

SEASON OF 1917 REDUCED MOST OREGON CROPS

Agricultural Activities of
State Reviewed by Bureau
of Estimates

WINTER WHEAT SUFFERS

Hay and Oats Increase but
Potatoes Low Despite
Bigger Acreage

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 3.—Generally speaking, the season of 1917 was one of the most unfavorable the state has experienced in many years. The lack of moisture greatly retarded fall plowing and seeding. Summer fallow land in the wheat belt did not have sufficient moisture for proper seeding until too late in the season; hence the usual fall seeding was, for the most part, done "in the dust" or postponed until spring. With a poor start the fall sown wheat was not in condition to withstand the unfavorable winter conditions, and about 20 per cent of the acreage seeded in the fall was re-sown in the spring, either to wheat or other grains. In a normal season this winter killing of fall wheat is almost negligible.

The 1917-18 winter conditions were also very unfavorable for the production of live stock. The lack of early fall rains prevented the normal growth of pastures and ranges, which, combined with early snows, necessitated the feeding of hay to range stock about a month earlier than usual. Deep snows and continued cold weather through out the winter, in the principal stock sections, still further added to the increase in normal feed requirements. As a result the hay supply was entirely exhausted in most sections, and hay and grain had to be shipped in and sometimes baled in distances. These unfavorable conditions were intensified by reason of the spring rains being three or four weeks later than normal.

Spring and summer conditions were likewise way below normal. The weather continued wet and cold until late in the spring, and the summer season there was absolutely no rain after the middle of May and many fields of corn, potatoes and beans did not get a drop of rain from seed time to harvest. Hot winds in July also added to the general unfavorable conditions. All things considered, there has probably never been a less favorable season for crops and live stock production in Oregon than that of 1917. But fortunately there has been a better harvest season. Even with the shortage of labor it was possible to harvest all crops, even including hay, fruit and hops, with practically no loss due to weather conditions. And the good thing prevailing, was a total yield in the aggregate 1917 crop considerably in excess of the value of the bumper crop of 1916, for which very low prices also were obtained.

Winter Wheat. The unfavorable conditions in the fall of 1916 reduced the acreage sown to an area considerably below that of any season for many years past. Winter killing was greater than for many years past also. A dry, hot summer added to the unfavorable conditions, with the result that both yield per acre and total production of winter wheat was far below normal. The per acre yield is estimated at 20 bushels, and the total production at 1,340,000 bushels compared with a yield in 1916 of 23 bushels per acre, and a total production of 13,340,000 bushels.

United States crop for 1917, 418,070,000 bushels. Average yield per acre, 15.2 bushels; 1916 crop, 480,000 bushels.

The following is a summary of estimates of acreage, yield per acre, total production, average price on December 1, total value, and value per acre, for the principal crops grown in the state of Oregon during the years 1916 and 1917. Estimates compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C., and transmitted through the Oregon Field Agent, F. Kent:

Crops.	Acres.	Yield Per Acre.	Production.	Price Dec. 1, Cents.	Total Value, Dollars.	Value Per Acre, Dollars.
Corn, bu.						
1917	42,000	30.0	1,260,000	150	1,890,000	45.00
1916	40,000	33.5	1,340,000	95	1,273,000	31.82
Winter Wheat, bu.						
1917	420,000	20.0	8,400,000	182	15,288,000	36.40
1916	580,000	23.0	13,340,000	145	19,348,000	33.35
Spring Wheat, bu.						
1917	401,000	11.0	4,411,000	182	8,028,000	20.02
1916	270,000	23.0	6,210,000	145	9,004,000	33.35
Oats, bu.						
1917	365,000	25.0	9,125,000	75	6,844,000	18.75
1916	360,000	48.0	17,280,000	49	8,467,000	23.52
Barley, bu.						
1917	182,000	29.0	5,278,000	115	6,070,000	33.35
1916	140,000	38.5	5,390,000	80	4,312,000	30.80
Rye, bu.						
1917	31,000	11.5	356,000	170	605,000	19.55
1916	31,000	17.0	527,000	115	606,000	19.55
Potatoes, bu.						
1917	75,000	108	8,100,000	80	6,480,000	86.40
1916	55,000	150	8,250,000	90	7,425,000	135.00
Hay (tame), tons.						
1917	840,000	1.95	1,638,000	1750	28,665,000	34.12
1916	850,000	2.30	1,955,000	1090	21,310,000	25.07
Hay (wild), tons.						
1917	198,000	1.10	218,000	1510	3,292,000	16.61
1916	200,000	1.10	220,000	850	1,870,000	9.35
Onions, bu.						
1917	1,000	362	362,000	170	615,000	615.00
1916	800	470	376,000	150	564,000	705.00
Hops, lbs.						
1917	10,000	500	5,000,000	24	1,200,000	120.00
1916	20,000	950	19,000,000	10	1,900,000	95.00
Apples, bu.						
1917			3,500,000	105	3,675,000	
1916			3,855,000	85	3,277,000	
Peaches, bu.						
1917			250,000	110	27,500	
1916			276,000	100	27,600	
Pears, bu.						
1917			600,000	130	78,000	
1916			535,000	120	64,200	

