

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW CONDITION FARMS OF EAST

Statement Points Out That the Number of Plots in North Atlantic States Has Decreased in 10 Years.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Census Director Burdett today issued the first official statement from the census bureau relative to the agricultural statistics for the North Atlantic division of the United States...

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician of the division of agriculture in the bureau of census.

Rates of Increase and Decrease. It is pointed out in the statement today that the rates of increase for the North Atlantic division of states in 1910, as against 1900, among the items...

The decreases among the items in the first part of the table, in the order of their importance, are: In the total improved farm acreage, 6 per cent; in the total number of farms, 8 per cent; in the total number of farms, 4 per cent; and in the average acres per farm, 1 per cent.

Number of Farms. The statement shows in detail that the number of farms reported in 1910 was 653,623, as compared with 677,596 in 1900, a decrease of 23,973 farms, or 3.5 per cent.

Each of the states shows a decrease in the number of farms except Maine, which gained 1 per cent. The decreases during the decade in the order of their importance are: New Hampshire, 8 per cent; Rhode Island, 5 per cent; New York, 5 per cent; New Jersey, 4 per cent; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, each 3 per cent; and Connecticut and Vermont, each 2 per cent.

Land in Farms. The total amount of land included in farms in 1910 was reported as 52,700,000 acres, as compared with 55,495,000 acres in 1900, a decrease of 2,795,000 acres, or 5 per cent.

The increased areas used by the cities, transportation rights of way, etc., and to the fact that considerable land reported as in farms in 1900 and used for grazing purposes, was held for forest and game purposes and "country places" in 1910 and was not reported as in farms.

The decrease in the total farm acreage. The largest relative decreases are in New Hampshire and New Jersey, each of which shows a decrease of 10 per cent. Then comes Massachusetts with a decrease of 9 per cent; Connecticut, 6 per cent; Pennsylvania, 4 per cent; New York and Rhode Island, each with 3 per cent; Vermont, 2 per cent; and Maine with 0.1 per cent.

The improved acreage was returned in 1910 as amounting to 52,700,000 acres, as against 53,931,000 acres in 1900, a decrease of 1,231,000 acres, or 2.3 per cent. This decrease is probably more apparent than real and is due to the gradual change in the local interpretation of the term "improved lands." The census definition that "all lands regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings" should be reported as "improved lands" has not always conformed to local usage.

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Value of Land and Buildings. The total value of farm land and buildings was given in 1910 as \$2,136,583,000, as against \$2,272,500,000 in 1900, an increase of \$669,317,000, or 27 per cent.

The total value of all farm land alone was reported in 1910 as \$1,731,885,000, as compared with \$1,503,889,000 in 1900, a gain of \$227,996,000, or 15 per cent. The greatest percentage gain in the value of farm land alone is in Maine, 74 per cent. The other increases, in the order of their importance, are: Connecticut, 26 per cent; New Jersey, 21 per cent; Vermont, 20 per cent; New Hampshire, 20 per cent; Massachusetts, 20 per cent; Rhode Island, 11 per cent, and Pennsylvania, 9 per cent.

The total value of all farm buildings alone was reported in 1910 as \$394,698,000, as compared with \$788,611,000 in 1900, an increase of \$393,913,000, or 50 per cent.

Each state shows a material increase in the value of all farm buildings. Maine, however, shows the largest gain, 54 per cent. The other increases, in the order of their importance, are: Connecticut, 45 per cent; Vermont, 45 per cent; New York, 40 per cent; New Jersey, 31 per cent; Rhode Island, 20 per cent; Pennsylvania, 25 per cent; Massachusetts, 22 per cent; and New Hampshire, 19 per cent.

In 1910 the value of the farm land alone constituted 83 per cent of the total value of land and buildings, as compared with 69 per cent in 1900.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as \$48.95, as against \$37.87 in 1900, a rise of \$11.08 per acre, or 29 per cent.

