

HARVEST PROMISES GREAT PROSPERITY FOR ENTIRE NATION

Crops Averages High While Cotton in the South Will Make Record Yield: Conservative Methods Popular.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Good average crops ready for harvesting, ideal banking conditions, a general movement toward better citizenship, and reduced losses by water, are the conditions which the American people face today, according to the nation-wide review annually published by the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago.

The crop and business report published today, gives exhaustive observations by thousands of men throughout the country. As a mirror of conditions in the United States the compilation should be of great value.

Good Crops Generally.
Considering the general widespread lack of rainfall compared with the average of years, the surprise is the large crops that have been and will be garnered on this continent. The deficiency from normal moisture west of the Alleghenies ranged from 25 per cent eastward to 70 per cent in the mountain benches of the west. Early crops suffered the least, for they require less rainfall, and were nurtured by sufficient spring rains with cool weather to yield liberally, and the nation has a more than average crop of wheat and rye. The deficiency in rainfall made itself felt in those products which require the warm summer sun to ripen, and there the results are under the average.

The spring wheat region, east of the Rockies, embracing the northern edge of the semi-arid section, was subject to abnormally high temperatures early in June, attended with high winds that absorbed the little surface moisture and in two days the wheat, oat and barley crops of South Dakota and part of Minnesota were practically ruined. Later the lighter soil of North Dakota lacking sufficient rainfall was unable to sustain vigorous growth of the same grains. Downward through the continent, the far western border of the agricultural belt revealed similar losses. The area which last year suffered late in the summer from drought, having had only slight rains in the early spring, lost heavily; the winter wheat never made headway in the western half of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, and northern Texas, and failure were not early enough to give proper strength to the corn which was planted.

Wheat Will Be Short.
Our reports show a total wheat production of 642,000,000 bushels, comparing with the government's final yield of 695,000,000 last year, which is equal to a 10 years' average production, and 50,000,000 more than the country requires for bread and seed. The aggregate yield of oats is 824,000,000 bushels, nearly 200,000,000 less than the government's final estimate last year, and only 25,000,000 less than a 10 years' average production. Corn is in the making and while estimates at this period are subject to great changes in the actual, our correspondents show an aggregate promise of crop of 2,828,000,000 bushels, which is just 10 per cent under last year, and 100,000,000 bushels over a 10 year average. The hay crop is estimated by our correspondents at 45,000,000 tons, or 17,000,000 tons under last year, and 25 per cent under the 10 year average.

The vegetable outlook has been affected by the drought, and there is a falling off in many of the principal articles of consumption, notably potatoes, which last year furnished a crop of 280,000,000 bushels, but which this year is likely to fall under 200,000,000 bushels, the heaviest losses being in the western and central states; northward the crop has been fairly good.

Record Cotton Crop Assured.
Though the northern and western sections of the country have suffered, the south has been blessed with a great productivity. Its yields of all grains except corn have been above the average, and its cotton production promises to make a record yield. The only danger now confronting this great staple, which provides so large a part of our export trade, is too much rain. Neither dry nor hot weather will harm it, rather increase the promise. Texas and Oklahoma parched by a three years' drought have had ample rains the past month to save the cotton from the disasters of the two previous years, and the entire region of the fleecy crop is up to the highest recorded condition in the mid summer.

On a similar condition in 1904 the south made 13,500,000 bales on 31,000,000 acres. Our correspondents report a crop promise now of 14,700,000 bales, and with only a normal impairment from now on this promise may be more than fulfilled, and not only the 14,000,000 but the 15,000,000 record be made.