Silage corn included in corn estimate.

553,000 bushels. Average yield per acre, 13.8 bushels.

Spring Wheat. As a result of the unfavorable fall conditions in the usual acreage seeded to spring wheat. But the summer conditions were less favorable for spring than for winter wheat. It is estimated that the 1917 yield per acre was only 11 bushels, with a total production of 4,411,000 bushels as compared with an average yield of 23 bushels, and a total production of 6,210,000 bushels in 1916. United States crop for 1917, 232,758,000 bushels. Average yield per acre, 12.5 bushels; 1916 crop, 155,765,000 bushels. Average yield per acre, 8.8 bushels.

Corn. Corn is a relatively unimportant crop in Oregon, the total acreage for 1917 being placed at 42,000 acres. Probably 70 per cent of this crop is used for filling silos and for green feed, on a basis of matured corn. The yield per acre for 1917 is placed at 30 bushels as compared with 33.5 bushels in 1916.

Oats. The oats acreage for 1917 shows a slight increase over that of 1916, but the yield per acre was reduced nearly one-half. In 1917 the oat yield is placed at 25 bushels per acre, with a total production of 9,125,000 bushels as compared with a yield of 48 bushels per acre, and a total production of 17,280,000 bushels in 1916.

Hay. The 1917 hay crop, both tame and wild, is estimated at 1,856,000 tons as compared with 2,175,000 tons in 1916. With the great "clean up" of hay during the winter of 1916-17, and the prospective shortage in the fall of 1917, hay prices became unusually high. But the mild weather of November and December has lessened the demand to such an extent that hay prices have materially weakened in the past few weeks.

Potatoes. The very material increase in the 1917 potato acreage was more than offset by the reduction in yield per acre. The 1917 acreage is placed at 75,000 acres with a total production of 8,100,000 bushels (108 bushels per acre), and the 1916 acreage at 55,000 acres and a production of 8,250,000 bushels (150 bushels per acre). Quality of the 1917 crop is considerably below the average. United States crop for 1917, 442,536,000 bushels; 1916 crop, 286,953,000 bushels.

Practically all other crops grown in the state show an increase in acreage with the exception of hops. But yields per acre were generally below the average and considerably below the per acre yields of 1916. The most marked increase in acreage were in the plantings of beans and sugar beets, both of which crop were rather disappointing on account of unfavorable summer conditions.

CENSORSHIP UPON HUN PRESS RIGID

(Continued from page 1)

In the autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to under-estimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not on the other hand, over-estimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible. Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops properly by autumn. These facts which have recently been discussed in the German war news cannot be too strongly emphasized if the discussion of the French news. Printing of anti-German speeches in the Austrian parliament is forbidden in various instances and the attitude to be taken by the German press, both for its effect at home and upon Austria-Hungary, is indicated in the following dated June 6:

Austria Guarded, Too. "A few days ago the Austro-Hungarian press was left free to discuss the war aims. We can unreservedly endorse the war aims given out in the majority of the Austro-Hungarian press. Of course, the fully warranted and not inconsistent war aims which are needed for the conservation and development of the confederated monarchy as well as for a world peace can only be achieved if Austro-Hungary adheres to her understanding with the German empire and its allies and with positive reference to her military economy and political forces announces clearly and positively her firm will to hold out and win, as is the case with the overwhelming majority of the German people. Suggestions on this point to our press are recommended."

