

FORECAST ON CORN BEATS 1912 CROP

Total Production of 3,216,000,000 Bushels Expected.

WHEAT BELOW ESTIMATE

Tobacco Shows Falling Off, but Even With Decrease Will Surpass Any Other Yield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A corn crop of 3,216,000,000 bushels or 728,000,000 bushels greater than the record crop of 1912 was forecast today by the department of agriculture from a condition of \$9.1 on October 1. There was a further falling off, however, in the total wheat crop forecast, production being placed at 750,645,000 bushels, as compared with a forecast of 770,000,000 bushels a month ago. The spring wheat crop was forecast at 2,540,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,570,000,000 bushels last month. The condition of the spring wheat and all wheat crops was not given in the department's announcement.

The tobacco crop also showed a falling off, total production being estimated at 1,478,788,000 pounds as against a forecast of 1,565,000,000 pounds a month ago. The crop still remains the largest in history despite this reduction of 75,000,000 pounds in the forecast.

More Acreage Planted. Area now planted for the 1920-21 wheat crop of the southern hemisphere in Argentina, Australia and South Africa is estimated at 125.4 per cent of the crop area for last year and 102.1 per cent of a five-year average.

Other forecasts in the United States are as follows: Barley, 191,380,000 bushels; Buckwheat, 6,322,000 bushels; condition, 87.6.

White potatoes, 414,986,000 bushels; condition, 82.7. Sweet potatoes, 193,770,000 bushels; condition, 87.1. Tobacco, 1,478,788,000 pounds; condition, 87.3. Max, 11,704,000 bushels; condition, 82.8. Rice, 22,208,000 bushels; condition, 88.1. Sugar beets, 8,270,000 tons; condition, 73.4.

Condition on October 1 and production forecast (in thousands of bushels (i. e. thousands omitted)) of important crops by principal states, follows:

Illinois, 94 and 150,692. Ohio, condition 90, forecast 63,714. Indiana, condition 93 and 76,342. Michigan, 94 and 55,071. Wisconsin, 96 and 105,296. Minnesota, 96 and 129,750. Iowa, 96 and 218,050. Missouri, 93 and 104,048. North Dakota, 89 and 59,328. South Dakota, 94 and 62,900. Nebraska, 95 and 104,048. Kansas, 95 and 56,928. Spring wheat: Minnesota, 68 and 31,061. North Dakota, 82 and 65,662. South Dakota, 82 and 65,662. Montana, 90 and 15,300. Washington, 87 and 29,300. Corn: Ohio, 92 and 136,121. Indiana, 93 and 102,408. Illinois, 78 and 301,853. Minnesota, 99 and 117,351. Iowa, 94 and 428,870. Missouri, 87 and 218,944. South Dakota, 92 and 108,132. Nebraska, 97 and 250,619. Kansas, 84 and 109,240. Kentucky, 98 and 104,003. Texas, 90 and 169,931.

RENT PROBLEM GIVEN UP

(Continued From First Page.) fused to appear. I resolved to learn the reason for this if possible. I called on a few apartment house owners, and the statements which I have made were given to me without variation. This committee could have obtained excellent reason about it up against a stone wall. Of this there is no doubt.

Some Increases Noted. Instances of increases included in the report show that in an Irvington apartment house erected in the fall of 1915 unfurnished apartments, including five rooms and sleeping porch, were rented at \$45 a month following the completion of the building. In 1917 at \$58, in 1918 at \$65, in 1919 at \$75, in July, 1920, at \$85, and October 1, 1920, at \$100.

for which it desires to express appreciation. Rates Once Too Low. The committee found upon careful study, according to its report, that the rentals which prevailed for several years prior to 1919 were too low to yield a fair income on the investment in dwelling and apartment houses. The report also cites that statistics on building costs for the country at large covering the period from January 1, 1915, to April 1, 1920, show an average in material costs of 190 per cent and in wages in the building trades of 80 per cent. The report states that it is advised that these figures hold good for Portland.

