

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL TRADE YEAR BOOK 1920-1921



THIRD EDITION

NOVEMBER, 1920

PUBLISHED BY THE
JAPANESE CHAMBER *of* COMMERCE
444 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
U. S. A.

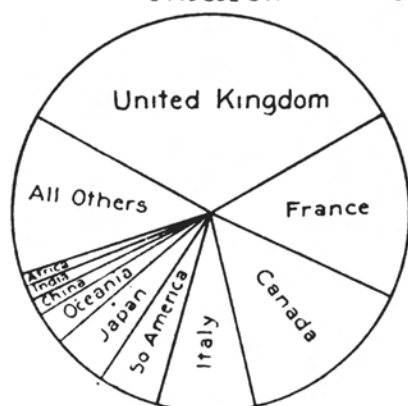
Cable Address "KAIGISHO, SAN FRANCISCO"

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES 1918

EXPORTS
\$6 149 392 647

\$9 180 697 368

IMPORTS
\$3 031 304 721



Note India Includes East Indies
China Hong Kong
Oceania Philippines

Port of Seattle Commission
Jan 1920 gwn

This Chart Shows Commerce with the Far East Approximately One-Fourth the Total Commerce of the United States, and Indicates the Strategic Position of Seattle as the Gate-Way to the Orient Because of Its Shorter Distance.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC COAST Fiscal Year Ending June 30th 1919

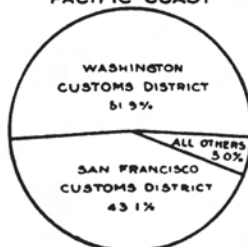
**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
UNITED STATES**



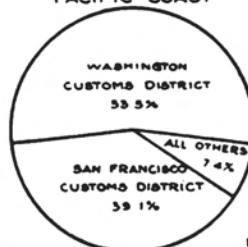
**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
PACIFIC COAST**



