN DC

WE BELIEVE THAT PORTLAND OREGON MOST LOGICAL PLACE TO ESTABLISH REGIONAL RESERVE BANK FOR THE NORTHWEST AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU SELECT THAT CITY FOR LOCATION OF SAID BANK PORTLAND IS NATURAL DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF ENTIRE NORTHWEST THEREFORE NATL BANKING CENTER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

IONA COMMERCIAL CLUB

J T KNAPPENBERG PRESIDENT

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1914
FORM 5 Ym

1AM

*Unphic ate ans -
from 5-2 Jan 7/14*

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. TAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE DROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

C27CH MR 50 NL FOUR EXTRA

1211

IONE, OREGON DEC 29-13

DAVID R HOUSTON

SECY OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D C

WE BELIEVE THAT PORTLAND OREGON MOST LOGICAL PLACE TO ESTABLISH REGIONAL RESERVE BANK FOR THE NORTHWEST AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU SELECT THAT CITY FOR LOCATION OF SAID BANK PORTLAND IS NATURAL DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS OF ENTIRE NORTHWEST THEREFORE NATURAL BANKING CENTER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

ANSWERED
COMMERCIAL CLUB

JAN 7 1914 J T KNAPPENBERG PREST

8

FORM

Form

1.133PM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

E279CH PS 28 NL 3 EX

1970

✓ KLAMATH FALLS OREGON DEC 31 13

WM G MCADOO

SECRETARY TREASURY WASHN DC

BUSINESS MEN OF KLAMATH COUNTY OREGON THROUGH KLAMATH CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RESPECTFULLY URGE ESTABLISHING REGIONAL BANK PORTLAND OREGON
ACCOUNT BEING LOGICAL BANKING CENTER PACIFIC NORTHWEST

KLAMATH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LEWIS WYLDE SECRETARY

325A

ANSWERED
JAN 6 1914
FORM J 5 L

Form 13

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F2780H PS 28 NL 3 EX

1943
KLAMATH FALLS OREGON DEC 31 13

Form 25

DAVID F HOUSTON

SECRETARY AGRICULTURE WASHN DC

BUSINESS MEN OF KLAMATH COUNTY OREGON THROUGH KLAMATH CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RESPECTFULLY URGE ESTABLISHING REGIONAL BANK PORTLAND OREGON
ACCOUNT BEING LOGICAL BANKING CENTER PACIFIC NORTHWEST

KLAMATH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LEWIS WYLDE SECRETARY

330A

ANSWERED
DEC 3 1914
FORM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F238CH FC 45 N L

1585

✓ LAGRANDE OGN JAN 5 14

DAVID T HOUSTON

SECTY AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON D C

IN BEHALF OF BANKING AND BUSINESS INTERESTS OF LAGRANDE AND UNION COUNTY WISH TO ENDORSE PORTLAND OREGON CLAIMS FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AS WE FEEL THAT OUR INTERESTS COULD BEST BE SERVED THERE PORTLAND IS THE NATURAL GATEWAY FOR EASTERN OREGON AND COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM *MPLJ*

LAGRANDE COMMERCIAL CLUB

237AM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following **Night Letter**. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Letters**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of **Fifty Dollars**, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT
61G TR 50 NL 4 EXTRA

LAGRANDE ORE JAN 3 1918 ✓

WM G MCADOO 1405

1914 JAN 4 AM 7 31

SECY TREASURY WASHN DC

ON BEHALF OF BANKING AND BUSINESS INTERESTS OF LAGRANDE AND UNION COUNTY WISH TO ENDORSE PORTLAND OREGON CLAIM FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AS WE FEEL THAT OUR INTERESTS COULD BEST BE SERVED THERE PORTLAND IS THE NATURAL GATEWAY FOR EASTERN OREGON AND ENTIRE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

LAGRANDE COMMERCIAL CLUB

J R WILLIAMSON SECY

704AM

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1918
1405

Form L 45

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 1989
285
F293CH LY 42 NL 5 EXA VIA BEND

LAPINE OREGON DEC 31 1913

HON WM G MCADOO

SECY TREAS WASHN DC

OWING TO PORTLAND SUPERIOR LOCATION AMONG THE CITIES OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST AS A FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CENTER WE STRONGLY
URGE UPON YOU THAT YOU CAUSE TO BE ESTABLISHED THERE
AT THIS TIME A NATIONAL RESERVE BANK

LAPINE COMMERCIAL CLUB

BY ALFONSE W AYA SECY

408AM

ANSWERED
JAN 6 1914
FORM 25

LA PINE COMMERCIAL CLUB

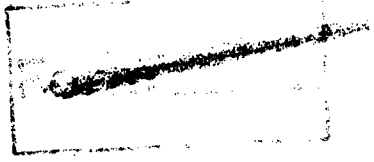
C. Hanenkratt, President. Frank Johnson, First Vice-President, Ivan Shultz, Second Vice-President
A. Raper, Third Vice-President, Alphonse W. Aya, Secretary-Treasurer

LA PINE, OREGON

Directors

C. Hanenkratt
A. Raper
Frank Johnson
Ivan Shultz
W. F. Arnold
P. B. Beal
Alphonse W. Aya

Hon. William G. McAdoo,
Secretary of Treasury,
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:

On the 31st. ultimo we sent you a night letter
as follows:

"Owing to Portland's superior location
among the cities of the Pacific Northwest, as
a financial and business center, we strongly
urge upon you that you cause to be established
there, at this time, a National Reserve Bank."


We trust that this matter will have your best
attention.

Very truly yours,

AWA/S

Jan. 5, 1914.

La Pine Commercial Club.

By 
Secretary.

OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

"More People on Farms"

PRESIDENT
THEO. B. WILCOX, PORTLAND
SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. CHAPMAN, PORTLAND
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
A. F. HOFER, SALEM
CHAIRMAN GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE
W. S. WORDEN, KLAMATH FALLS

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE is composed of the leading commercial organizations of the state, whose objects are:
 To attract home builders to Oregon, through meritorious publicity.
 To furnish authentic information to inquirers.
 To aid homeseekers upon arrival, so they may be located to their advantage, and be made to feel at home in their new environment.
 To further improvement of farm roads and highways to meet requirements of the incoming population.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
J. S. VAN WINKLE, ALBANY
JOHN E. GRATKE, ASTORIA
WM. HANLEY, BURNS
BRUCE DENNIS, LAGRANDE
WM. M. COLVIG, MEDFORD



The communities named in the above map are affiliated with the work of the Oregon Development League. Inquiries concerning the resources and opportunities of different parts of the state should be addressed to the secretaries of the local commercial organ-

izations. They are well organized to furnish information and advertising matter concerning their own sections, and will promptly answer all communications. Consult the map for postoffice, and the list below for name of organization.