Idle Men Increase in Numbers.
One natural result of a development such as has been experienced in the industrial world in the last year is an increase in the number of idle men. While wages as a rule have not been disturbed so far as the scales are concerned yet it is doubtful, and this is sustained by the advice received from manufacturers, if more than between 75 and 80 per cent of the full quota of labor is now employed. Naturally an increase in the number of idle men in the country must necessarily curtail the buying power of the country at large and consequently affect all lines of trade. Fortunately this reduction in labor capacity has been offset to some extent by increased efficiency and has been accomplished in most instances by shortening of hours per day, so that the number actually forced into complete idleness is not as great as the reduction in total hours of work would seem to indicate.

Less Extravagance and Greater Savings.
But as has been mentioned before this has had a stimulating effect upon individuals generally in increasing their conservatism in the reduction of extravagance and in encouraging a tendency to save. While no general and comprehensive statistics are available, showing the increase in savings deposits and individual savings accounts covered in the last year, an examination of the abstracts of the banking departments of several of the middle west states, including Illinois, and inquiry of individual banks, reveals the fact that there has been a marked gain, not only in ag-

LAY CORNERSTONE OF GERMAN HOME

Haven for Aged People From Fatherland to Be Erected at Cost of \$20,000.

Appropriate ceremonies were held yesterday at the laying of the cornerstone of the first charitable institution to be erected in Oregon, and probably in the northwest, for any single race of people. The institution is to be a home for aged Germans, where the old folks of that nationality may spend their declining years among their own people. It is to be known as the Althelm and is being erected in a 20-acre tract at East Eighty-second street and Section Line road. The land was donated for the purpose by Mrs. Louise Weinhart. The institution will be in the care of the German Aid society.

This society was organized over 40 years ago and has been fulfilling an important mission without ostentatious display or seeking after publicity. It is now ready to erect a home for those whom the society has been aiding and others who may wish to live there who do not need financial assistance. The completed building is estimated to cost \$20,000, of which \$18,000 has been subscribed. Only a portion of the building will be erected at this time.

Then honor of placing the cornerstone fell to C. H. Meusdorffer, the sole remaining charter member of the German Aid society, which was organized primarily to aid the wounded and families of German soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war. In the cornerstone was placed a photograph of Mrs. Weinhart and her husband, Henry Weinhart, and Portland German papers and Portland daily papers.

The opening address was made by President Reischner, who told of the work done by the society and its purpose now to make a permanent home for aged Germans. John Barren, director general of the Pan-American union, was to have delivered the principal address, but he was unable to be there. He sent a letter in which he paid high tribute to the German people for their benevolence and care of their countrymen.

Charles J. Schnabel, vice president of the society, delivered an address in English.

gregate time savings deposits but also in the number of individual savings accounts.

Ideal Banking Conditions.
At this season of the year, when crops are maturing and the harvest and the movement of grain to the markets both here and abroad involve the use of a large volume of money, and credits, interest naturally centers in the banking situation. With a crop production considerably above normal in prospect and with a cotton crop in excess of any produced in the history of this country, it is reassuring to note that the banks are well fortified with available means to furnish the necessary funds for the marketing of our large agricultural production. From the standpoint of a banker the situation is almost ideal, for in this increased demand lies an element of safety for it will absorb a large part of the surplus money of the banks which might find its way under other conditions into forms less liquid and possibly less profitable to the banker and to the country.

Fundamental conditions compared with a year ago, according to testimonials from men prominent in all branches of industry, show a decided improvement. Money is plentiful in the banks. The agricultural production of the country is satisfactory and a little above the average. Our foreign trade reflects a complete reversal in tendency, providing a credit balance abroad of upwards of \$500,000,000. The cotton crop, a big factor in our export trade, probably the largest on record, assures a maintenance of our ability to import gold when needed.

Economy the Watchword.
The business world is coming to realize more and more that there must be economy in operation. There seems to be a more widespread disposition toward individual economy. This is reflected in the increase in savings accounts and in the number of individual savings deposits. People are buying less lavishly of luxuries and are conserving their income. Reports from all sections as a rule show a marked disposition to liquidate debts and while business defaults show an increase in number and aggregate liabilities compared with a year ago, the percentage of assets to liabilities is higher than it was for the first half of 1910. The number of failures is 14 per cent less and liabilities 44 per cent less than in 1908. While these mortality statistics reflect a closer discrimination on the part of banks and those entrusted with the care of accumulated money and the extension of credit does it not also reflect a keener sense of responsibility and duty of man to man?