**IMPORTS
PACIFIC COAST**

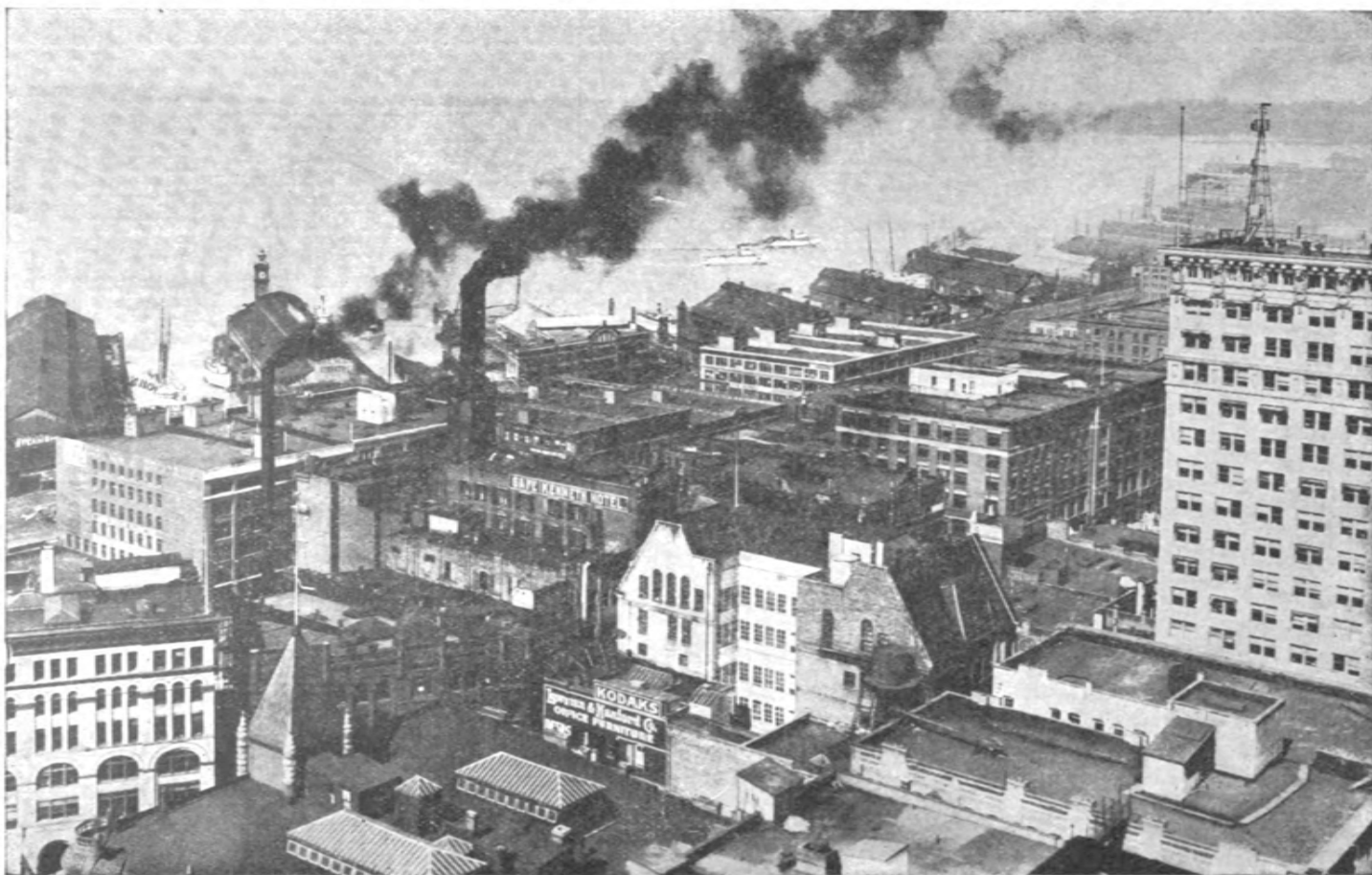


**EXPORTS
PACIFIC COAST**



Port of Seattle Commission
November 1919

This Chart, Giving Comparison of the United States and Pacific Coast and the Customs Districts on the Pacific Indicates Again the Importance of Seattle's Strategic Position



A PART OF VIEW OF SEATTLE. LOOKING DOWN THE PORT AND A PART OF BUSINESS SECTION OF THE CITY.

With courtesy of Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club.

SEATTLE

By the courtesy of
SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL CLUB.

SEATTLE'S position as a world port is established firmly. Its geographical location is a determining factor and its harbor, port facilities and low dockage charges are contributing causes to this city's supremacy on the Pacific Coast.

Seattle will continue to grow as foreign commerce develops. When Siberia, a country rich in natural resources and unlimited commercial potentialities, establishes a stable government and starts buying thousands of articles needed in that devastated country, Seattle, as the natural American gateway, will be called upon to handle an enormous business.

Japan is reaching its greatest efficiency as a commercial and manufacturing nation, and with a Japanese merchant marine firmly established, trade between Puget Sound and the Nippon empire will continue its remarkable growth.

One of the big potential foreign markets is China. That country has everything but the capital needed to become one of the greatest industrial nations of the world. Its natural resources are almost unlimited. Its 400,000,000 people offer a gigantic source of raw labor.

Seattle, because of its position, will become the natural door to China and Siberia, as it is now to Japan and Alaska.

Foreign Trade.

In 1900 the total foreign trade of the Washington customs district, of which Seattle is headquarters and chief port, was valued at \$25,051,670. This trade has grown steadily until in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the total was \$588,652,209, divided as follows: exports, \$332,544,759; imports, \$256,107,450. Imports in bond, which do not show in these figures, were valued at \$195,000,000, which added to the foregoing totals, makes the entire foreign commerce for that year \$783,652,209. In the 1919 fiscal year Pacific ports handled 10.8 per cent of the American foreign commerce. Of this amount Puget Sound handled 52.8 per cent; while San Francisco district handled 40.9 per cent.

Net tonnage of vessels arriving and departing from this district in the 1919 fiscal year was 1,112,259, or 428 vessels. Of these 45.1 per cent were American; 45 per cent Japanese; 3.8 per cent British; 3.3 per cent French; 1.4 per cent Norwegian, and 1.4 per cent other nationalities.

