

Rich Oil Fields Now in Operation Near Astoria

Right at the Mouth of the Columbia River

That OIL and natural GAS have been discovered in paying quantities across the Columbia River from Astoria at Oneida, Washington, has been important enough to a number of well-known reliable parties to cause the organization of the Pacific Coast Gas & Oil Co., with a capital stock of \$300,000. This company has just placed a number of shares of stock on the market at the low price of \$50.00 per share. READ ON--

What the Company Is

The Pacific Coast Gas & Oil Co. is composed of reliable business men of Oregon and Washington whose only purpose is to develop the property to the best of its ability and produce a paying mine of oil and gas that all who have purchased stock may share in its profits. The officers serve without salary and include among them some of the most reputable citizens of the State. To make the company strong on account of its brilliant future it has secured leases on over 6000 acres of land. It has obtained the highest expert authority on the geological formation of the land, employed the strongest expert workmen to operate the drilling apparatus and given such other evidence of good faith to warrant any man making an investment with them.

Alex Sweek, president, Portland.
Clayton S. Barber, sec. and treas.
R. A. Wade, vice-president.
Directors—John Nelson, Oneida, Wash.; Geo. L. Hutchins, Portland;
Wm. Anderson, Deep River, Wash.

The plant is now in constant operation. The drilling is being done under the supervision of two expert oil well operators. You can see them at work any day of the week at Oneida right opposite Astoria.

The picture opposite is a view of the derrick in actual operation.



If you have any doubt as to the stability of the company, or in the manner in which it is operating, before you make any investment visit the property any day and satisfy yourself. Oil and gas will be found in paying quantities. After the "strike" it will be too late to buy stock. Do it NOW.

Stock for Sale

For Development Purposes

The per value of the stock is \$100 per share, but is now offered at one-half (\$50) and it is worth it. The company has already sold a limited amount of stock, equipped the property with the best working machinery in the world and it has plans for a great future. The money secured from the sale of stock will be used to push the work. Every dollar will be used to prepare for the best interest of the company. As the drill goes down the stock will surely rise. The price it is now offered at will only be a short time. A good rule is to let opportunity in when it knocks at the door. For an investment there is nothing more tangible, brighter or more sure dividend paying than this stock, particularly at \$50 per share. Don't wait until it goes to par, but buy now. It is really a chance that comes seldom. Further particulars at the addresses given below.

PACIFIC COAST GAS & OIL COMPANY

402 Commercial Block, Portland, Oregon. Higgins & Warren, Savings Bank Building, Astoria, Oregon.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY

And What Will Happen When It Gives Out

FIND WOOD SUBSTITUTES

Builders Are Already Experimenting to Find Something to Take the Place of Wood, Especially Around the Large Cities.

What are houses going to be made of when there is no more timber? That is a question which, in these days of disappearing forests, cannot be dismissed as "academic." There is no better proof of the reality of the "destruction of the forests," of which so much has been heard recently, than the outlay necessary for even a simple frame dwelling. In the short period of ten years the cost of a home has increased from 30 to 60 per cent., according to whether it is near a source of lumber supply or in a thickly settled section far away from the woods.

Government experts have covered the country with their investigations, and they report that the time is not far off when the country's timber will be gone. This means that other things must be found to take the place of wood. The United States Government has established laboratories at various centres, for the purpose of testing all sorts of structural materials. The results of these tests are published from time to time, and in this way engineers, architects and contractors are informed as to the capabilities of the materials.

Only within the last year or two has general interest in the diminishing timber supply been aroused. The recent Conference of Governors, called by President Roosevelt, was

due chiefly to the report of the official Forester, Gifford Pinchot, to the President. To the condition which made the Conference necessary may be traced, also, the invention of novel building materials. One example of this is Thomas A. Edison's unique idea of making huge moulds and pouring concrete into them—"houses made while you wait," but nobody has yet been bold enough to put this idea into practice. Then there are other forms of concrete and cement which have been proposed, all more or less in the experimental stage at present.

Thus there is a constant attempt to employ for building the only substance of which the supply is unlimited, the soil of the earth itself. Especially is this so in and near the big cities, where the scarcity of timber and the consequent high prices are felt most seriously. For here the difference in price between a frame house and a house of more solid material is so small as to be unimportant.