MEMBERS OF OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

Adams Commercial Association.
 Albany Commercial Club.
 Ashland Commercial Club.
 Astoria Chamber of Commerce.
 Aurora Commercial Club.
 Baker Commercial Club.
 Bay City Commercial Club.
 Bayocean Commercial Club.
 Beaverton Commercial Club.
 Bend Commercial Club.
 Brownsville Commercial Club.
 Burns Commercial Club.
 Canyon City Citizens' League.
 Carlton Commercial Club.
 Central Point Commercial Club.
 Cherryville Commercial Club.
 Condon Business Men's Association.
 Coquille Commercial Club.
 Corvallis Commercial Club.
 Cottage Grove Commercial Club.
 Cove Commercial Club.
 Crescent Commercial Club.
 Culver Development League.
 Dallas Commercial Club.
 Dayton Commercial Club.
 Donald Commercial Club.
 Dufur Valley Development League.
 Enterprise Commercial Club.

Estacada Commercial Club.
 Eugene Commercial Club.
 Falls City Commercial Club.
 Forest Grove Commercial Club.
 Ft. Klamath, Wood River Valley Chamber of Commerce.
 Gaston Improvement Club.
 Glendale Commercial Club.
 Grants Pass Commercial Club.
 Gresham Commercial Club.
 Halsey Commercial Club.
 Hammond Development League.
 Harrisburg Improvement Club.
 Helix Commercial Association.
 Heppner, Morrow Co. Booster Club.
 Hermiston Commercial Club.
 Hillsboro, Washington Co. Dev. League.
 Hood River Commercial Club.
 Houlton Commercial Club.
 Independence Commercial Club.
 Junction City Commercial Club.
 Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce.
 Laird Commercial Club.
 La Grande Commercial Club.
 Lakeview Commercial Club.
 La Pine Commercial Club.
 Madras Commercial Club.
 Marshfield Chamber of Commerce.

Maupin Commercial Club.
 McMinnville Commercial Club.
 Medford Commercial Club.
 Metolius Commercial Club.
 Monmouth Commercial Club.
 Monroe Commercial Club.
 Mosier Valley Commercial Club.
 Mt. Angel Commercial Club.
 Nehalem Commercial Club.
 Newberg Commercial Club.
 Newport Commercial Club.
 North Bend Commercial Club.
 North Plains Commercial Club.
 Nyssa Commercial Club.
 Oakland Commercial Club.
 Ontario Commercial Club.
 Oregon City Commercial Club.
 Oswego Commercial Club.
 Paisley Commercial Club.
 Pendleton Commercial Association.
 Philomath Commercial Club.
 Portland, Oregon Development League.
 Portland Commercial Club.
 Portland Chamber of Commerce.
 Port Orford Commercial Club.
 Prairie City Commercial Club.
 Prineville Commercial Club.
 Redmond Commercial Club.

Riddle Development League.
 Rolyat, Hampton Valley Imp. Assn.
 Roseburg Commercial Club.
 St. Helens Commercial Club.
 St. Johns Commercial Club.
 St. Paul Commercial Club.
 Salem Board of Trade.
 Sandy Commercial Club.
 Scholls, Com'l Club of Portland's Garden.
 Seaside Commercial Club.
 Sherwood Commercial Club.
 Silver Lake Commercial Club.
 Silverton Commercial Club.
 Springfield Commercial Club.
 Stanfield Commercial Club.
 Sublimity Commercial Club.
 Sutherlin Commercial Club.
 Terrebonne Commercial Club.
 The Dalles Business Men's Association.
 Tillamook Commercial Club.
 Toledo Development League.
 Union Commercial Club.
 Viewpoint Homesteaders' Association.
 Wamie Development League.
 Warrenton Development League.
 West Stayton Commercial Club.
 Wolf Creek Commercial Club.
 Yamhill Development Club.

LA PINE COMMERCIAL CLUB

C. Hanenkratt, President. Frank Johnson, First Vice-President, Ivan Shultz, Second Vice-President
A. Raper, Third Vice-President, Alphonse W. Aya, Secretary-Treasurer

LA PINE, OREGON

Directors

C. Hanenkratt
A. Raper
Frank Johnson
Ivan Shultz
W. F. Arnold
P. B. Beal
Alphonse W. Aya

Form 

Hon. David F. Houston.
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Owing to Portland's superior location among the cities of the Pacific Northwest, as a financial and business center, we strongly urge upon you that you cause to be established there at this time, a National Reserve Bank.


Very truly yours,

AWA/S

Jan. 5, 1914.

La Pine Commercial Club.

By 
Secretary.

ANSWERED
JAN 12 1914

FORM

OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

"More People on Farms"

PRESIDENT
THEO. B. WILCOX, PORTLAND

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. CHAPMAN, PORTLAND

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
A. F. HOFER, SALEM

CHAIRMAN GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE
W. S. WORDEN, KLAMATH FALLS

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- To attract home builders to Oregon, through meritorious publicity.
- To furnish authentic information to inquirers.
- To aid homeseekers upon arrival, so they may be located to their advantage, and be made to feel at home in their new environment.
- To further improvement of farm roads and highways to meet requirements of the incoming population.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

J. S. VAN WINKLE, ALBANY
JOHN E. GRATKE, ASTORIA
WM. HANLEY, BURNS
BRUCE DENNIS, LAGRANDE
WM. M. COLVIG, MEDFORD



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izations. They are well organized to furnish information and advertising matter concerning their own sections, and will promptly answer all communications. Consult the map for postoffice, and the list below for name of organization.

