

THE PACIFIC COAST IN OREGON

OUR FRONT DOOR ON THE PACIFIC.

To the left of this picture is the mainland of the United States. To the right is the Pacific Ocean and the Far East. Through our Northwest ports, from a land of 110 millions of people, go out more than 50 lines of shipping to the islands of the Pacific and to Eastern Asia where there are more than 500 millions of people.

This is America's "Front Door on the Pacific." What happens in the Pacific in the next few generations will be conditioned largely by what goes in and out this "Front Door." That in turn is conditioned by the

vision and the policy that we maintain back of it.

The Northwest from the Rocky Mountains lies open as a broken bowl toward the Coast; or like an amphitheater facing the East and the Pacific as a stage where the great drama of human life shall some time be enacted. No one is wise enough to foretell what the scenes shall be. All who have examined the facts, however, have become aware of the great importance that attaches itself to the early interest in this "Oregon Country." It is plain to them that the time has now come to appropriate the natural resources and improve the international advantages that have come with its possession.

Here is the richest soil, and the most advantageous climate for comfort and for the building of the highest human efficiency. While there are a couple of million people scattered through the far Northwest there is room for many millions more, and for the gradual investment of billions of dollars of capital in profitable industry.



MT. HOOD AND HOOD RIVER VALLEY

All American transcontinental railroads end in the valley of the lower Columbia-the second largest river in America. Here and on the coast they touch the ships that traverse every part of the Pacific. Already orchards—drinking the ceaseless waters from snow mountains—and every type of stock raising and farming is spread out before the traveler either on its many railroads or on the network of excellent state roads. The rich soil and the adequate precipitation west of the Cascades, and the wheat fields, or the irrigated areas east of the mountains, charm the agriculturalist with the almost unbelievable fertility of the soil. Though 3500 miles from the older cities of the East, the fruits, nuts, wool, beef, cheese, canned goods, eggs, and many other products of the Northwest control the markets of the East, bringing down the cost of living for the whole country. Yet the possibilities in these fields still remain almost untouched. Seed and bulb raising is beginning. It is stated that there were found



Mt. SHASTA

in one locality 24 different kinds of pollen-spreading honey bees; a number unsurpassed elsewhere in the country. In all these industries what has been done is but the merest suggestion of what will be accomplished.

The general prosperity of the country is best felt here, where opportunity is unlimited and money is available through all the great financial institutions; their directors first appreciating the advantages for investment here. There is not one tenth enough people in the area to improve the opportunities of its natural resources and this offered capital. Millions more might achieve happiness and prosperity.

Still the movement to the Northwest has begun, as Oregon alone settled over 3200 new families in 4 years.



MANY DIFFERENT WOODS-SIX FEET THROUGH

And as though the advantages of soil and climate were not enough, the land is dotted in all directions by snow capped mountains that charm and inspire. On these mountains winter sports are available all the year around, with an endless choice of climate close at hand, for recreation elsewhere unmatched. From almost any point in this whole area a family can leave home at noon, and drive to camp or hotel by evening, where flowers and glaciers mingle. Thousands of crystal streams offer the best sport imaginable, where the fish range from speckled trout to the mighty salmon. Some form of angling continues throughout the year, and the gun and rifle can be





MARSH HALL

In 78 years more than 4,000 students have experienced the joy of walking day after day under the oaks of old Pacific and looking away to the three snow-capped mountains—Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams and St. Helens, lifting their white massiveness above the fir-clad hills.

The greatness of America is due to the visions of her pioneers who were intrepid promoters of New civilizations. Since they were supported in their vision by a country of great fertility, and natural resources of amazing value, the pioneers to the "Oregon Country" have achieved almost unthinkable progress within the span of a life-time.

Among the first to enter Oregon were the Rev. and Mrs. Harvey Clark of Vermont, who came as self-supporting missionaries to the Indians of the Tualatin Plains. They settled among them at

what is now Forest Grove in 1841 and opened their mission and school.

On the very spot where they began that work, Pacific University now stands, a monument to

their vision and that of other pioneers who were later associated with them.

A fact of great importance to Pacific University and to the community which it serves—a territory several hundred miles to the north, east and south—is the fact that those who founded the college were New England educators. The college has been known as "The New England College of the West;" thus perpetuating the memory of the men and women who came to Oregon for educational work, bringing with them many generations of culture from New England colleges.

The first president, Sidney Harper Marsh, and his brother, Professor Joseph Marsh, were sons of President James Marsh of the University of Vermont, and grandsons of Eleazer Wheelock, the first president of Dartmouth college. They contributed in themselves and in those they associated with them, the very best New England culture and scholarship. It became the passion of their

lives to build here the kind of college they knew in the East.

Not only did these pioneer educators bring the best in academic attainments, but often return-

ing to the New England states, secured money, books and other gifts for Pacific University.