The reported value of farm implements and machinery was \$1,470,000 in 1910, as against \$1,525,000 in 1900, a gain of \$55,000, or 3.6 per cent.

Each state shows a material increase. Stated in the order of their relative importance, they are: Maine, 64 per cent; New York, 49 per cent; Connecticut, 45 per cent; Pennsylvania, 43 per cent; Rhode Island, 38 per cent; Vermont, 35 per cent; Massachusetts, 30 per cent; and New Hampshire, 14 per cent.

Expenditures for Labor and Fertilizers. The expenditures for labor in 1910 reached the sum of \$109,836,000, as compared with \$71,159,000 in 1900, an increase of \$38,677,000, or 54 per cent.

The expenditures for fertilizers amounted to \$27,332,000 in 1910, as against \$15,642,000 in 1900, an increase of \$11,690,000, or 75 per cent.

Color of Farmers. Of the whole number, 653,623, of farms reported in 1910, there were 651,378, or 99.7 per cent, operated by white farmers, and only 2,245, or 0.3 per cent, by negroes and other nonwhite farmers.

This is compared with a total of 677,596 farms in 1900, of which 675,366 were operated by whites and 2,230 by negroes and other nonwhites. The percentage distribution was the same as in 1910.

There was a decrease of 23,973 in the number of farms operated by white farmers and an increase of 193 in the number operated by negroes and other nonwhites.

Farm Ownership. The total number of farms operated by owners, part owners, and owners and tenants, comprising the "all owners" class was 520,748 in 1910, as compared with 523,606 in 1900, a decrease of 2,858.

The total number of farms operated by tenants, comprising the "all tenants" class was 132,875 in 1910, as against 146,782 in 1900, a decrease of 23,907.

The total number of farms operated by managers in 1910 was 14,197, as compared with 13,119 in 1900, an increase of 1,078.

The total number of farms operated by the "all owners" class constituted 89 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910 and 77 per cent in 1900; those operated by the "all tenants" class, 18 per cent in 1910 and 21 per cent in 1900; and those conducted by managers, 3 per cent in both 1910 and 1900.

The number of managers increased in every state in the division except New Hampshire, which shows a decrease of only 13. The percentage of farms operated by the "all owners" class is greater in every state in 1910 than in 1900.

Farm Mortgages. Of the total number, 520,748, of farms operated in 1910 by the "all owners" class, there were 327,837, or 63 per cent, reported as "owned free from debt," as against 192,911, or 37 per cent, were reported as mortgaged. There were 3202 farms for which no mortgage report was secured, and these are included with the farms "free from debt."

In 1900 information was secured concerning the "owned farm homes." At that time 328,054, or 63 per cent, were reported as "free from debt," while 195,586, or 37 per cent, were reported as mortgaged. There were 13,785 farms in 1900 for which no mortgage report was secured, and these are included with the farms "free from debt."

The census bureau has no information respecting the mortgage indebtedness on farms operated by tenants and managers.

Farms Distributed Into Size Groups. The statement relative to farms distributed according to certain acreage groups shows that those of 19 acres and under numbered 112,608 in 1910 and 103,183 in 1900, a gain of 9,425; those "20 to 49 acres," 111,500 in 1910 and 118,136 in 1900, a decrease of 6,635; those "50 to 99 acres," 176,356 in 1910 and 191,730 in 1900, a decrease of 15,374; those "100 to 174 acres," 63,556 in 1910 and 77,540 in 1900, a decrease of 13,984; those "175 to 499 acres," 80,128 in 1910 and 81,822 in 1900, a decrease of 1,694; those "500 to 999 acres," 39,719 in 1910 and 40,416 in 1900, a decrease of 697; and those "1000 and over," 1087 in 1910 and 1056 in 1900, a decrease of 31.

It is especially noteworthy that there has been an increase of nearly 10,000 in the number of farms under 20 acres in size, while there was a decrease of about 20 acres and over of more than 33,000.