MEMBERS OF OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

Ames Commercial Association.
Albany Commercial Club.
Ashland Commercial Club.
Astoria Chamber of Commerce.
Aurora Commercial Club.
Baker Commercial Club.
Bay City Commercial Club.
Bayocean Commercial Club.
Beaverton Commercial Club.
Bend Commercial Club.
Brownsville Commercial Club.
Burns Commercial Club.
Canyon City Citizens' League.
Carlton Commercial Club.
Central Point Commercial Club.
Cherryville Commercial Club.
Condon Business Men's Association.
Coquille Commercial Club.
Corvallis Commercial Club.
Cottage Grove Commercial Club.
Cove Commercial Club.
Crescent Commercial Club.
Culver Development League.
Dallas Commercial Club.
Dayton Commercial Club.
Donald Commercial Club.
Dufur Valley Development League.
Enterprise Commercial Club.

Estacada Commercial Club.
Eugene Commercial Club.
Falls City Commercial Club.
Forest Grove Commercial Club.
Ft. Klamath, Wood River Valley Chamber of Commerce.
Gaston Improvement Club.
Glendale Commercial Club.
Grants Pass Commercial Club.
Gresham Commercial Club.
Halsey Commercial Club.
Hammond Development League.
Harrisburg Improvement Club.
Helix Commercial Association.
Heppner, Morrow Co. Booster Club.
Hermiston Commercial Club.
Hillsboro, Washington Co. Dev. League.
Hood River Commercial Club.
Houlton Commercial Club.
Independence Commercial Club.
Junction City Commercial Club.
Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce.
Laidlaw Commercial Club.
La Grande Commercial Club.
Lakeview Commercial Club.
La Pine Commercial Club.
Madras Commercial Club.
Marshfield Chamber of Commerce.

Maupin Commercial Club.
McMinnville Commercial Club.
Medford Commercial Club.
Metolius Commercial Club.
Monmouth Commercial Club.
Monroe Commercial Club.
Mosier Valley Commercial Club.
Mt. Angel Commercial Club.
Nehalem Commercial Club.
Newberg Commercial Club.
Newport Commercial Club.
North Bend Commercial Club.
North Plains Commercial Club.
Nyssa Commercial Club.
Oakland Commercial Club.
Ontario Commercial Club.
Oregon City Commercial Club.
Oswego Commercial Club.
Paisley Commercial Club.
Pendleton Commercial Association.
Philomath Commercial Club.
Portland, Oregon Development League.
Portland Commercial Club.
Portland Chamber of Commerce.
Port Orford Commercial Club.
Prairie City Commercial Club.
Prineville Commercial Club.
Redmond Commercial Club.

Riddle Development League.
Rolyat, Hampton Valley Imp. Assn.
Roseburg Commercial Club.
St. Helens Commercial Club.
St. Johns Commercial Club.
St. Paul Commercial Club.
Salem Board of Trade.
Sandy Commercial Club.
Scholls, Com'l Club of Portland's Garden.
Seaside Commercial Club.
Sherwood Commercial Club.
Silver Lake Commercial Club.
Silverton Commercial Club.
Springfield Commercial Club.
Stanfield Commercial Club.
Sublimity Commercial Club.
Sutherlin Commercial Club.
Terrebonne Commercial Club.
The Dalles Business Men's Association.
Tillamook Commercial Club.
Toledo Development League.
Union Commercial Club.
Viewpoint Homesteaders' Association.
Wamie Development League.
Warrenton Development League.
West Stayton Commercial Club.
Wolf Creek Commercial Club.
Yamhill Development Club.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON
WHERE THE WORLD'S CHOICEST PEARS AND APPLES ARE GROWN
IDEAL DISTRICT FOR DIVERSIFIED FARMING. 214 PRODUCTS GROWN ON ONE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY FARM

OFFICERS
J. A. PERRY, PRESIDENT
F. OSSEBRUGGE, TREASURER
F. W. STREETS, SECRETARY

The Medford Commercial Club

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

✓
MEDFORD, OREGON,
December
Twenty eighth
1913

Form 123

5

Hon. David F. Houston,
Sec. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

A canvass of the Bankers and Business men of Medford, Ore. has been made for the purpose of obtaining their views regarding the location of a Regional Reserve Bank in the Northwest, and the sentiment is practically universal for the city of Portland, Ore. Therefore, the Medford Commercial Club desires your most careful consideration of Portland's financial importance to the entire Northwest as a logical banking center.

Yours most respectfully,

MEDFORD COMMERCIAL CLUB.

F. W. Streets
Secretary.

ANSWERED
JAN 18 1914
FORM
FWS/ACS

BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR VIA OREGON WITH STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON
WHERE THE WORLD'S CHOICEST PEARS AND APPLES ARE GROWN
IDEAL DISTRICT FOR DIVERSIFIED FARMING. 214 PRODUCTS GROWN ON ONE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY FARM

OFFICERS
J. A. PERRY, PRESIDENT
F. OSSENBRUGGE, TREASURER
F. W. STREETS, SECRETARY

The Medford Commercial Club

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

ANSWERED
JAN 2 1914
P.

MEDFORD, OREGON,
December
Twenty eighth
1913.

Hon. Wm. McAdoo,
Sec. of Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

A canvass of the Bankers and Business men of Medford, Ore. has been made for the purpose of obtaining their views regarding the location of a Regional Reserve Bank in the Northwest, and the sentiment is practically universal for the city of Portland, Ore. Therefore, the Medford Commercial Club desires your most careful consideration of Portland's financial importance to the entire Northwest as a logical banking center.

Yours most respectfully,

MEDFORD COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Secretary.

FWS/ACS

ANSWERED
JAN 2 1914

Form 45

BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR VIA OREGON WITH STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAN... PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F112CH FB 50 NL 10 EXTRA 1408

MCMINNVILLE ORE DEC 27 1913

HON DAVID HOUSTON

WASHINGTON DC

FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST OF NORTHWEST HOPE TO BE FAVORED WITH REGIONAL RESERVE BANK WE EARNESTLY RECOMMEND PORTLAND ORE AS THE LOCAL BANKING CENTER OF THIS IMPORTANT TERRITORY RESPECTFULLY REQUEST DESIGNATION OF THIS CITY FOR SUCH A BANK

MCMINNVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MCMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

956PM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

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THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F113CH FB 50 NL 10 EXTRA