Pacific University has never been sectarian or under denominational control. Her aim has always been "to make it possible for the young people of the Pacific Northwest to obtain a thorough education under Christian influences." The name "University" has always been somewhat of a misnomer. It reflects the high aims and worthy aspirations of its early founders rather than actual achievements in the shape of graduate courses and professional schools.

Pacific belongs indeed to that important class, "the small college," and she is not only proud of it but is inclined to believe that her special mission to humanity is best fulfilled in that capacity.

Today the outlook for Pacific University seems bright with promise. A beautiful campus, second to none in the state; seven buildings, all modern but one; an endowment fund of about a quarter of a million; a loyal and enthusiastic student body; the prestige of an honorable past and an honor roll of worthy sons and daughters.

It would be difficult to find a more appropriate site for the campus of a college than that of Pacific University. Thirty acres of land rising above the surrounding country, cornering into the heart of Forest Grove, a beautiful city of homes; flanked by three paved streets; covered in large

part by about 300 of the original trees, makes a setting of great beauty.



THE WILLAMETE VALLEY, A "YOUNG LAND"

his flies. One can go in an hour or two from his office in a city of nearly half a million population to regions so remote that he would imagine that man had never been before him; and what is more, this might be the

Those interested in timber find two thirds of the timber of the world still standing untouched in this Northwest. Here the wood-working industries are bound sometime to locate. At present more wood and wood-

OREGON WOODS AND INDUSTRIES

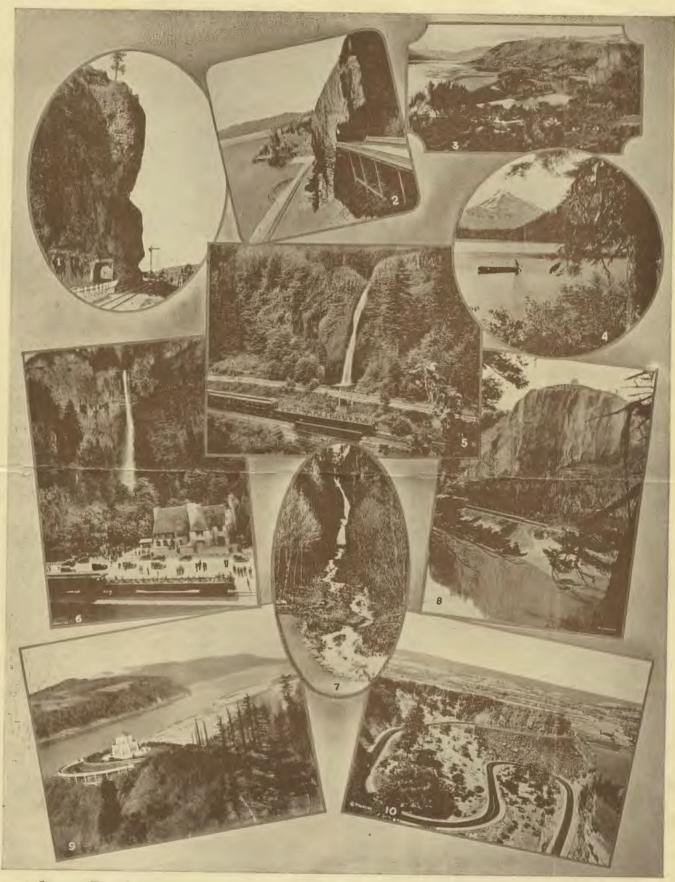
waste is burned each year than would supply the world's need of paper. The forests are largely untouched except near the plains where the settlements began, and bordering some of its rivers.

kept always ready for game that extends from quail to cougar. Since perfect roads traverse the entire country, the resident or tourist need but to turn aside a short distance from any state highway and in a few minutes he will be in the midst of mighty forests, or beside sheltered lakes where the great rainbow trout

Schools and colleges are excellent, and the people have more youth in college per-capita than any other portion of the country. The needs of the people in education, recreation and religion are well supplied with institutions.

Here, for those who desire it, awaits the ministry of mildness and mighty restfulness. Here is the calm evenness and fatness of nature that lures to itself all who come to know its charms. The vast wheatfields, towering timber, massive snow capped mountains, raging rivers, blossom-variegated fruit valleys and endless ranges of sheep and cattle compose a land to be visited and appropriated by those who love the loveliest and desire to experience the best. Here is a land without extremes of climate. Along the coast cattle wade in clover up to their knees all the year around. In this country there are no cloud-bursts, high winds, or cold winters to cause suffering and economic loss.

You are invited to see this land through more than 200 colored slides of this luminous lecture. And you are free to correspond with the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon, or with the lecturer, John F. Dobbs, 527 Failing Building, Portland, Oregon, or at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon. The photographs of this circular are by the courtesy of the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroads.



- Oneonta Tunnel
 Columbia Highway
 Columbia Gorge
- 4 Lost Lake and Mt. Hood 5 Horsetail Falls
- 6 Multnomah Falls

- 7 Wahkeena Falls 8 The Columbia River at Crown Point 9 Vista House 10 Rowena Loop