NEARLY HALF PEOPLE OF OREGON IN 1910 GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

Census Bureau Report Includes All Residents of State Over 10 Years of Age

FARMERS LARGEST CLASS

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries Second on List—Males 86.7 Per Cent of the Total.

Washington, Aug. 14.—According to the report on occupations recently issued by Director William J. Harris, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce, there were 305,164 persons 10 years of age and over in Oregon in 1910 engaged in gainful occupations. The gainful workers thus formed 45.4 per cent of the total population of the state (672,765), and 54.9 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over (555,631). In 1900, the 169,637 gainful workers of the state formed 41 per cent of the total population and 51.6 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over.

The male gainful workers in 1910 numbered 264,691, or 81.5 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over, as compared with 151,200, or 79.6 per cent, in 1900. The female gainful workers in 1910 numbered 40,473, or 17.5 per cent of all females 10 years of age and over, as compared with 18,437, or 13.3 per cent, in 1900.

Distribution of Workers.

The 305,164 gainful workers in 1910 were distributed among the main branches of occupations as follows: Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, 84,114, or 28.9 per cent; extraction of minerals, 3671, or 1.2 per cent; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 82,098, or 26.9 per cent; transportaion, 35,021, or 11.5 per cent; trade 34,386, or 11.3 per cent; public service, 3764, or 1.2 per cent; professional service, 17,370, or 5.7 per cent; domestic and personal service, 27,307, or 8.9 per cent; and clerical occupations, 13,433, or 4.4 per cent.

Sex of Workers.

Of the gainful workers in 1910, 264,691, or 86.7 per cent, were males, and 40,473, or 13.3 per cent, females. In agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, the males numbered 85,472, or 97 per cent, and the females 2642, or 3 per cent. Practically all—3667, or 99.9 per cent—of the persons engaged in the extraction of minerals were males.

In manufacturing and mechanical industries 75,372, or 91.8 per cent, of the workers were males and 6726, or 8.2 per cent, females. Males constituted 97.2 per cent of the 35,021 persons engaged in transportation, 88.5 per cent of the 34,386 persons engaged in trade, and 95.3 per cent of the 3764 persons engaged in public service.

In professional service 10,264, or 59.1 per cent of the workers were males and 7106, or 40.9 per cent, females, a large proportion of the females being school teachers. Domestic and personal service was the only large field of occupations in which the females outnumbered the males. Here females numbered 13,817, or 50.6 per cent, and males only 13,490, or 49.4 per cent, of the workers. Of the persons pursuing clerical occupations, 8394, or 62.5 per cent, were males and 5039, or 37.5 per cent, females.

Color or Race of Workers.

Of the 264,691 gainfully occupied males in 1910, 145,278 were native whites of native parentage; 44,733 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 62,897 foreign born whites; 810 negroes, and 10,973 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all the males 10 years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 78.4 per cent; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 77.6 per cent; for foreign born whites, 91.7 per cent, and for negroes, 96.7 per cent.

Of the 40,473 gainfully occupied females in 1910, 24,102 were native whites of native parentage; 10,281 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 5628 foreign born whites; 230 negroes and 232 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all the females 10 years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 16.5 per cent; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 20.7 per cent; for foreign born whites, 17.5 per cent, and for negroes, 44.1 per cent.

Age of Workers.

The gainfully occupied males in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: 10 to 13 years, 801; 14 to 15 years, 2169; 16 to 20 years, 23,663; 21 to 44 years, and age unknown, 164,772; and 45 years and over, 73,286. The proportion which the gainfully occupied male formed of all males in each age period was: For those 10 to 13 years of age, 3.6 per cent; for those 14 to 15 years of age, 18.8 per cent; for those 16 to 20 years of age, 70.5 per cent; for those 21 to 44 years of age, 96.5 per cent—that is, all but four men in every 100 had gainful occupations; and for those 45 years of age and over, 84.8 per cent.