Japan's increasing importance as an industrial nation has been a factor in developing this trade. Imports from Japan through Puget Sound increased from \$31,128,770 in 1914, to \$130,641,285 in 1918. In 1914 exports to Japan through the Sound were \$14,562,279, and in the fiscal year 1919 were \$202,991,622. Other countries contributing to Seattle's foreign trade in 1919 were: China, \$36,519,594; Japanese China, \$28,600,000; India, \$36,500,000; Straits Settlements, \$63,000,000; Philippines, \$28,000,000; Hongkong, \$18,600,000, and Siberia, \$22,200,000.

Imports and Exports.

Among the articles contributing to this growing trade were soy beans, soy bean oil, cocoanut

oil and other vegetable oils, rubber, silk, hemp, copper ore, tea, tin, bags, burlap, rice, peanuts and beans. Seattle is the largest silk importing point in the United States.

Seattle is the principal Pacific port for the exportation of raw cotton, cotton cloth, canned salmon, condensed milk, automobiles, iron and steel manufactured articles, fruit, leather goods, lumber, sheet tin, wheat and flour. Raw cotton exports in 1919 from this district were valued at \$102,254,880.

Sixty-five steamship lines operate out of Seattle, of which twenty-seven are engaged in foreign trade. Eight of these lines are Japanese, thirteen American, four British, one French and one Norwegian.

To handle these vessels Seattle has seventy-one piers, 194 miles of fresh and salt water frontage, modern cargo handling facilities, warehouses, oil tanks and cold storage plants that rival any port in the world. Official tests by government experts show Seattle is the cheapest and most expeditious port in America for handling cargoes.

Seven trunk-line railroads enter Seattle. These are Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Pacific. By rail Seattle is 98 miles nearer New York and Chicago than California ports. By water Seattle is from one to three days' sailing time nearer Oriental ports, the Philippines, Australia and Straits Settlements than any other American port.

Saving to Vessel Operators.

This location gives Seattle an advantage of 20 per cent on the round trip to Hongkong; 15 per cent to Manila; 15 per cent to Vladivostok, and 20 per cent advantage to Yokohama, as compared with California ports.

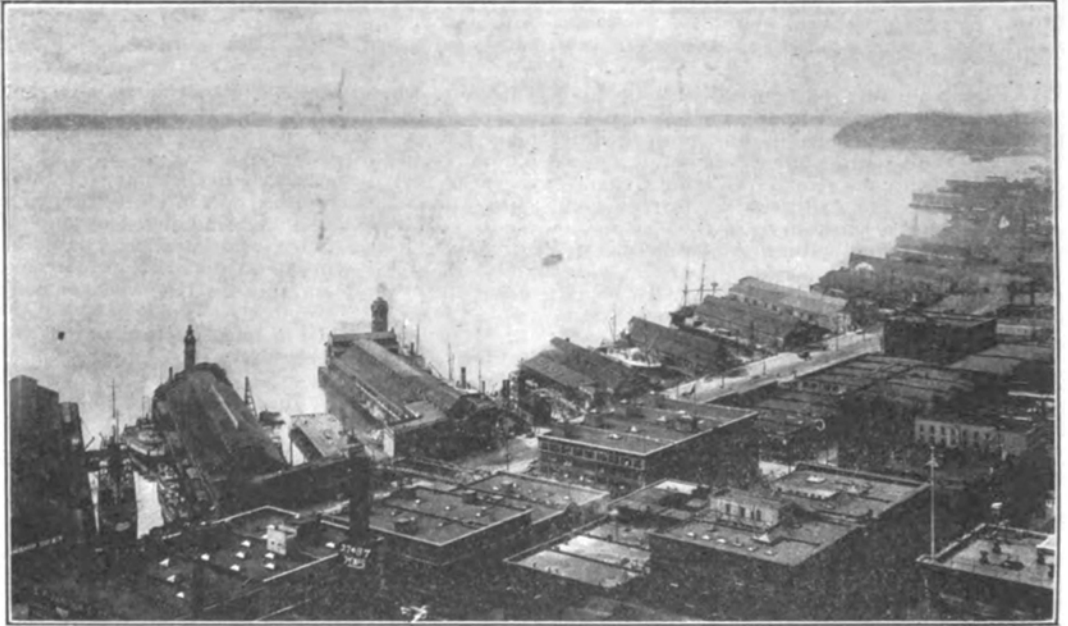
Seattle controls the trade of the territory adjacent to it, that is, Puget Sound and as far north as British Columbia; controls trade of Southwestern and Central Washington; divides trade in Eastern and Southwestern Washington; distributes throughout Idaho, Montana and parts of Wyoming, Oregon, Utah and North Dakota; is the natural gateway to the Orient, Siberia and the Philippines, controlling more than two-thirds of that trade; divides trade of Hawaiian Islands and Australia, and controls Alaska trade.