1456

MCMINNVILLE ORE DEC 27 1913

HON W G MCADOO

WASHINGTON DC

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1913
1210

FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST OF NORTHWEST HOPE TO BE FAVORED WITH REGIONAL RESERVE BANK WE EARNESTLY RECOMMEND PORTLAND ORE AS THE LOGICAL BANKING CENTER OF THIS IMPORTANT TERRITORY AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST DESIGNATION OF THIS CITY FOR SUCH A BANK

MCMINNVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB
FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MCMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

956PM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
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THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1635

16299

A10CH HA 38 N L 4EXTRA

✓ NEWBERG OGN DEC 27TH--28

SECRETARY OF TREASURY MCADOO

WASHINGTON DC

COMMERCIAL CLUB AND BUSINESS MEN OF NEWBERG OREGON URGE UPON YOU AND SECRETARY HOUSTON TO CONSIDER THE SELECTION OF PORTLAND OREGON AS THE LOGICAL FINANCIAL CENTER FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK FOR THE NORTH WEST

W S WHARTON , PREST NEWBERG COML CLUB

1024AM

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1914
A 11
K 5

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO W. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F147CH FB 46 NL 5 EXTRA

1412

NEWPORT ORE DEC 27 1913

DAVID F HOUSTON

SECRETARY AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

Handwritten initials/signature

IMMENSE INLAND TERRITORY COVERED ON WATER GRADE BY PORTLAND EXPORTS
OF WHEAT FRUIT HOPS ETC IMPORTS COVERING SAME TERRITORY FINANCING
OF ALL THIS TERRITORY IS ALWAYS DONE IN PORTLAND AND
THEREFORE THE NEED OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK IS URGENT IN PORTLAND

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM

NEWPORT COMMERCIAL CLUB

BY H F JENKINS SECY

1106PM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F146CH FB 46 NL 5 EXTRA

1453

NEWPORT ORE DEC 27 1913

WM G MCADOO

SECRETARY TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

IMMENSE INLAND TERRITORY COVERED ON WATER GRADE BY PORTLAND EXPORTS
OF WHEAT FRUIT HOPS ETC, IMPORTS COVERING SAME TERRITORY FINANCING
OF ALL THIS TERRITORY IS ALWAYS DONE IN PORTLAND AND
THEREFORE THE NEED OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK IS URGENT IN PORTLAND

NEWPORT COMMERCIAL CLUB

ANSWERED BY H F JENKINS SECRETARY
DEC 27 1913
FORM

1106PM

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

NIGHT LETTERGRAM



THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT

DELIVERY NUMBER

415

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

4-382 186ch o nl

✓ Oregon City, Ore., Dec 27-13.

David F. Houston,

Secy Agriculture.,

Washington D.C.

The members of the Commercial Club of Oregon City claim Portland Oregon logical banking center of Northwest. We urge you to establish regional reserve bank at Portland, Oregon.

ANSWER Commercial Club of Oregon City

DEC 27 1914

904pm

FORM

LR
L5

Form

GEORGE M. BAILEY, PRES.

PAUL J. BRATTAIN, VICE-PRES.

E. H. CONSER, CASHIER.

10,432

PAISLEY NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$25,000.00

PAISLEY, ORE., January 6, 1914.

General

Hon. W. G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On behalf of this bank I most respectfully request that you use your influence with the other members of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee in connection with having them make a thorough investigation of conditions in the Pacific Northwest with the idea of creating in this locality a Federal Reserve District.

I understand that Los Angeles has joined San Francisco in asking that the entire Pacific Coast be made one district with the latter city as the reserve city. Such action would in a great measure nullify the good which would otherwise inure to banks and business interests of the Northwest. Geographically and commercially the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and part of Montana form an empire by themselves and it would be a severe handicap to require banks of this region to do business at a point so far distant as San Francisco.

When you hold your investigations in the Pacific Coast cities I am sure that you will be impressed with the fact that the States which I have named are entitled to be formed into a separate district. The interests of the various cities are not so important by any means as having the Northwest created a separate district. Locally we favor Portland as the most logical point for the location of a bank in this district but that is just now a matter of secondary importance.

Thanking you to give this letter such consideration as you can, I am,

*LR
5-11*

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. Conser
Cashier.

Form *AS*

Portland Ore

WESTERN UNION DAY LETTER

Form 2589 B



THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
V378 CH 60 BLUE 4 EX
787

PENDLETON ORE 27

44
449

WM G MCADOO

SECY TREASURE WASHINGTON DC

IF IN THE OPINION OF THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE IT IS DEEMED
ADVISABLE TO LOCATE A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK IN THE NORTHWEST WE RESPECTFULLY
URGE THE SELECTION OF PORTLAND OREGON AS BEING MORE CENTRALLY LOCATED
IN THE PROBABLE DISTRICT AND AT PRESENT THE FINANCIAL CENTRE
THROUGH WHICH THE INLAND EMPIRE TRANSACTS THE GREATEST SHARE OF
ITS BUSINESS

PENDLETON COMML ASSN: J. V. TALMAN PREST.

ANSWERED *Feb 20*

1914
J. V. Talman
25

Handwritten signature

WESTERN UNION DAY LETTER



THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Handwritten initials

809

RECEIVED AT

V379 CH. 60 BLUE 4 EX

PENDLETON ORE 27

Handwritten initials

DAVID F. HOUSTON

SECY AGT WASHINGTON DC

IF IN THE OPINION OF THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE IT IS DEEMED
ADVISABLE TO LOCATE A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK IN THE NORTHWEST WE
RESPECTFULLY URGE THE SELECTION OF PORTLAND OREGON AS BEING MORE
CENTRALLY LOCATED IN THE PROBABLE DISTRICT AND AT PRESENT THE FINANCIAL
CENTRE THROUGH WHICH THE INLAND EMPIRE TRANSACTS THE GREATEST SHARE OF
ITS BUSINESS

PENDLETON COMML ASSN: J. V. TALMAN PRES.

Handwritten number 4020

ANSWERED
JUN 17 1914
Handwritten initials
L5

E. W. WARRINGTON
SECRETARY-TREASURER

E. B. CASTEEL
PRESIDENT
J. M. GILBERT
VICE-PRESIDENT

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION

A BIGGER AND BETTER SOUTHERN UMATILLA COUNTY

✓ PILOT ROCK, OREGON.

January 7, 1914.

David F. Houston,
Washington, D.C.

