

for their owners. There are also a great many moving picture show houses all over the city that charge five and ten cents admission and it is simply remarkable the number of men, women and children that attend these places every day. It will thus be observed that Seattle is a great theatre going town and the minute large companies leave New York for a trip across the continent they always look forward to when they will be in Seattle with a great deal of delight because they know they will have large and appreciative audiences..

SEATTLE'S MANUFACTURING OUTLOOK.

By Richard Hayter.

Each year the manufacturing industries of Seattle grow more diversified, as they increase in number, and more stable as their products find new markets and greater consumption. When the industrial census is announced there is every reason to believe that Seattle's growth in respect to factory investments, pay-rolls and products will correspond favorably with its increase in population during the past ten years.

In Seattle there is a wide variety of goods made. The demands coming from the lumber and shingle mills, the logging camps, Alaskan and Washington mines, and from the rapidly growing coastwise and foreign shipping have created special industries supplying the necessary machinery, tools and equipment. Besides there are well-developed plants manufacturing food products, and household commodities. So great is the diversity of these particular articles that in most respects Seattle is, or could be, a self-supporting community. In the numerous factories are often made a variety of goods each one of which is the business of a specialized factory in the more settled Eastern communities. The seeds of vast industries are therefore planted here, and with the nourishment of increasing capital and favorable markets, these will grow into similarly specialized plants offering great inducements both to investors and workmen.

Seattle offers to the manufacturer the incomparable advantage of a well-established distributing station. From the city as a center radiate lines of small steamers to every point up and down and around Puget Sound. And this "mosquito fleet" is a more important asset to a manufacturer than a free site in a place where all freight must be transshipped. Seattle also offers the best possible service to all Alaskan points inland, as well as coast towns. Alaskan development has been one of the most important factors in the up-building of Seattle, and the first chapter of that wonderful story has not yet been written. Every year's prospecting adds a greater value to the mineral richness of that remarkable country. But it is not the gold alone that will create gigantic wealth. There is coal, copper and a variety of other metals which have been practically unsought until railroad tracks made the development of such properties practical. As Alaska grows so will Seattle; what Alaska demands Seattle manufacturers will supply; and what Alaska earns will largely be invested in Seattle.

But Seattle's expansion as a manufacturing center does not depend by any means on Alaska alone. The resources of our own state are practically undeveloped. We have coal unmined, forests uncut; all in quantities to furnish livelihood to a vast population and wealth to the manufacturers who supply their needs. Eastern Washington is already the marvel of the agricultural and horticultural world. In wheat farmers, its fruit and vegetable growers are amassing wealth, creating new demands for manufactured products, more rapidly and with greater assurance of continuance and increase than the world has ever known. And yet this movement is only beginning. Lands long considered useless have been found to be prizes of rare value. What irrigation has done for one section can surely be counted upon to do for others similarly located. New railroads are opening vast sections previously shut out from settlement; and there is every reason to believe that new towns will grow along these lines that will rival in importance those on the older railroads that are already famous for their progress. Eastern Washington can support an enormous population and it is rapidly fulfilling its destiny. But every man there who tills the soil, or who raises fruit is creating a demand for manufactured products. The Seattle manufacturer has already access to that market; and he has a natural advantage over his Eastern competitor for that trade.

For most Seattle industries raw material is easily available in abundant quantities. This is particularly true of industries concerned in the manufacture of food products, household commodities, woolen goods or those allied with the lumber industry. There is also a vast amount of commercial minerals, the development of which will mean much to the metal trades. With the establishment of rolling mills and the utilization of our native iron ore, the Washington manufacturer of machinery and other products of iron and steel will have a permanent advantage, due to freight rates which can never be lowered beyond a certain point, over the Eastern products of mill and mining equipment. Alaska will soon supply many much needed minerals, notably, copper, which will be mined extensively, as the railroads tapping some of the most important copper fields, are nearing completion. The Philippine Islands will furnish vast quantities of hardwoods, which will be the basis of a large furniture industry. Coal for fuel, both in Washington and Alaska, is abundant and cheap. And some of the Alaskan coals are fully equal to the best grades of the famous Welsh and West Virginia coals. Electric power, generated from water power, is already available in every direction around Puget Sound, and there is practically no limit to its extension. The Cascade range and the Olympic mountains supply an enormous volume of water which simply needs the harness of capital and engineering skill to make it available for manufacturing purposes. And where there is such an abundant material for power plants, the cost of electric current must always be kept at a reasonable figure.

Two new factors are appearing independent, but interlocked, which will have much influence in shaping the in