Acreage Group Proportions. Of the whole number of farms, those of "19 acres and under" formed 17 per cent in 1910 and 15 per cent in 1900; those "20 to 49 acres," 17 per cent in both 1910 and 1900; those "50 to 99 acres," 27 per cent in 1910 and 28 per cent in 1900; those "100 to 174 acres," 26 per cent in both 1910 and 1900; those "175 to 499 acres," 12 per cent in both 1910 and 1900; and those over 500 acres nearly 1 per cent at both census periods.

Runaway Boys Rescued. Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal., Aug. 11.—After two days and one night of suffering from thirst and hunger while they drifted helplessly in an open boat, Jack Zalky and Edward Jackson, two youths who ran away from the state reformatory camp at Catalina Island, are back in the fold today, not much the worse for their experience. When found by searchers yesterday, they were clinging to the ocean for their lives Wednesday night, the boys were about ready to despair of ever reaching the mainland, which was their goal. The lads are inmates of the Whittier reform school.

COMMISSION BUT NO PARTY VOTE'S PLANNED AT SALEM

Two Elections Unnecessary if Rough Draft of Proposed Form Is Adopted; Change Is Wanted Quickly.

(Salem Bureau of the Journal.) Salem, Or., Aug. 11.—Party lines will not figure in the election of commissioners for Salem if a rough draft of the commission form of government now prepared is adopted. There being no party candidates, two elections will be unnecessary. Nominations will be by petition without regard to political parties. The general election will participate in the nature of a primary election, as all the candidates will be independent.

"The sooner we can get out of our present system," said Councilman Eldridge of the drafting committee, "the better off we will be. A few members of the present ruling body are making a sideshow of the council and diminishing the respect of the people for the council. The committee thought it best to put the business of the city up to three men, to be selected independently by the people, and to tack on the recall so these could not go far astray would be a most business like plan. We want to arrange an election as soon as possible."

The mayor's salary to be recommended by the committee will probably be \$2000 and the salary of the other two commissioners \$1800 each. If this recommendation is finally adopted only three officials will have to be elected as all other offices are to be appointed by the committee. The committee recommends that the commission shall not be given the power to grant franchises but special elections are to be called when an application for a franchise is received. Only taxpayers and the committee's list may be allowed to vote on bonding propositions.

Guard Is Shot By Convict's Friends

Prisoner Gets Away From Iowa Penitentiary By Telephone Ruse.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Anamosa, Iowa, Aug. 11.—Guard Allan Hamaker was fatally shot today in a daring and successful attempt to free convict Charles Schmidt, confined in the state prison here. Schmidt was working in the prison quarters at some distance from the main penitentiary. A telephone message was sent to the warden by a man purporting to be an attorney who said he wanted to talk with Schmidt. Guard Hamaker was sent to get the prisoner. After he left the quarry and was leading the convict along a secluded road, Hamaker was attacked by two ex-convicts.

In the fight that followed Hamaker was shot and the two men succeeded in escaping with Schmidt. Posses with bloodhounds are on the trail.

New Linn County Fire Is Under Easy Control

(Salem Bureau of the Journal.) Salem, Or., Aug. 11.—T. H. Watkins, Linn county fire warden, wired the Klamath avenue station that a fire sprang up in the vicinity of the Curtis Lumber company's camp yesterday owing to a change of wind, but the new fire is all with the fire line and easily controlled. New fires are reported in various valleys, but the Coos County Patrol, which has half a dozen men on the spot. Forest Ranger Holt is in Portland conferring with the district forester regarding federal aid.

Oil Magnate "Settles"; Show Girl Gives Up Son

(United Press Leased Wire.) Boston, Aug. 11.—There will be no "show girl" in the family of Henry Clay Pierce, oil magnate. Pierce admitted that a settlement had been reached with the young actress who was married to his son and that the girl had agreed not to oppose the suit for annulment now pending in New York.

Fretwell Has Auto Accident.