The gainful occupied females in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: 10 to 13 years, 129; 14 to 15 years, 406; 16 to 20 years, 8206; 21 to 44 years, and age unknown, 25,478; and 45 years and over, 6254. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all females in each age period was: For those 10 to 13 years of age, 0.6 per cent; for those 14 to 15 years of age, 3.6 per cent; for those 16 to 20 years of age, 27.5 per cent; for those 21 to 44 years of age, 22.3 per cent; and for those 45 years of age and over, 11.6 per cent.

Number of Children at Work.

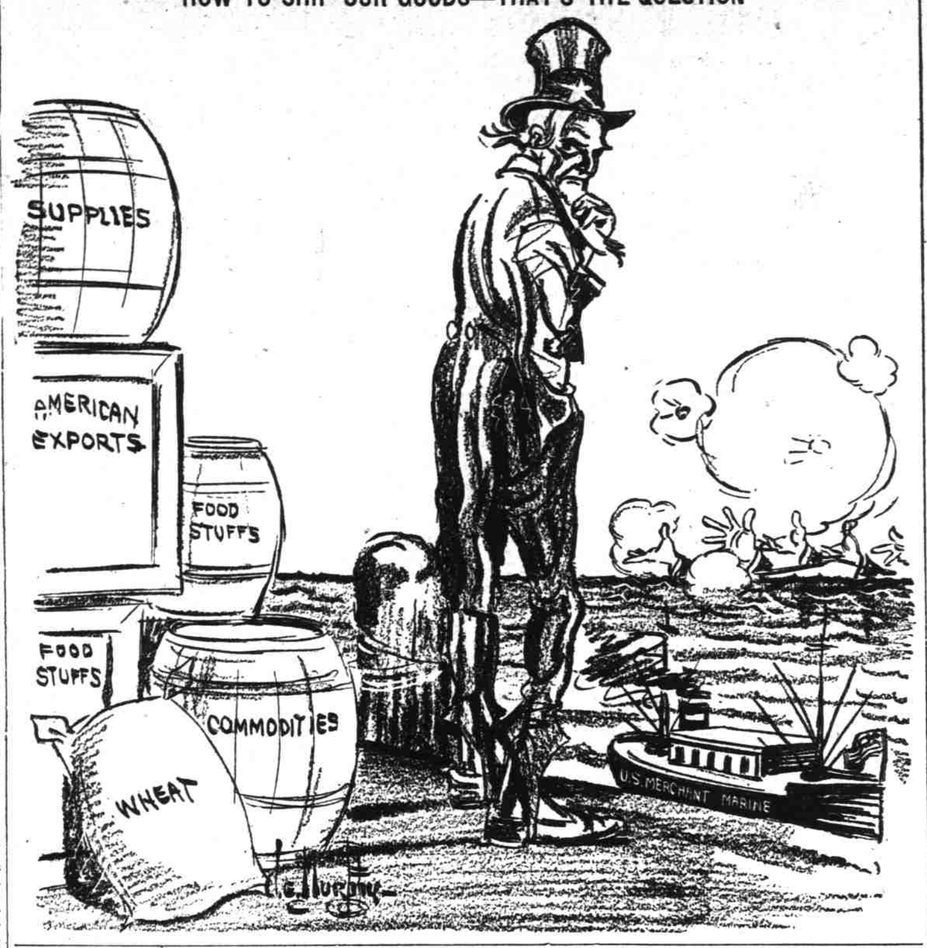
In Oregon in 1910 there were 2970 males and 535 females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations; or, stated otherwise, 8.7 per cent of the males and 1.6 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were gainful workers. In 1900 there were 2331 males and 521 females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, which was 9.2 per cent of all males and 2.2 per cent of all females 10 to 15 years of age.

Principal Occupations in Oregon.