Lack of housing facilities in Portland is another direct cause for increased rents, the report says. The population of the city having outgrown the supply of houses, has preceded demand created for housing facilities. Relief from this cause for increased rents cannot be obtained, the report points out, until an extensive building programme has been carried out.

The committee lacks legal power to demand the appearance of apartment house owners before it, the report says, or to compel obedience to any orders it might issue. The city likewise lacks this power, the report holds, stating that the city attorney has ruled that a law to punish rent profiteers must be passed by the state legislature and cannot be enacted by the council of the city of Portland.

Efforts Prove Futile. Efforts to gain information by voluntary appearance of witnesses, either to complain against high rents, or to testify in behalf of the owners, proved futile, the report says, the record showing that in the five months that the committee operated less than a dozen persons appeared to complain concerning rents or housing conditions.

The committee was composed of C. C. Colt, representing the Portland Clearing House; Miss Harriet Monro, representing the Portland Chamber of Commerce; Herbert Gordon, Realty Board; D. E. Nickerson, Central Labor Council; E. R. McNaughton, Chamber of Commerce; W. Price, Presidents' Council of Clergymen; Mrs. Josephine Othus, Housewives' Council; A. L. Vossler, representing the judges of the circuit court and Mayor Baker, who presided at the meetings.

More Representatives Likely. For the last half century the precedent has been to increase the size of the house so as to prevent loss of existing representation by any state. If this precedent is followed this year, five additional representative seats must be given to California, four each to New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan; three to Illinois and Texas; two to Massachusetts, New Jersey and North Carolina, and one each to Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virginia, Arkansas and Minnesota.

Congressional leaders are strongly opposed to any larger increase in the house, as they regard the present membership of 435 as too unwieldy. When the house census committee, headed by Representative Siegel of New York, begins consideration of the problem, effort will be made to hold down the increase, but pressure for the increase is expected to come from the states which would benefit from a larger public. The present apportionment basis is 211,877 inhabitants, or its major fraction, to the congressional district.

Missouri May Lose Two. By holding the house membership to 435 gains would be distributed with three to California, two to Michigan and Ohio, and one each to Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington. To offset these gains, Missouri would be

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POLITICAL GAINS GO TO WEST AND SOUTH

Estimates Made on Increase in Congress Seats.

BASIS MATTERS LITTLE

Population Figures Indicate East and Middle West Will Not Fare as Well as Other Districts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Examination of the final census figures of the country, which place the total population of the continental United States at 105,632,108, indicates that the west and the south proportionately will benefit more than any other section in the electoral college and the conventions of the big political parties.

As a result of the increase of 13,710,842 in population during the past ten years, 59 new seats could be added to the house. Should the present membership of 435 be left unchanged by increasing the basis of apportionment there will have to be a transfer of 13 seats, now held by 12 states, to nine other states.

More Representatives Likely. For the last half century the precedent has been to increase the size of the house so as to prevent loss of existing representation by any state. If this precedent is followed this year, five additional representative seats must be given to California, four each to New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan; three to Illinois and Texas; two to Massachusetts, New Jersey and North Carolina, and one each to Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virginia, Arkansas and Minnesota.

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forced to lose two representatives, while Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia would lose one each. All other states would retain their present numerical delegation in congress. At the last session of congress some republican leaders expressed opposition to any change in the house that would be of profit to the south. However, the new census does not indicate that the south can be affected without a corresponding effect on states where the republicans might not be inclined to reduce the delegations.

27 Seats May Absorb Gain. By fixing the apportionment basis so that Maine and Missouri would each lose one seat, the increased population of the country as represented in congress can be absorbed by a net increase of 27 seats. The apportionment basis then would be 219,583 or major fraction, and 17 states would absorb the net increase as also the two seats lost by Maine and Missouri. These gains would be distributed with California, Michigan and Ohio, 3; Texas, 2; New York, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Washington, 1 each.

Regardless of the apportionment basis, the swing in political power will be first toward the Pacific coast and Wisconsin one each, followed by the south, the east and the middle west. California's big gain in inhabitants in the last 10 years accounts for most of the swing toward the coast.