THREE RAILROAD CHIEFS ARE INVITED TO ASTORIA

(Special to The Journal.)

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 7.—W. H. Hill, president of the Great Northern; President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific railroad; Judge Lovett of the Harriman lines; Samuel Hill, good roads advocate, and Secretary of the Interior James Fisher are scheduled to speak at the annual convention of the Oregon Development league to be held at the Astoria centennial pageant August 14, 15 and 16.

C. C. Chapman, manager of the promotion bureau of the Portland Commercial club and secretary of the Oregon Development league, has outlined a program which makes it seem as if this big annual convention will go to the good roads question strongly.

There will be about 300 delegates and the Astoria centennial committee has arranged to entertain the delegates and visitors with band concerts by the Elery Royal Italian band, Indian dances by Yakima Indians, pyrotechnical exhibitions on a scale with those given at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, and wrestling and boxing matches.

Governors from several states have promised to attend this convention and each is scheduled to make a short address.

\$10,000 for Largest American Flight.

(Special to The Journal.)
Washington, Aug. 7.—Victor Evans, a local capitalist, deposited today in bank a \$10,000 prize he will give Aviator Atwood if the flyer can soar from Milwaukee to New York. Atwood expects to start on his flight Saturday. It will be the longest overland flight ever attempted in America by aeroplane.

Astoria Centennial.

Fast steamer Monarch daily at 7 a. m. from Washington street dock. Fare \$1 each way. Music, dancing.

Be wise, buy Edleson's tea.

HAY-FORAGE FIELD SHOWS HUGE GAIN; LEADS ALL CROPS

During Decade Acreage in Oregon Increased at Great Rate; Wheat Second on the List.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Statistics relative to the leading crops for the state of Oregon, collected at the thirteenth decennial census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued today, by Acting Census Director Falkner. It is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture in the bureau of the census. The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision later, when a few other farms, whose returns, now incomplete, will be included in the final tables. It is not expected that these additions will materially modify the amounts or rates given in the present statement.

The leading crops of the state for 1909, ranked in the order of valuation, were: Hay and forage, \$15,221,000; wheat, \$10,797,000; oats, \$5,036,000; hops, \$3,535,000; potatoes, \$2,095,000; and barley, \$1,507,000.

Increase in Hay and Forage.

Between 1899 and 1909 hay and forage showed an increase of 207,529 acres, or 28.4 per cent. From 166,595 acres in 1879, hay and forage increased to 467,061 in 1889, to 731,823 in 1899 and to 329,362 in 1909. The total yield in 1909 was 1,556,965 tons; the average yield per acre, 4.7 tons; the average value per acre, \$16.20.

Wheat, in the decade from 1899 to 1909, decreased 172,196 acres or 19.7 per cent. From 445,077 acres in 1879 wheat increased to 553,052 by 1889, to 823,279 by 1899, the maximum acreage for the period, but fell to 701,183 by 1909. The aggregate yield in 1909 was 12,401,913 bushels, of which 10,278,820 bushels was winter wheat. The average yield per acre was 18 bushels; the average value per acre, \$15.40.

Great Gain in Hops.

The gain in hops for the decade from 1899 to 1909 was 6,329 acres, or 41 per cent. Starting with 304 acres in 1879, hops rose to 3,130 in 1889, to 15,433 in 1899, and to 21,762 in 1909. Hence during the 30-year period hops have increased more than seventy-fold. The total yield in 1909 was 16,593,362 pounds; the average yield per acre, 763 pounds, the average value per acre, \$139.40.