Seattle Industries.

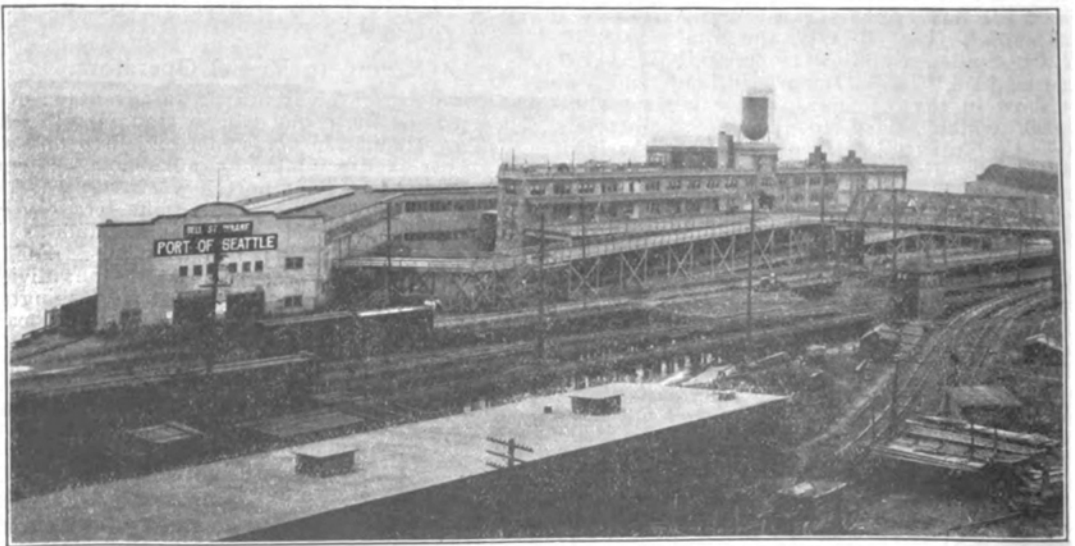
Within a radius of 100 miles of Seattle 4,000,000 tons of coal are mined annually. This is the center of the only coal fields on the Western Slope of the United States.

There are fifteen lumber saw-mills at Seattle with an annual output of \$12,000,000, and nine shingle mills with a yearly production of \$4,900,000. Western Washington's lumber and shingle production is worth \$112,000,000 annually and employs 50,000 men.

From a small beginning the tanning industry has grown at Seattle until the annual output is



A PORTION OF SEATTLE'S WATERFRONT.



BELL STREET PUBLIC TERMINAL, SEATTLE, WASH.

Two-story transit shed, 4-story concrete storage warehouse, 6-story cold-storage warehouse—motor boat basin—fish repacking plant, etc.

more valuable than any other industry except shipbuilding. Twenty-six plants manufacture belts, shoes, gloves, saddles, harness and other leather products. Several soap factories utilize local fats and Oriental oils.

Shipbuilding, which started in 1870, outranked all other industries in Seattle last year, when 97 vessels totaling 726,750 tons were constructed, valued at upwards of \$150,000,000. Shipbuilding records made in Seattle place it at the head of the list of efficient shipbuilding centers of the country.

Shipbuilding was accompanied by expansion of metal working plants, foundries and machine shops, employing 50,000 men. These plants also manufacture logging and lumbering, fish canning, mining and irrigation machinery.

World's Largest Fish Market.

Seattle handles more fish than any other port in the world. Puget Sound fisheries employ 10,000 men and put out \$20,000,000 worth of products annually. In Alaska 24,000 men are employed, with an annual output of \$58,888,000, making a total of \$79,000,000 in fish handled through Seattle.