The principal occupations followed by the males and the females, respectively, in Oregon in 1910 were as follows:

MALES	
Agents, canvassers, and collectors	925
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	1,082
Bartenders	1,051
Blacksmiths	2,187
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	2,959
Brick and stone masons	1,030
Builders and building contractors	2,546
Carpenters	11,171
Civil engineers and surveyors	1,490
Clergymen	1,084
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	8,737
Clerks in stores	2,701
Commercial travelers	1,215
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	961
Dairy farmers	1,348
Deliverymen	1,636
Draymen, teamsters and expressmen	5,360
Electricians and electrical engineers	1,549
Engineers (stationary)	3,492
Farm laborers	26,795
Farmers	37,292
Fishermen and oystermen	1,739
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	922
Fruit growers and nurserymen	1,953
Gardeners	961
Gold and silver mine operatives	2,230
Laborers:	
Fish curing and packing	1,396
General and not specified	13,723
Road and street building and repairing	3,145
Saw and planing mills	7,629
Steam railroad	12,184
Lawyers, judges and justices	1,306
Locomotive engineers	933
Lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers	6,189
Machinists and millwrights	2,492
Manufacturers and officials	2,098
Orchard and nursery laborers	1,948
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (building)	2,470
Physicians and surgeons	1,270
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	1,880
Real estate agents and officials	2,971
Retail dealers	10,035
Salesmen (stores)	6,918
Sawyers	994
Semiskilled operatives:	
Saw and planing mills	1,765
Servants	3,403
Stock herders, drovers and feeders	3,000
Stock raisers	2,198
Tailors	918
Teachers (school)	1,163
Waiters	1,197
FEMALES.	
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	231
Boarding and lodging house keepers	1,535
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	1,987
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	578
Clerks in stores	1,147
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	3,248
Farm laborers	930
Farmers and dairy farmers	1,344
Hotel keepers and managers	288
Housekeepers and stewardesses	1,275
Laundresses (not in laundry)	698
Laundry operatives	834
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	1,020
Milliners and millinery dealers	1,250
Musicians and teachers of music	838
Retail dealers	398
Saleswomen (stores)	2,095
Servants	6,483
Sewers and sewing-machine operators (factory)	363
Stenographers and typewriters	2,597
Tailoresses	231
Teachers (school)	4,426
Telephone operators	822
Trained nurses	779
Waitresses	1,218

HOW TO SHIP OUR GOODS—THAT'S THE QUESTION



Portugal Ignores Demands of Kaiser

Request for Immediate "Definition" of Country's Stand for England Has Not Been Granted.

Lisbon, Aug. 14.—Portugal has flouted, ignored the kaiser, and as yet not even a threat of evil has befallen it in return.

The Portuguese declared for England in the present European war and even offered troops to help the British. Thereat the Berlin foreign office demanded an immediate "definition" of Portugal's attitude in the pending struggle.

Portugal returned no answer whatever. It paid not the slightest attention to what the German government said.

It was expected an unfavorable Portuguese reply would bring a declaration of war, and that no reply at all would bring an ultimatum, to be followed by a declaration of hostilities.

Following its original demand, however, Germany has had nothing to say. The impression prevailed here that, in the press of more important matters, the kaiser has forgotten Portugal.

The Portuguese were not entirely satisfied with this. Many were in favor of another declaration of a nature to attract the German ruler's attention again.

Invaders Short of Food.

Namur, Belgium, Aug. 14.—The German troops in parts of Belgium were threatened with actual starvation today.

They have been living on the country, as far as possible, but food supplies are inadequate and their own commissary has completely failed. Their difficulty was attributed partly to the German war office's failure to allow for the delays with which they have met on their march to the westward and partly to the cutting of their communication lines to the rear.

Several dead German officers were found in Belgium Luxemburg with partly eaten raw potatoes in their pockets. Others, officers and men, were existing on unripe fruit and vegetables.

Many of the German horses were said to have died of starvation.

Spy Suspect Shot.

London, Ont., Aug. 14.—An unidentified man was found prowling about the Wolseley barracks here today and ordered to halt. He refused, and was shot and mortally wounded. The man, it was believed, was a German spy.

Canadians May Mobilize.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 14.—Canadian papers have agreed not to print any news regarding the movement of troops and ships. This was interpreted here as meaning that Canadian territorial troops will be mobilized immediately.

Russians Capture Sokal.