Form 20

Dear Sir,

I was directed by the Commercial Association of Pilot Rock at a recent meeting to write you urging upon you the claim of the City of Portland in Oregon for a National Reserve Bank should ~~one~~ be located in the Pacific North West. Portland's paramount financial position in such an immensely large and rich agricultural district would seem to justify us in urging this

claim.

Very cordially,

E. Warrington

ANSWERED
JAN 12 1914
FORM

E. W. WARRINGTON
SECRETARY-TREASURER

E. B. CASTEEL
PRESIDENT
J. M. GILBERT
VICE-PRESIDENT

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION
A BIGGER AND BETTER SOUTHERN UMATILLA COUNTY

PILOT ROCK, OREGON.

Form *12*

January 7, 1914.

ANSWERED

William M. McAdoo,
Washington, D.C.

JAN 18 1914
FORM *2*

Dear Sir,

I was directed by the Commercial Association of Pilot Rock at a recent meeting to write you urging upon you the claim of the City of Portland for a National Reserve Bank should one be established in the Pacific North West. Portland's paramount financial position in such an emensely large and rich agricultural district would seem to justify us in making this claim.

Very cordially,

E. Warrington

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



645

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

J. B. P.

RECEIVED AT Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

DEC 27 1913

1 V326 CH 15

ROSEBURG ORE 27

WM G MCADOO

SECY OF TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

DOUGLAS COUNTY BANKING AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS UNANIMOUSLY FAVOR
PORTLAND AS LOCATION FOR REGIONAL RESERVE BANK

ROSEBURG COMMERCIAL CLUB

3/76

ANSWERED
DEC 17 1913
FORM 8

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

RECEIVED TELEGRAM.

17 w nd 21

Washington, D. C., Dec 27 1913

Roseburg Ogn dec 27 1913

David Houston, Secy Agl Washn D C

Portlands geographical position independent of other substantial reasons makes it the most advantageous location in entire northwest for regional reserve bank.

Roseburg Commercial Club.

333pm

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM

Form

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1130

F58CH TN 59 NL 4 EXTRA

✓ PORTLAND, ORE DEC 30 1913

HON W G MCADOO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON DC

WE HOPE YOUR COMMITTEE WILL SEE ITS WAY CLEAR TO
GIVE PACIFIC COAST TWO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS OWING TO THE
GREAT DISTANCES PORTLAND OREGON IS NOT ONLY HEAD QUARTERS FOR
AN IMMENSE AREA FARM TERRITORY THAT IT IS CENTRALLY LOCATED
FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST THEREFORE WE FAVOR THAT CITY FOR
THE LOCATION OF SUCH BANK

ANSWERED
DEC 31 1914
J E HILLER SECRETARY

Franklin

815PM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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THEO. W. WALKER, PRESIDENT BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 59 NL 4 EXTRA
F5904 TL

1129

PORTLAND ORE DEC 30 1913

HON DAVID F HOUSTON

SECY OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

WE HOPE YOUR COMMITTEE WILL SEE ITS WAY CLEAR TO GIVE PACIFIC COAST TWO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS OWING TO THE GREAT DISTANCES PORTLAND OREGON IS NOT ONLY HEAD QUARTERS FOR AN IMMENSE AREA FARM TERRITORY THAT IT IS CENTRALLY LOCATED FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST THEREFORE WE FAVOR THAT CITY FOR THE LOCATION OF SUCH BANK

Form *Lu*

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
P
FORM

ST. JOHNS COMMERCIAL CLUB

J E HILLER SECRETARY

1007P

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

INCORPORATED

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

C910H FC 53 NL VIA BEND 1514

✓ PRINEVILLE OGN DEC 27 13

HON WILLIAM G MCADOO

SECY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON D C

WE HEARTILY ACCLAIM THE PASSAGE OF THE CURRECNY BILL AND JOIN ALL OREGON IN URGING THE CLAIM OF PORTLAND AS A MOST LOGICAL POINT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL BANK TO SERVE THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WE URGENTLY REQUEST FULLEST INVESTIGATION AS TO THE POINTS OF VANTAGE POSSESSED BY PORTLAND OVER ANY OTHER CITY

PRINEVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB

ANSWERED
DEC 27 1914
FORM

2AM

Commence Nat Bank

St Johns. Oregon.

Recommends Portland
Oregon. ✓

See letter Nat Bank file

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F7764 BU 22 NL VIA OREGONCITY

1071

STPAUL OREGON DEC 30 1913

DAVID F HOUSTON SECY AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON DC

WE EARNESTLY REQUEST FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AT PORTLAND AS LOGICAL LOCATION FOR BEST SERVICE TO GREATEST NUMBER

STPAUL COMMERCIAL CLUB

849P

Form *LS*

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1051

PLU

ST PAUL TN 22 NL VIA OREGON CITY

ST PAUL OREGON DEC 30 1913

WM G MCADOO

SECY TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

WE EARNESTLY REQUEST FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL RESERVE BANK AT PORTLAND AS LOGICAL LOCATION FOR BEST SERVICE TO GREATEST NUMBER

ST PAUL COMMERCIAL CLUB

839PM

FORM 25

ANSWERED

JAN 3 1914

FORM

F. N. COLEMAN, PRES.

ALOIS KEBER, TREAS.

L. D. PETTYJOHN SEC.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE

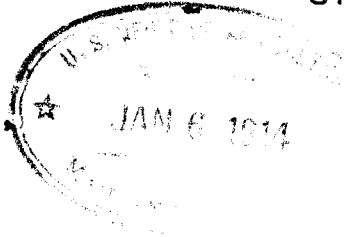
- F. N. Coleman
- J. N. McKay
- J. E. Smith
- S. Merten
- Alois Keber
- F. W. Peterson
- J. S. McDonald

ST. PAUL COMMERCIAL CLUB

"Lives of cities all remind us,
We've the elements sublime;
And we vouch you soon will find us
On the map;- then- WATCH US CLIMB"

ST. PAUL, ORE., 12/31, 1913.

Secretary Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:-

We are wiring you today with reference to establishment of Regional Reserve Bank in Portland and trust this city will receive your serious consideration.

Enclosed you will find a few of our advertising folders which will perhaps be of some interest .