(Special to the Journal.) Centralia, Wash., Aug. 11.—As F. M. Fretwell, secretary of the Pacific Hotel association, was returning to his home in Seattle from Portland yesterday morning the brakes on his touring car refused to work on the hill just south of Toledo, and the car turned turtle, pinning Mr. Fretwell and his sister beneath the machine. A. E. Todd, who was immediately behind the Fretwells, came to the spot a few moments later and released them from their predicament. That neither Mr. Fretwell nor his sister were injured by the accident is considered miraculous by those who witnessed the occurrence.

Thirty Tons of Antiquities.

New York, Aug. 11.—Thirty tons of Egyptian antiquities, the fruits of several years' labor on the part of five American scientists, were taken today to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they will be housed in a separate building. The antiquities, which were dug from the ruins of several ancient Egyptian cities, arrived here on a German freight steamer.

Five Are Drowned.

Hope, B. C., Aug. 11.—Five men whose names are at present unknown, were drowned yesterday in the Fraser river near Saddle Rock. The five men were in a small boat and were overcome by the current while placing a cable.

The Sunday Journal

Attention of All Journal readers is called in advance to the following features to appear in next Sunday's Journal illustrated magazine.

FOREST FIRES IN NORTHWEST. Striking illustrated article telling what is being done to protect timber wealth from destruction by fire.

IN PICTURESQUE WALLOWA COUNTY. Bright, breezy story relating the experience of three Portland tourists in Oregon's most northeasterly district.

THE CAFETERIA — RAPID-FIRE FOOD DISTRIBUTOR. A newspaper artist's conception of the city's hurry up eating house.

MISS BURMAH IS BREAKING HER BONDS. Interesting story of how she of the Far East is ridding herself of the shackles of centuries.

MCKINLEY'S FRIEND FALLS TO HIS DEATH

Civil War Veteran Instantly Killed When He Plunges Down Shaft.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 11.—Falling 90 feet down a shaft, the city water supply house brought death today to E. J. McComb, 67, veteran of the Civil war and close personal friend of the late President McKinley. McComb was employed as an engineer at the pumping plant and is supposed to have lost his footing on a ladder. He actually saw the accident. He plunged into 80 feet of water, after striking several projecting beams on his way down, and never once rose to the surface.

The water was pumped out and his body recovered. McComb served through the Civil war in the regiment in which McKinley was major. When McKinley visited Los Angeles shortly before he was assassinated he sent for McComb, and the latter visited him for two hours at the hotel where the presidential party was staying.

FIREBUG ATTEMPTS TO BURN SALOON, BELIEF

Although no report was made to police authorities, it is said that an attempt was made to set fire to the City Hall Buffet, 267 Fifth street, at an early hour this morning. The fire was discovered by Thomas Callahan, at 7 o'clock, when he opened the saloon and found smoke issuing from the floor and walls. He, with two companions, located the fire in the restaurant next door, which has recently been closed on account of lack of business. The gas stove was alight, and the fixtures around it, in a suspicious manner, and the appearance that a firebug had been to work. It is said that a man was seen at the back of this restaurant at about 3 o'clock this morning acting in a suspicious manner, and it is thought that he is the one who set fire to the place.

The blaze was extinguished by the men within a short time after it was discovered.

KLAMATH FALLS TO HAVE 4 MILES OF BITULITHIC

(Special to the Journal.) Klamath Falls, Or., Aug. 11.—Property owners on Oak street and Pine street have petitioned the city council to pave both of these streets. Oak street is paved from Sixth to the depot. This will open two paved driveways to the railroad yards. The petition for paving Pine street also includes all streets intersecting this street and Main. Klamath avenue and the Pacific Highway between it and Main are now being paved. When all streets now signed for paving are completed this city will have more than four miles of bitulithic pavement.

M'CORD IS FRIEND TO POOR IN DISTRESS

(United Press Leased Wire.) Portland, Aug. 11.—The mayor's secretary George H. McCord has already earned for himself in city hall circles a reputation as a small property owner was referred from one office to another in an effort to lodge a complaint where it would receive consideration. In most cases the complaint would finally land in the mayor's office, only to be red-taped back to his starting point.