London, Aug. 14.—Russians were reported from St. Petersburg to have captured Sokal, Austrian Galicia, after driving out the Austrian garrison. Sokal is only 45 miles from the important city of Lemberg.

Red Cross Association.

Los Angeles, Aug. 14.—German and Austrian residents have formed the German-Austrian-Hungarian Red Cross association of southern California.

FRENCH EXCITABLE? NO, THEY'RE TAKING WAR SERENELY, NOW

No Loud Boastful Talk Is Heard and Soldiers Are Gay and Cheerful.

"NEW FRANCE" HAS COME

People Are Full of Confidence and Hopeful for Their Country's Future in the Present Strife.

By Francis Warrington Dawson.
(United Press Leased Wire.)

Paris, Aug. 2.—(By Mail to New York.)—The French are supposed to be a highly excitable, emotional people who turn hysterical at the slightest provocation.

This idea has got to be revised. If it ever was true, it is true no longer. Involved in an almost world-wide war and with its very existence at stake, France certainly would be hysterical now if ever. And the country never was so calm, so sure of itself as at present.

In all Europe, from the moment that war threatened, there has been no other nation so serene as France.

Of street demonstrations there have been practically none. No loud, boastful talk is heard. The soldiers are merely gay and cheerful. The men one meets in the street step along buoyantly. The crowds are highly interested in every extra edition issued by the newspapers—but no one shows the slightest fear of bad news.

This is the "new France."

Half a dozen years ago the French people were discouraged. They did not believe what they said of their own country's greatness.

Just what changed the situation is hard to tell. Perhaps it was a change in the generation of politicians at the head of the government. An entirely new group has come to the fore recently.

Poincare, Briand, Miller and Barthou, Viviani and half a dozen others of the younger set are in charge today. And those of the older school who remain, like Bourgeois, are working in harmony with them.

They are full of confidence and tremendously hopeful of their country's future. With their advent came "new France."

Wild Horse Kicks and Tramples Man

Clarence Canaday, Eugene Blacksmith, in Hospital Following Attempt to Break Animal—Condition Is Serious.

Eugene, Or., Aug. 14.—Clarence Canaday, a blacksmith, aged 28 years, was almost trampled to death by a wild horse which he was attempting to break. He was leading the animal hitched to a cart, when the horse plunged and struck him with his front hoofs, knocking him to the pavement. The horse then trampled upon him, and slipping on the pavement, fell upon the prostrate man. Canaday's head and body were badly cut and he is in a serious condition at the hospital.

Lifer Stays in Prison.

Salem, Or., Aug. 14.—Despite the recommendation of Warden Lawson that Mose Lifer be transferred from the penitentiary to the state hospital for the insane, Lifer must remain in prison. Dr. Evans, an assistant physician at the asylum, recommended to the board of control that Lifer be left in the penitentiary, asserting that he could be as well taken care of there as in the hospital.

British Press Muzzled.

London, Aug. 14.—War Minister Lord Kitchener announced yesterday that British newspapers which publish news concerning army and navy operations not authorized by the official military press bureau will be suspended.

A Pleasing Sharpness

that quenches the thirst. A purity that invigorates. These features make

Edel Bräu

the ideal Summer beverage. It's brewed for family use.

Portland Brewing Co.

A-5325 Main 708

A COOL, easy-fitting suit in which to finish out the Summer and wear through the early Fall is one of these Moyer $15, $20 and $25 suits that are going now at an even. $10

Drop in tomorrow and look them over; the chances are we can please you in fabric and fit you in size. Open Saturday evening until 10 o'clock.

When You See It in Our Ad, It's So

MOYER

Third-and-Oak-Street Store

Picture Framing Lowest Prices

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

Pictorial Review Fashion Book for Fall

Charming New Hats Combining Velvet and Tulle

In Styles as Shown in the Illustration

Very Special $1.95 and $2.95

—Nothing more picturesque or attractive could be imagined than these hats of velvet and maline. All the fashionable world favors these hats for early Fall wear. The maline gives them a delightful light effect and the velvet gives them the needed touch for an Autumn style. They combine black and white; some have soft crowns, others with blocked crowns and wide sailor or narrow brims, of shirred or plain maline. A large single flower or a butterfly bow of maline is favored for trimming. —Second Floor

Blouses of Voile and Crepe

—New blouses showing the latest collars of pique and organdie, with cuffs to match and the attractive vest effects. Trimmed with pearl and crochet buttons; some with lace trimmings on the collar and down the front of the waist. Kimono and raglan sleeves, finished with hemstitching, short sleeves. Made of embroidered voile and crepe.