VETERAN'S BODY ARRIVES

Military Funeral Planned for Roy A. Smith Tomorrow. ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The body of Private Roy A. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith of Gion, arrived in this city this morning from St. Nazaire, France, and will be buried Sunday with full military honors.

LABOR INFLUX IS FOUGHT

Leaders in Manila to Oppose Proposed Measures. MANILA, Oct. 8.—Labor leaders today organized a speaking campaign against proposed legislation to admit oriental laborers into the Philippines.

APPLE RATES TO STAND

GROWERS' HOPE FOR FREIGHT REDUCTION DASHED. Hood River Shippers Say Roads in End Will Lose by Refusal to Lower Charges.

HOOD RIVER, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—Hopes of local apple growers and shippers who expected a modification of freight rates after the recent conference with railway executives at Yakima were dashed today when Curtis Robinson, traffic manager of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, telegraphed that he had received word from R. H. Cousins, representing the railroads, that no requests for lower freight rates would be considered.

Local shippers contend that the increased freight rate is a heavy blow to the apple industry. It is declared that the failure to grant a lower rate eventually will mean a loss of much tonnage by the rail lines.

REPUBLICANS MUST FIGHT

(Continued From First Page.) have a good organization and are putting up a fight there is no talk of a republican landslide. In Indiana, for example, the estimated majority which the republican managers give among themselves is about 65,000 for Harding and 15,000 or 20,000 less for the republican senatorial candidate. In a state as large as Indiana a 65,000 majority for one side or the other is no landslide.

Under normal circumstances it could readily change overnight, or be reversed by three weeks of effective work.

In the matter of the senate, not only is it not a republican landslide, but it is in fact, the stiffest kind of a fight for the republicans. For example, here in Iowa, which stands almost second to Pennsylvania as a rock-ribbed republican state, and here is Senator Cummins running for re-election, one of the ablest senators in the country and one of the three or four most distinguished elder statesmen in either party.

A few days ago I said that Senator Cummins would run 50,000 votes behind Harding. Today I say it is more likely to be close to 100,000, and 100,000 is a serious handicap even in so republican a state as Iowa. Here and elsewhere if the republicans are to achieve their hope of getting a republican senate they will have to do the hardest kind of work during the next three weeks.

Louisiana Wants Mexican Labor. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Several hundred Louisiana planters and business men today endorsed a plan of Barry D. Wilson, state commissioner of agriculture, for immigration providing for importation of Mexican laborers for cane, rice, sugar and cotton fields.

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Sole Agents in Portland for Jaeger Sanitary Woolen Underwear for Men. Sipman Wolfe & Co. "Merchandise of Merit Only"

Men, Attention! A Very Important Announcement! Today Brings to a Close This Rousing Three-Day Sale of Men's and Young Men's New Fall Suits and Overcoats. Suits \$39.50. Overcoats \$26.50. Langham Stein-Bloch Langham-High And Other Fine Suits.

WE WISH to emphasize as strongly as possible the fact that the Suits taking part in this sale occupied places in our regular stock at higher prices and were superior Suits at their regular prices. The man who knows anything about men's clothing knows that a STEIN-BLOCH, LANGHAM or LANGHAM-HIGH SUIT at \$39.50 is an excellent buy at any time. The fact is sufficient to induce him to buy.

The Overcoats at \$26.50. You recognize the label, of course. You know what it stands for. It is a guarantee that the material is all-wool. The Overcoats never sold for so low a price this season and may not again. It is a golden opportunity for any man to get a GOOD OVERCOAT at an inexpensive price.

MEN! We've Got 'Em 800 New Hegadome Ties \$1.00 at a NEW Low Price. This announcement may startle those men who have been accustomed and perfectly willing to pay more for Hegadome Ties, but it will please them.

Hudson Limousine. MURINE After the Movies Wholesome-Cleansing-Refreshing When Your Eyes Need Care. Look Out for Rheumatism As Winter Approaches. Nature's Remedy. PARKER'S HAIR BALM. PHONE YOUR WANT ADS TO THE OREGONIAN Main 7070-A 6095

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