The hustling secretary who is holding forth in the outer room of the mayor's office has adopted an entirely new policy. He is now taking complaints on their own merits, no matter how poor a complaint may be on the surface, he gets respectful consideration from Secretary McCord. If the protest is of sufficient merit it is laid before the mayor and by him referred to the proper place for adjustment. If the complaint does not justify this procedure the secretary diplomatically dismisses the visitor. Complainants generally leave the mayor's office satisfied that they have received considerate notice.

"Nine times out of ten," said Secretary McCord today, "these complaints are justifiable. A poor woman comes to the city auditor's office to protest against an assessment of which she has never received official notification. It may be that her property has been put up for sale without her knowledge. She gets no satisfaction there, the deputy whom she sees telling her, perhaps, that she has never owned her property and she should have got it that her property will be sold, anyway. Well, when such a complainant comes up to this office the visitor may rest assured that the complaint will receive all the attention it deserves, without any red tape, either."

"I'm for the little fellow, and anything I can do in my small way to aid him will be done at all times. The big fellow has plenty of friends and money to plead his own cause."

STOKES' ATTORNEY SEEKS GRAHAM GIRL'S HISTORY

(United Press Leased Wire.) Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—Bent on making the exhaustive search of the past life of Miss Lillian Graham, who shot W. E. D. Stokes in her New York apartment a month ago, A. H. Gleason, personal attorney for Stokes, is speeding today toward Los Angeles from San Francisco. Miss Graham formerly lived in Los Angeles and her family is well known here. Her trial for the shooting, together with that of her husband, Ethel Conrad, will begin shortly in New York.

HERALD BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 11.—Fire appalled by incendiary origin gutted the Herald newspaper building here today, causing a loss of \$100,000.

EXPORT TRADE IN STEEL SHOWS HUGE GROWTH FOR YEAR

Increase of Over Fifty Millions Shown by Comparison With Last Year; Entire World Buys Products.

Washington, Aug. 11.—An increase of over \$61,000,000 in the exports of iron and steel manufactures and a decrease of over \$4,000,000 in the imports of this class of merchandise are striking characteristics of the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended. Iron and steel manufactures exported aggregated \$230,725,351 in value, against \$179,133,186 in 1910 and \$183,982,132 in the former high record year, 1908.

The exports of iron and steel manufactures in the fiscal year 1911 were \$51,922,165 in excess of those of the preceding year and \$46,743,169 in excess of the highest record ever made prior to 1911. Ten years ago, in 1901, the exports of iron and steel manufactures amounted to \$117,000,000; 20 years ago, \$29,000,000; and 30 years ago, \$16,500,000 speaking in round terms. The chief growth occurred in the last dozen years, the total having never touched the \$100,000,000 line prior to 1900, in which year it was \$122,000,000. By 1905 it had risen to \$135,000,000; by 1908 to \$184,000,000, and in 1911, as already indicated, the total was \$231,000,000.

This growth of \$61,000,000 in the fiscal year 1911, a growth which far exceeds that of any earlier year, was distributed among nearly all the important classes of iron and steel exported. Exports of metal-working machinery, for example, advanced from a little less than \$6,000,000 in 1910 to \$9,666,000 in 1911; sewing machines, from \$7,500,000 to \$9,000,000; machinery as a whole, from \$30,000,000 to \$104,500,000; wire, from \$3,333,000 to \$10,000,000; structural iron and steel, from \$5,750,000 to \$26,266,000; builders' hardware and tools, from \$14,000,000 to \$17,000,000; electrical machinery from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000; locomotives, from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000; typewriters, from \$2,250,000 to \$2,750,000; pipes and fittings, from \$9,500,000 to \$10,750,000; and bars or rods of steel, from \$4,250,000 to \$5,000,000.

Nor can it be assumed that this remarkable increase in total value of iron and steel manufactures exported is due to higher prices, since a large share of the staple products of iron and steel show in