Yours truly,

StPaul Commercial Club,

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM 5 - t - mlc

Form 5

OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

"More People on Farms"

SECRETARY

PRESIDENT
THEO. B. WILCOX, PORTLAND

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. CHAPMAN, PORTLAND

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE is composed of the leading commercial organizations of the state, whose objects are:
To attract home builders to Oregon, through meritorious publicity.
To furnish authentic information to inquirers.
To aid homeseekers upon arrival, so they may be located to their advantage, and be made to feel at home in their new environment.
To further improvement of farm roads and highways to meet requirements of the incoming population.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
J. S. VAN WINKLE, ALBANY
JOHN E. GRATKE, ASTORIA
WM. HANLEY, BURNS
BRUCE DENNIS, LAGRANDE
WM. M. COLVIG, MEDFORD



The communities named in the above map are affiliated with the work of the Oregon Development League. Inquiries concerning the resources and opportunities of different parts of the state should be addressed to the secretaries of the local commercial organ-

izations. They are well organized to furnish information and advertising matter concerning their own sections, and will promptly answer all communications. Consult the map for postoffice, and the list below for name of organization.

MEMBERS OF OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Agness Commercial Club.
Albany Commercial Club.
Astland Commercial Club.
Astoria Chamber of Commerce.
Aurora Commercial Club.
Baker Commercial Club.
Bandon Commercial Club.
Bay City Commercial Club.
Bayocean Commercial Club.
Beaverton Commercial Club.
Bend Commercial Club.
Canyon City Citizens' League.
Canyonville Commercial Club.
Cherry Grove Commercial Club.
Cherryville Commercial Club.
Condon Business Men's Association.
Coquille Commercial Club.
Corvallis Commercial Club.
Cottage Grove Commercial Club.
Crescent Commercial Club.
Creswell Commercial Club.
Curry County Com'l Club, Gold Beach.
Dallas Commercial Club.
Dayton Commercial Club.
Dufur Valley Development League.
Enterprise Commercial Club.</p> | <p>Eugene Commercial Club.
Fairview Commercial Club.
Forest Grove Commercial Club.
Ft. Klamath, Wood River Valley Chamber of Commerce.
Gaston Improvement Club.
Grants Pass Commercial Club.
Gresham Commercial Club.
Hammond Development League.
Helix Commercial Association.
Heppner, Morrow Co., Booster Club.
Hermiston Commercial Club.
Hood River Commercial Club.
Hubbard Commercial Club.
Ione Commercial Club.
Jacksonville Commercial Club.
Jordan Valley Commercial Club.
Junction City Commercial Club.
Klamath Chamber of Commerce.
Laidlaw Commercial Club.
La Grande Commercial Club.
Lakeview Commercial Club.
La Pine Commercial Club.
Lebanon Commercial Club.
Madras Commercial Club.</p> | <p>Marshfield Chamber of Commerce.
Maupin Commercial Club.
McMinnville Com'l and Social Club.
Medford Commercial Club.
Milton Commercial Club.
Mollala Commercial Club.
Monmouth Commercial Club.
Mosier Valley Commercial Club.
Newberg Commercial Club.
Newport Commercial Club.
North Bend Commercial Club.
North Plains Commercial Club.
Oakland Commercial Club.
Odell Development League.
Ontario Commercial Club.
Oregon City Commercial Club.
Oswego Commercial Club.
Paisley Commercial Club.
Pendleton Commercial Club.
Pilot Rock Commercial Club.
Pleasant Valley Push Club, P. O. Gresham.
Portland, Oregon Development League.
Portland Commercial Club.
Prineville Commercial Club.</p> | <p>Redmond Commercial Club.
Rickreall Commercial Club.
Riddle Development League.
Rolyat, Hampton Valley Imp. Assn.
Roseburg Commercial Club.
St. Johns Commercial Club.
St. Paul Commercial Club.
Salem Commercial Club.
Scholls, Com'l Club of Portland's Garden
Seaside Civic Improvement Club.
Springfield Commercial Club.
Stanfield Commercial Club.
Sublimity Commercial Club.
Sutherlin Commercial Club.
The Dalles Business Men's Association.
Tillamook Commercial Club.
Toledo Development League.
Troutdale Commercial Club.
Viewpoint Homesteaders' Association.
Warrenton Development League.
Wedderburn Commercial Club.
Weston Commercial Association.
West Oregon City Improvement Club.
West Stayton Commercial Club.
Woodburn Commercial Club.</p> |
|---|---|--|---|

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission. This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

W. E. W. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F109CH FB 50 NL 1 EXTRA

1388

SALEM ORE DEC 27 1913

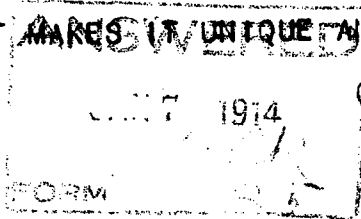
DAVID F HOUSTON

SECY AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

THE SALEM COMMERCIAL CLUB RESPECTFULLY URGES THE CLAIMS OF PORTLAND OREGON AS THE LOGICAL POINT FOR A REGIONAL BANK IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ITS IMMENSE TRIBUTARY EMPIRE BOUNDED BY CALIFORNIA ON THE SOUTH, BERING STRAIT ON THE NORTH AND MONTANA ON THE EAST MAKES IT UNIQUE AMONG WESTERN CITIES

GEO F RODGERS

CHAIRMAN 948PM



LIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

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THEO N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT
F108CH FB 50 NL 1 EXTRA

1387

SALEM ORE DEC 27 1913

MR WM G MCADOO

SECY TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

THE SALEM COMMERCIAL CLUB RESPECTFULLY URGES THE CLAIMS OF PORTLAND OREGON AS THE LOGICAL POINT FOR A REGIONAL BANK IN

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ITS IMMENSE TRIBUTARY EMPIRE BOUNDED BY CALIFORNIA ON THE SOUTH, BERING STRAIT ON THE NORTH AND MONTANA ON THE EAST MAKES IT UNIQUE AMONG WESTERN CITIES

GEO F RODGERS

CHAIRMAN

948PM

ANSWERED

DEC 27 1913

1216
L.S.

Treasury Department

TELEGRAM

51WU A 39 Paid

✓ SUTHERLIN OGN December 29 1913

Wm G McAdoo,

Secretary of the Treasury,

Wash'n D C

We believe claims of Portland as the logical banking center of the Northwest and based upon individual facts and sincerely trust you will favorably consider Portland in your selection of a place for one of the Regional Reserve Banks.