Clays of the Seattle region are largely used for brick, tile, sewer pipe, terra cotta and similar products.

A small grist mill established in 1864 has developed a milling industry with an annual output worth \$15,250,000.

With large supplies of coking coal and iron ore easily available, Seattle looks forward to a gigantic expansion of its steel and iron industry. One open hearth plant already is in operation.

Seventy-five new concerns are listed as established in Seattle in 1919 for manufacturing.

With a climate lacking extremes of heat and cold, making labor 20 per cent more efficient than in the East, with its great trans-continental rail connections, cheap hydro-electric power, coal, lumber, fish and ore at her doors and all the raw materials of the Orient, in fact of the world, available by water, Seattle is assured of a wonderful industrial future.

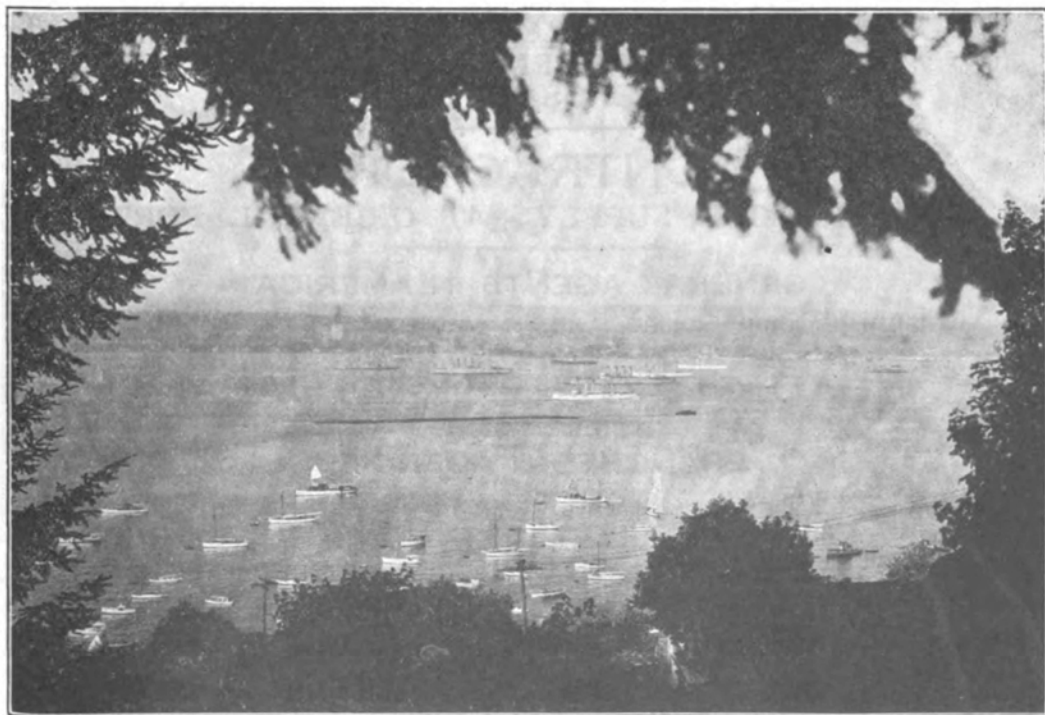
There are now 1,300 manufacturing plants in Seattle, employing normally 30,000 to 40,000 persons, compared to 1,014 plants in 1914, employing 14,900 persons.

Living in Seattle.

Seattle has every necessary advantage as an ideal city in which to live. Her beautiful homes, parks, boulevards, schools, state university, churches, libraries and civic organizations combine to make her one of the best home cities in America. Oriental children have the same educational advantages in the public schools and University of Washington as do Americans.

Seattle has more than 1,800 acres of land in beautiful parks, playgrounds and municipal bathing beaches.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club co-ordinates all business, industrial, shipping and civic activities of the city. Samuel H. Hedges is president and Gordon C. Corbaley executive secretary of the organization. This chamber maintains an excellent library and collection of exhibits on Alaska and Siberia. Because of its active interest in almost every phase of city life this chamber is largely responsible for placing Seattle in the forefront of the great cities of the United States.



HARBOR SCENE, SEATTLE.