Illustrative of the general tendency to find substitute for wood is the suggestion of Mr. Herbert M. Wilson of the United States Geological Survey, that scientific investigations into the properties of clay be undertaken. The American Ceramic Society made a start in this direction, by appointing a special committee to report upon a plan "for systematizing the study of clay products."

Individual builders, meanwhile, have gone ahead and demonstrated the practicability of their ideas. Last year the Building Department of New York City, for the first time in its history, received plans for a terra cotta house. The plans were passed upon favorably; and the house, which belongs to a professor in New York University, has just been completed.

In the suburbs around New York there have been put up, recently, terra cotta dwellings. The principal element in them is the hollow tile block—the same kind of block that is used for fireproofing the "skyscrapers" on Manhattan Island. It is manufactured from New Jersey clay, and in the process of manufacture is subjected to a heat of 2,200 degrees. In the walls and partitions the

blocks are set end on end, so that the hollow spaces form continuous perpendicular pipes. These hollow spaces make the walls non-conductors of heat, and thus tend to keep the house warm in winter and cool in summer. In the floors the blocks are laid between beams of steel or reinforced concrete. With both walls and floors made of terra cotta, each room is enclosed with fireproof material, and fire could not easily spread from one room to another.

The second man who submitted to the New York Building Department plans for a terra cotta house was Amos L. Schaeffer, engineer of the Public Service Commission. Instead of letting the job to a contractor Mr. Schaeffer employed laborers and himself oversaw the construction of the walls and floor. By this he saved money, the frame costing him only \$2500. Once the frame of hollow block is built, the cost of a house depends mostly upon the "frills"—the interior finish, trimmings, decoration, etc.

The exterior surface of a house of this type is covered with a stucco of whatever color the owner chooses. When the work is all done there is no way of telling what is under the stucco, whether wood or brick or tile.

The original cost of a terra cotta house is perhaps 10 per cent. greater than that of a frame building of similar size. The ultimate saving is effected through smaller maintenance charges and insurance premiums.

Some architects have made a specialty of fireproof dwelling houses, planning homes that cost anywhere from \$5,000 to \$40,000. Only last year two handsome terra cotta residences were built at Englewood and Mount Kisco, suburbs of New York, at a cost of about \$40,000 each. At almost the same time a terra cotta "cottage" with nine rooms, was put up at Briarcliff, another suburb, for \$6,500.

Since the introduction of automobiles the safe storage of large quantities of gasoline has become a problem for the builder. Wood is of no value here. In the big cities the law requires the building where gasoline is kept to have none but fireproof materials in them. Accordingly, many of them are being made of clay products throughout. An in-

stance is the tile garage built recently by Mr. Dave Hennen Morris, former President of the Automobile Association of America. Other owners of private and public garages have followed his example.

Perhaps the most significant single effort toward the substitution of other materials for wood is the proposal to extend the fire limits of New York to include the whole greater City. If the Aldermen pass such an ordinance, it will mean that no more frame houses of any kind may be built in the metropolis. Ten years ago this plan would have had no chance of success; now it has a good chance, simply because the high price of lumber has made the cost of a fireproof house relatively small, and has heretofore removed or weakened the desire of builders to use wood.

A DYSPEPTIC ODE

Let poets rave, as poets will,
About the heart's control,
And in their lofty lyrics still
Its vital worth extol;
I, who must walk in humble ways
And modest muses woo,
I write this simple song to praise
The liver good and true.

Pray tell me what are hearts to men—
What's anything, alack!
To us poor bilious creatures when
The liver's out of whack?
While sentiment, I grant it, is
Quite proper in its place,
Yet when we get right down to "biz,"
The liver sets the pace.

So let's not to the dreamy bards
Soft caroling succumb,
For he who clearest truth regards
Will keep his liver plumb;
He knows full well a heart may bless
A moral, in a way,
But oh! it's quite "N. G.," unless
His liver's all "O. K."

And here and now I make my plaint
To all the cooks: Beware
On what you feed us, for a saint
On bile-distressing fare
Must soon become a demon! Yes,
You guide us, day by day,
For piousness and biliousness
Go different paths, they say.

—Success Magazine.

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