Sutherlin Commercial Club.

Form _____

ANSWERED
JAN 7 1914
FORM P

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

F730H FB 45 NL 1 EXTRA BACK DATE

1914 JAN 1 PM 9 55

✓ WEDDERBURN ORE DECEMBER 30 1913

992
DAVID S HOUSTON

SECRETARY AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON DC

THE CURRY COUNTY COMMERCIAL CLUB OF GOLDBEACH AND THE WEDDERBURN COMMERCIAL CLUB OF WEDDERBURN UNANIMOUSLY URGE YOU TO ENDORSE PORTLAND OREGON AS LOGICAL FINANCIAL CENTER OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND URGE YOU TO USE YOUR GOOD OFFICES FOR LOCATION OF

REG ANSWERED BANK THERE

ANSWERED
JAN 3 1914
FORM L5

W H MEREDITH SECRETARY

JAN 1914 938PM

Form L5

Form 2289 B

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1914 JAN 1 PM 9 55
J.S.P.

F72CH FB 45 NL 1 EXTRA BACK DATE

WEDDERBURN ORE DECEMBER 30 1913

WM G MCADOO

993

SECRETARY TREASURY WASHINGTON DC

THE CURRY COUNTY COMMERCIAL CLUB OF GOLDBEACH AND THE WEDDERBURN
COMMERCIAL CLUB OF WEDDERBURN UNANIMOUSLY URGE YOU TO ENDORSE PORTLAND
OREGON AS LOGICAL FINANCIAL CENTER OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND
URGE YOU TO USE YOUR GOOD OFFICES FOR LOCATION OF REGIONAL RESERVE
BANK THERE

W H MEREDITH, SECRETARY
ANSWERED
JAN 3 1914
FORM

JAN 1 1914 938PM

Form 2289 B

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.



WHERE WRITTEN:

Washington,

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

January 28, 1914.

TO Hon. William G. McAdoo,
Secretary Treasury,
Hotel Washington,
Seattle, Washington.

Have arranged hearings in Portland to be held Federal Court Room. Bank Examiner L. H. Mulit will meet Committee on arrival with list appearances.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT RATES.

OFFICIAL.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR

2-6827

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 2128.

January 28, 1914.

MEMORANDUM.

Myers, Custodian, wires Court Room will be reserved for
Regional Bank hearing Friday, thirtieth, Portland, Oregon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.



WHERE WRITTEN:

Washington,

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

January 28, 1914.

To
**Law Reporting Company,
One fifteen Broadway,
New York City.**

Hearings Organisation Committee will be held Federal Court Room Portland, Friday, thirtieth, nine A.M. - in Judge Van Fleet's Court Room, San Francisco, Monday, February second, ten A.M. - in Federal Court Room, Los Angeles, Wednesday February fourth, ten A.M. in Federal Court Room, El Paso, February seventh, eight to nine-thirty P.M.

Secretary

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT RATES.

OFFICIAL.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR

2-6827

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 2 1123.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.



WHERE WRITTEN:

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Washington,

January 28, 1914.

To

**Martin McLean,
Bank Examiner,
Central Building,
Seattle, Washington.**

**Have wired Boise Clearing House that Committee will hear
them at Portland.**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT RATES.

OFFICIAL.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR _____

2-6827

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 2128.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

845

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN
A28CH V 57 GOVT

SEATTLE WASHN JAN 28 14

MC ELLIOTT

SECY RESERVE BOARD ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE WASHN DC
THE MEMBERS OF THE BOISE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION REQUEST THAT
THEIR COMMITTEE BE ALLOWED TO APPEAR AT THE MEETING TO
BE HELD IN PORTLAND OWING TO THE SHORT TIME INTERVENING
BETWEEN NOW AND THE MEETING AT SEATTLE PLEASE ADVISE THEM
BY WIRE

MARTIN MCLEAN NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER.

555P

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM



WHERE WRITTEN:

Washington,

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

January 27, 1914

To

W. L. Bear Secretary
Boise Clearing House Association
Boise Idaho

Your telegram. Have advised Committee your representatives
will appear at hearing to be held in Portland January thirtieth.

Secretary
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

GOVERNMENT RATES.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR

2-6827

OFFICIAL.

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 2128.

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following **Night Letter**. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Letters**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of **Fifty Dollars**, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1421

F177GH LY 42 NL 5 EXA

BOISE IDAHO JAN 26 1914

M G ELLIOTT

SECY RESERVE BANK ORGANIZER COM WASHN DC

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOISE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION REQUEST THAT
THEIR COMMITTEE BE ALLOWED TO APPEAR AT THE MEETING TO
BE HELD AT PORTLAND OWING TO THE SHORT TIME INTERVENING
BETWEEN NOW AND THE MEETING AT SEATTLE

W L BEAR

SECY BOISE CLRG HOUSE ASSN

123AM

Treasury Department

TELEGRAM

20PO MO 78 Collect Govt

PORTLAND Ogn Jan 28 1914

M C Elliott, Secretary
Reserve Bank Organization Committee,
Washington, D.C.

Answering your wire twenty sixth. Mr Mills is not in town. Have consulted with other members of committee and find that arrangements for hearing before Federal Reserve Committee are quite complete. Hearing will be held in the Federal Court Room. List will be prepared and delivered upon arrival of committee. If there are any details you wish me to look after wire me fully

L L Mulit

416 pm

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.



WHERE WRITTEN: .

Washington,

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

January 29, 1914.

TO **L. L. Mullit,**
Bank Examiner,
Four hundred six Custom House,
Portland, Oregon.

Your wire. Please see Custodian and arrange for large table for Committee, smaller tables for official stenographers, and press reporters and Secretary of meeting.

Secretary
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

GOVERNMENT RATES.

OFFICIAL.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR _____

2-6827

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 2128.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.



WHERE WRITTEN:

Washington,

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

January 26, 1914.

TO
**L. L. Mulit, National Bank Examiner,
Four hundred six Custom House,
Portland, Oregon.**

Can you assist in arranging details of hearing Organisation Committee Portland. Please see A.L.Mills, Chairman Joint Committee Clearing House and Chamber Commerce and advise if place for meeting has been selected. Custodian Federal Building will advise if you if Court Room available. Committee arrives Portland six forty-five A.M. January thirtieth. Can you meet Committee and deliver lists of those to appear? Answer after conference with Mr. Mills.