The Russian situation is mentioned a few times, on memorandum of June 9, carrying a warning that "reports about pretended negotiations for a truce on the Russian front may neither be published or discussed." Another about the same time said:

Russian News Governed. "In one of the future issues it might be mentioned that the present situation in Russia has the appearance of being caused by the entente with the view of her (Russia's) vouching for a time—perhaps until the actual participation by the Americans. How long that will be remains to be seen. It is of consequence (a matter of importance) to set forth the opinion that a new offensive will speedily take place as amounting to a conviction."

"The question about the secret agreements between Russia and her allies must not be allowed to rest (i. e., be lost sight of.) The hostile governments try to frustrate the effect of all publications bearing upon the agreements with all the means at their disposal in order that their people may not learn the war aims and the reasons why they were urged on into the war."

Last spring a large number of Russians were repatriated from Switzerland through Germany to spread German propaganda in Russia. In this connection the censor said:

"Nothing is to be published concerning the journey through Germany from Switzerland of Russian emigrants."

Dog Meat Is Secret. Later this instruction was revised to permit publication of articles concerning the journey of the emigrants, but without comment.

Serious economic conditions are disclosed by the censorship orders. One forbids the publication of advertisements of dog meat for sale. Samples of some of the other memoranda follows:

"There is no objection to the reprinting of the manifesto of the independent Socialist party, in case it is adversely commented upon, even without irritating sharpness."

"In the interest of a victorious carrying through of the war, which is endangered by every stoppage of work, expressions of the press which recommended a strike or express themselves otherwise in favor of a strike are forbidden. Utterances which are directed against strikes are indeed not subject to the censorship, but it is supposed thereby that they are kept free from immoderate sharp cases which could offer material for irritating the people."

"Reports concerning disturbances in Königsberg in Prussia and concerning a warning from the commander of the First Army corps which followed in the Königsberg press are unpardonable."

"It is desired that it should be clearly and distinctly put in the foreground that the enemy offensive has utterly failed on all fronts, that the entente has no alternative but to attempt a new offensive as the enemy's status is still against peace."

Attitude of Reserve Advised. "Recent Reuter dispatches which have entirely English reports from Russia concerning commencing dissolution of chaos, etc., and strikes, are worthy of notice. It is requested to always make such news as English reports and to assume an attitude of reserve toward them and occasionally to add thereto a critical word."

"Concerning the most recent bomb attack by a German flying machine on London nothing may be published. Attention is drawn to the frequent ill-humor at the front often caused when it appears from the section of captions for the reports of the war events, that the press, out of need for sensation, or awkwardness does not permit the recognition

SENATE PASSES OIL-COAL LAND LEASING BILL

Measure Provides For Use of
Valuable Tracts by Gov-
ernment

ONE EXCEPTION NOTED

Monopoly Feature Causes
Fight—Bill Is Held Up
Four Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Walsh-Pittman oil and coal land leasing bill was passed by the senate late today by a vote of 37 to 32. It now goes to the house.

The oil land leasing bill has been of which event is the most important.

"The publication and discussion of the resolutions adopted in a strike meeting of the Leipzig unions and of a telegram sent to the imperial chancellor are not permissible."

"The publication is to be avoided of anything concerning the state of the clothing material business and concerning the purchase of clothing material in the occupied districts as well as in Switzerland."

"Advertisements of undertaking establishments which seek the removal of the bodies of fallen soldiers are not to be accepted."

"It is not desired to discuss or even to mention the German importations from abroad, especially from Holland."

pending in the senate for four years, its passage at this session was made possible by an agreement to eliminate from its provisions the naval oil reserves, which was urged by the navy department. A separate bill providing for the operation of these reserves by the government, the leases of the present claimants being obtained either through condemnation proceedings or by direct purchase, is being framed.

As finally passed, the bill provides for the general leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, gas and sodium lands by the secretary of the interior, with royalties to be paid to the government, and for purchase of the lands by lessees under certain conditions.

With the exception of the provision to open naval reserve number two in California, which was eliminated, the bill was passed virtually as introduced.

An amendment by Senator King providing that no public mineral lands can be withdrawn by the president or any reserve created except by act of congress, was accepted. Another amendment by the Utah senator providing for the ceding of all unreserved public lands to the states, was defeated.

The principal fight today was over sections which Senator Pittman, in charge of the measure, declared were inserted as a protection against monopolies. They provide that no person, association or corporation shall be permitted to hold by lease an area greater than 2650 acres and that lessees shall not hold more than a tenth interest in any organization engaged in the transportation or refining of minerals.