$1.18 Instead of $2.00
Third Floor.

Boys' Wash Suits

—In middy, Balkan, Oliver and Russian styles. They are made of striped galatea, fancy ginghams, plain chambray and percales, with high or low neck, long or short sleeves, sailor and small collars, and are finished with pipings and bandings of self or contrasting materials. Some have a whistle attached. These suits are in sizes—2 to 8 years.

$2.50 and $3.00 Suits $1.59

—Also a large assortment of boys' wash suits in poplins, galatea, gingham and linen, in Oliver, middy and Russian styles, in ages 2 to 7 years.

Very Special $1.19
Fourth Floor.

Girls' Wash Dresses

—In sizes from 2 to 6 years, chambray and gingham dresses in straight or waisted styles, trimmed with embroideries, contrasting materials and pique. Made with kimono or set-in sleeves, round, square or V-necks and loose or stitched belts.

$1.25 and $1.50 Dresses 98c

—Ages 6 to 14 years. Dresses of striped ginghams, fancy crash and percales, in waisted style with low and stitched belts, collars of embroidery, embroidered revers, pique vests, and trimmings of colored bandings and pearl or fancy buttons.

$1.75 to $3.00 Dresses $1.29

—In sizes 6 to 14 years. A large assortment of poplin, pique, fine gingham, ratine and linen dresses, in pretty novelty styles, with tucked vests, embroidery or pique collars, net frills and lace trimmings. Made in long or waisted styles, bolero effects; also a few lingerie models. Finished with belts of patent leather, self material or velvet.

To $6.75 Dresses $2.69
Fourth Floor.

Women's Dresses of Serges and Novelty Materials
Selling Regularly to $25.00
In Dark Blue and Other Popular Colors
For $6.95

Chinese Middy Blouses

—These popular middies are made of fine white galatea, in lace front style or fastening to the side with cord and button. All have pockets with Chinese emblems embroidered in all white or colors, and all have Balmacaan sleeves. All sizes.

$1.50 Middy Blouses $1.12

—We also have a large assortment of middies in regulation style, made of fine galatea, with flannel collar, long sleeves and laced front, $1.15
Fourth Floor.

The Newest Neckwear at $1.00

—Vestees of organdie with stand-away collar and crochet buttons.
—Dainty vests of organdie in surplice effect with Gladstone collar and picot edging.
—Vests of pique, with stand-away collar, that may be boned or worn flat. Trimmed with tiny pearl buttons.
—Pique collar and cuff sets, the collar of which may be worn flat or in Gladstone effect. —First Floor

REVISED ATLASES OF THE WORLD

—New Census Atlas of the World—large size, containing over 100 maps and diagrams in color and numerous half-tone illustrations, $1.50.
—Family Atlas of the World, Rand & McNally, colored maps, $1.00.
—Atlas of the World—a special large size, with colored maps, 50c.
—Rand & McNally's New Imperial Atlas of the World—large colored maps, $1.75.
—Complete Atlas of the World, Rand & McNally, with complete and up-to-date ready reference, index of all principal cities, towns and villages of foreign countries, $3.50.
—$2.50 Large Webster Unabridged New Census Dictionary for 98c—indexed with illustrations, dictionaries of synonyms, foreign phrases, biography and antonyms; full leather bound.
—Balcony Book Shop

News From the Hair Goods Section

—Saturday we offer 30-inch switches, made of natural wavy, fine German hair, mounted on short stems. All long hair. We can match your hair, no matter what shade.

$1.00 and $1.50 Instead of $4.00 and $5.00
—Second Floor.