During the decade prior to 1909 potatoes increased 14,206 acres, or 47.3 per cent. From 1889, when 17,965 acres were harvested, the acreage rose to 30,035 in 1899, and again to 44,241 in 1909. The aggregate yield in 1909 was 4,821,705 bushels; the average yield per acre, 109 bushels; the average value per acre, \$47.40.

For the decade ending 1909 barley showed an increase of 51,542 acres, or 55.6 per cent. From 1879, when 29,311 acres were harvested, barley rose in 1889 to 37,722, in 1899 to 60,375 and in 1909 to 112,037. The total yield in 1909 was 2,365,722 bushels; the average yield per acre, 21 bushels; the average value per acre, \$17.45.

Crop Comparisons.

The cereals had an aggregate acreage of 1,183,302 acres in 1909, as compared to 1,222,648 in 1899, a decrease of 39,346 acres, or 3.2 per cent. The single decrease in wheat was so great as to cause a decrease in the cereal acreage for the state. Among the cereals wheat ranked first not only in acreage but also in value, comprising more than one-half of the total acreage and total value.

Oats ranked second, having an acreage and value, respectively, nearly one-half as great as wheat. The average value of cereals per acre was \$15.04, slightly below that of hay and forage, and less than one-third that of potatoes. With the exception of emmer and spelt, corn showed the highest average value per acre; rye, the lowest. Of the hay and forage crop "Grains cut green" ranked first in acreage and value, constituting more than one-third of the acreage and value of the entire hay and forage crop. "Wild, salt, or prairie grasses" ranked second in acreage, and third in value, while "Alfalfa" stood second in value but third in acreage. The value of the hay and forage crop was slightly less than nine-tenths that of the combined cereals. There were a number of miscellaneous crops, and the most of them were well above the more usual crops in value per acre.

REPORTER LOSES LIFE TRYING TO SAVE CHILD

(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Diego, Cal., Aug. 7.—Watch is being kept today along the La Jolla shores for the body of Cecil R. Karberg, a reporter on the San Diego Sun, who yesterday lost his life in an attempt to save little Dorothy McGrew, the 12-year-old daughter of C. A. McGrew, editor of the Sun, from drowning.

Karberg, who was an inexperienced swimmer, went in the surf with the girl near Cathedral Rock, where the undertow is dangerous at high tide. The girl was swept out to sea and Karberg

immediately went after her. The heavy surf proved too much for him and he was carried down by the breakers. Water wings which the McGrew girl wore kept her afloat until expert swimmers could reach her.

Identification Not Satisfactory.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Identification of the headless body of a woman found in a city sewer here as that of Bertha Courtney, a member of the underworld, today has failed to satisfy the police, who are still digging into the mystery. They are hunting for the negro consort of the Courtney woman, but nevertheless incline to the belief that the victim of the tragedy will later be found to be another.

LAKE COUNTY LANDS READY FOR SETTLERS

Lakeview, Or., Aug. 7.—The United States department of the interior has notified the Lakeview land office that land in 35 sections in townships 40 and 41 south and ranges 8, 11, 12 and 13 east of the Willamette meridian, segregated from entry since July 9, 1904, is to be thrown open to settlement August 28, 1911, and to entry, filing or selection September 27, 1911. It is expressly stated in the order that these lands are subject only to settlement on or after these dates and rights are not obtainable before that time.

The lands to be opened are among the most valuable in the segregation made on account of the Klamath project. It is believed that there will be a rush of settlers here on the latter date that will equal some of the lineups at the land office during the recent openings of timber lands.

BROOKLYN CAR STRIKERS AWAIT GAYNOR'S ACTION

(United Press Leased Wire.)
New York, Aug. 7.—Pending an appeal to Mayor Gaynor and the state labor department, the Brooklyn street car strikers today are not interfering with the operation of the service. Few cars are running, as the citizens generally sympathize with the strikers. Those cars which are being operated are running under heavy police guard.

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