An amendment by Senator Sterling permitting holders of claims to combine with the consent of the secretary of the interior for the purpose of constructing pipe lines and refineries was adopted.

Consideration of the Pittman bill was begun in the senate prior to the holidays, but under an unanimous consent agreement, a final vote was not taken until late today.

The vote follows:
For the bill: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gerry, Hollis, Jones of

New Mexico, Kendrick, Lewis, McKellar, Myer, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomeroy, Randell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Sterling, Stone, Thompson, Wolcott—38.

Republicans—Ferland, Hale, Johnson of California, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary and Warren—9. Total, 37.

Against the bill: Democrats—Gore, Hardwick, Johnson of South Dakota, King, Kirby, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Tillman, Trammell, Underwood and Vardaman—11.

Republicans—Borah, Calder, Cummins, Curtis, France, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Gronna, Harding, Jones of Washington, Kellough, Kenyon, LaFollette, New, Norris, Poin-dexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sutherland, Townsend and Wadsworth—21. Total, 32.

Crimes in Germany Are Shown to be on Increase

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—A rapid increase in the number of crimes committed in all parts of Germany is reported by the German press, and newspapers report a similar condition in Austria. Theodore Wolff in the Tageblatt says that robbery and theft now amount to a calamity and that insurance companies have increased the premiums from 50 to 100 per cent. All classes are affected, the thieves frequently enjoying immunity owing to fear of revenge. The Leipzig police report that in the large towns numerous thefts by housebreaking occur daily.

THE CHILD'S INQUIRY.

"So you prefer winter to summer, Mr. Featherbrain?"
"Not especially, Dorothy. Why do you ask, my child?"
"Well, sister said yesterday it would be a cold day when you took a girl automobile riding."—Florida Times Union.

Get Rid of That Bad Back



IN these days of high prices, it's poor economy to worry along with a bad back that makes the simplest work a torture, and a full day's work impossible. If every day brings morning lameness, sharp pains when bending or lifting, nervousness, and a dull, tired state, there's surely something wrong. Likely it's kidney weakness. Urinary disorders may give further proof. Don't neglect it! Though easily corrected at first, delay may run into gravel, dropsy, crippling rheumatism or dangerous Bright's disease. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

Salem People Tell You How:

High Street	Thirteenth Street	Mission Street
Joseph Wint, retired blacksmith, 668 High St., says: "My back and kidneys bothered me. My kidneys were disordered and my back was weak. Doan's Kidney Pills soon put me right." (Statement given December 12, 1917.)	Mrs. L. M. Drager, 369 S. Thirteenth St., says: "I can conscientiously say that Doan's Kidney Pills are a very reliable medicine for kidney disorders. I have taken them on several occasions when I have had a dull, tired feeling across my kidneys and when my kidneys haven't acted regularly. Doan's have never failed to give me quick relief. It is only once in a great while now I have to use a kidney medicine."	C. C. White, barber, 1646 Mission St., says: "I have been taking Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for a number of years and they have never failed to do good work. Standing in one position so much was hard on my back and kidneys. At times I could hardly stand up straight. After I had taken a box or two of Doan's, my back felt as strong as ever."
Bush Street	Mill Street	Belmont Street
Mrs. J. McCarley, 328 Bush St., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are certainly a splendid kidney medicine and I am only too glad to tell others what they have done in our family. I have taken them on several occasions for a weak back and it has required only a few doses to make my back feel as strong as ever."	W. C. Johnston, 1021 Mill St., says: "I had pain in my back, across my kidneys. My back ached at night and I was lame in the morning. I tired easily and was sluggish and nervous. I also had headaches and dizzy spells, and my sight was blurred. The kidney secretions contained sediment and didn't pass often enough. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they soon relieved me. I am going to continue taking them, expecting to be cured."	Mrs. M. B. Churchill of 705 Belmont St., says: "Three years ago I was down in bed for a week with my back. I couldn't get up or down without assistance, my back felt so weak and lame and I was sick all over. Hearing so many recommend Doan's Kidney Pills I sent for a box and had taken only a few doses when I felt better. Two boxes stopped the trouble and in every way I felt like a different person."

Doan's Kidney Pills

Every Drugist has Doan's, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.