**Secretary
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT RATES.

SEE OFFICIAL.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR

2-6827

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 212B.

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT F276CHLY 101 NL 3 EXA
1577

44 JAN 21 AM 6 15
PX PORTLAND ORE JAN 20 1914

M C ELLIOTT

SECRETARY RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE WASHN DC

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PORTLAND CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION WILL
ENGAGE SUITABLE ROOMS FOR THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES HEARING TO BE
HELD IN PORTLAND JANUARY THIRTIETH AND ALSO SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS AT
THE MULTNOMAH HOTEL WHICH THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE AND THEIR PARTY
CAN USE AS HEADQUARTERS WHILE IN THE CITY IT IS
IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT TO GIVE LIST OF SPEAKERS BUT THE
PORTLAND COMMITTEE PROPOSES TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES
AND FROM THE BANKS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY ADDRESS THE ORGANIZATION
COMMITTEE THE NUMBER OF SPEAKERS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE
AMOUNT OF TIME THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE CAN ALLOW

A L MILLS CHAIRMAN JOINT COMMITTEES 555 AM

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM



WHERE WRITTEN:

Washington,

Reserve bank organization committee.

January 19, 1914.

To

**Chairman,
Chamber of Commerce,
Portland, Oregon.**

Hearings of Committee will be held at Portland Friday,
January thirtieth, beginning at nine o'clock. Please
wire list of names of those desiring to be heard.

**Secretary
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT RATES.

OFFICIAL.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR

2-6827

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 2128.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM



WHERE WRITTEN:

Washington,

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

TO Chairman,
Clearing House Association,
Portland, Oregon.

January 19, 1914.

Hearings of Committee will be held at Portland
Friday, January thirtieth, beginning at nine o'clock. Please
wire names of those desiring to be heard.

Secretary
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

OFFICIAL.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT RATES.

CHARGE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATION FOR

2-6827

The appropriation from which payable must be stated on above line.

DEPARTMENTAL STOCK FORM 2128.

January 19, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY NEWTON:

Federal Court Room, Portland, does not appear to be available. Will be glad if you can suggest proper place for hearing.

Secretary,
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

097
RECEIVED AT Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN
F24CH FB 29 COLLECT GOVT

B PORTLAND ORE DEC 26 1913

BYRON R NEWTON

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON DC

COURT ROOM AVAILABLE ANY DAY UNTIL JANUARY FIFTEEN IF DATE
REQUIRED CAN BE GIVEN BEFORE -HAND FOR INFORMATION OF JUDGE

MYERS CUSTODIAN

728PM

WYOMING

Rates 75c up, European Plan.
Sample Room.

Rooms with Private Bath. Hot and
Cold Water in Room.

Johnson Hotel

Corner First Street and Grand Avenue, One Block South of
Depot—Remodeled and Everything New and
Up-to-Date—Cafe in Connection.

Form *LS*

Laramie, Wyo.

ANSWERED
MAY 17 1914
J-
FORM

Hon Mr M. S. Ado

Sec Treas

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

As you are engaged in locating the
Reserve Banks under New Currency Law
I write to call attention to Portland Ore
the city destined to be the greatest
city on the Coast of the West—

I am not a citizen of Portland & have
not a dollar's interest in it. I only
write to point the reasons which seem
to indicate why it would be wise to
locate one Bank there

By reference to map you will note
that it has more territory made tributary
to it exclusively than any city West
of the Missouri River or West of
Chicago the Mountain Barriers
exclude all such cities North
of San Diego California

Rates 75c and up, European Plan.
Sample 1

Rooms with Private Bath. Hot and
Cold Water in Room.

Johnson Hotel

Corner First Street and Grand Avenue, One Block South of
Depot—Remodeled and Everything New and
Up-to-Date—Cafe in Connection.

Laramie, Wyo., _____ 191_____

Everything else being equal Trans-
 portation on Water grades to &
 from large & rich territory
 (State New York Chicago & St Louis
 & Kansas City -
 From British Columbia
 West of Cascade Range is
 a tide level to Portland
 From all Canada East
 of Range level to line of U.S.
 where there is Water grade
 to Portland All Washing
 ton down grade to Portland
 All Idaho down grade to Portland
 (see Oregon down grade to Portland)
 Spokane River, Clearwater River
 & Snake River - The Columbia
 River Navigable to Canadian Line
 & Snake to Lewiston Idaho
 All Montana down grade to
 Portland either down the Snake

Water & Navigation

Rates 75c up, European Plan.
 Sample R.

Rooms with Private Bath. Hot and
 Cold Water in! Room.

Johnson Hotel

Corner First Street and Grand Avenue, One Block South of
 Depot—Remodeled and Everything New and
 Up-to-Date—Cafe in Connection.

Laramie, Wyo., _____ 191_____

River or Bendville = A Water
 grade prevails from N
 + South Dakota & East
 Yellow Stone to National
 Park + down the Snake
 + Columbia to Portland
 From Utah + some of Wo
 rning is down hill to
 Portland — When the
 R. R. line from Hubert
 ton Ore is completed
 to Lewiston Idaho all
 this vast region will
 have Water Grade to Port
 land & it is the only
 town or city of good size
 south of San Diego Cal that
 can be reach thus with
 out crossing a great
 barrier of Mountains

Rates ~~50~~ up, European Plan.
Sample Rooms.

Rooms with Private Bath Hot and
Cold Water in Room.

Johnson Hotel

Corner First Street and Grand Avenue, One Block South of
Depot—Remodeled and Everything New and
Up-to-Date—Cafe in Connection.

Laramie, Wyo., _____ 191_____

Portland has a good
 Freshwater harbor—120
 miles long & one mile
 wide—Last year our battle
 ship ^{Oregon} came into Portland
 & docked in center of city
 in the Willamette & returned
 in safety to the sea—
 No other ~~city is~~ geographically lo-
 cated so well as is Portland
 & I as a disinterested citi-
 zen believe by all fairness
~~because~~ one bank West should
 be located here— If two do
 not go West of the Cascades
 Portland is the one city ~~that~~
 has every reason to grow
 into the ~~great~~ Western
 Metropolis
 W. W. Akers
 Weston Idaho