

CENSUS FIGURES ON OREGON FARMS

Remarkable Increase in Values During Past Ten Years

Washington, D. C., April 18, 1911.—Census Director Durand issued to-day the first official statement from the Census Bureau relative to the agricultural statistics of the state of Oregon collected at the Thirteenth Decennial United States Census, April 15, 1910.

The Director gives notice that the summary's figures are subject to revision later, owing to the fact that a number of farms whose returns are incomplete will be included in the final tables. These additions will not, in all probabilities, modify any of the amounts or rates contained in the present statement.

The census of agriculture was taken primarily for the purpose of obtaining an accurate inventory of all classes of farm property existing on April 15, 1910; a complete exhibit of farm operations during the year ended December 31, 1909; and a statement of the number and value of domestic animals in cities and villages on April 1, 1910.

Statements relative to acreage and yield of crops and the domestic animals of Oregon will be issued by Director Durand as soon as the tabulation of this data has been completed.

It is pointed out in the statement to-day that the principal rates of increase in Oregon in 1910 as against 1900 are: In the total value of all farm land alone, 262 per cent; in the total value of farm land and buildings, 243 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land alone, 214 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land and buildings, 197 per cent; in the total expenditures for fertilizers, 133 per cent; in the total value of farm buildings alone, 127 per cent; in the total expenditures for labor, 127 per cent; in the total value of all farm implements and machinery, 102 per cent; the total improved farm acreage, 28 per cent; in the whole number of farms, 26 per cent; and in the total farm acreage, 15 per cent.

The only decrease during the decade, among the items of which per cents are given in the first section of the summary, occurred in the average acres per farm, namely, 8 per cent.

The statement shows in detail that the number of farms reported in 1910

was 45,128 as compared with 35,837 in 1900, an increase of 9,291, or 25 per cent.

The total value of farm land and buildings was given in 1910 as \$453,571,000, as against \$132,338,000 in 1900, an increase of \$321,233,000, or 243 per cent.

The total value of all farm land alone was reported in 1910 as \$409,949,000, as compared with \$113,138,000 in 1900, a gain of \$296,811,000, or 262 per cent.

The total value of farm buildings alone was given in 1910 as \$43,622,000 against \$19,200,000 in 1900, an increase of \$24,422,000, or 127 per cent. In 1910 the value of the farm land alone constituted 90 per cent of the total value of farm land and buildings, as compared with 85 per cent in 1900.

The reported value of all farms implements and machinery was \$13,135,000 in 1910, as against \$6,507,000 in 1900, a gain of \$6,628,000, or 102 per cent.

The total acreage reported in 1910 was 11,628,000 acres, as compared with 10,071,000 in 1900, an increase of 1,557,000 acres, or 15 per cent.

The improved acreage was returned in 1910 as amounting to 4,253,000 acres, as against 3,328,000 in 1900, an increase of 925,000 acres, or 28 per cent.

The improved acreage formed 37 per cent of the total acreage in 1910, and 33 per cent in 1900.

The average acres per farm reported in 1910 was 258, as against 281 in 1900, a decrease of 23 acres or 8 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as \$39.01, as against \$13.14 in 1900, a rise of \$25.87, or 197 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land alone in 1910 was reported as \$35.26, while in 1900 it was \$11.23, the amount of gain being \$24.03, or 214 per cent.

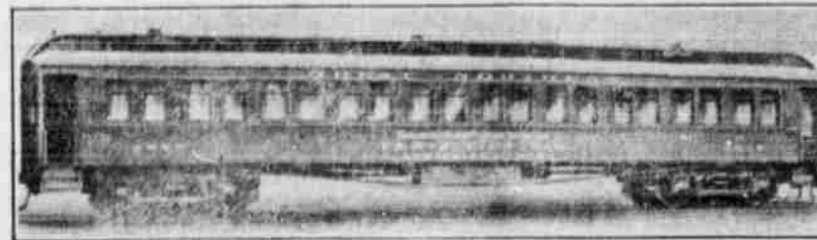
Of the whole number, 45,128, of farms reported in 1910 there were 44,511, or 99 per cent, operated by white farmers and 617, or 1 per cent, by negro and other nonwhite farmers, as compared with a total of 35,837 in 1900, of which 35,286, or 98 per cent were conducted by white farmers and 551, or 2 per cent, by negro and other nonwhite. The increase in the number of farms of white farmers during the decade amounted to 9,225 and in the number of farms of negroes and other nonwhite farmers to 66.

The statement relative to farms distributed according to certain acreage groups showing that those of 19 acres and under numbered 5,492 in 1910, and 3,071 in 1900, a gain of 2,421; of 20 to 49 acres, 6,829 in 1910, and 4,083 in

Exhibition Cars and Their Part in the Colonization of Un- settled Territory

First days of Colonist Rates to West bring large numbers of Homeseekers through St. Paul gateway

The Northwest is now welcoming every day new citizens—indirectly the result of the "high cost of living," but directly the cause can be laid at the door of the practical advertising of the Great Northern Railway through the means of its agricultural exhibits in the large Eastern cities, and above all, its traveling exhibition cars, now completing extensive tours throughout the Central and Eastern States.



TYPE OF EXHIBITION CAR SENT OUT BY GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, THREE OF WHICH ARE NOW ENTOUR EXPLOITING THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

No doubt if the comparative figures could be secured which would show the actual number of settlers secured as against the number of inquiries brought out by the Exhibition Cars this data would be interesting reading, and would show conclusively the great value of the idea of "Taking the Northwest to the People of the East" if our territory is to be colonized quickly.

An idea of the interest created by the arrival of the Great Northern Railway's Exhibition Cars in the different Eastern towns can only be gained by the reading of the reports from the attendants in charge. In the majority of places visited to date the entire adult population has turned out, as well as farmers

from fifteen to twenty miles distant, to inspect the car and view the wonderful products of the West.

Report from Morning Sun, Iowa, sent us by E. C. Leedy, General Immigration Agent of the Great Northern at St. Paul, where the Oregon and Montana Car was on February 23rd, reads as follows: "We were met at the station by a large crowd accompanied by the Morning Sun land. Great interest was shown in the

exhibits and also at the lecture. As a proof of the results of our lecture, at least twenty people came to us the following morning regarding homesteads in the Northwest. The whole town turned out to visit the car, and the opera house was packed to overflowing at the lecture. I look for a big movement from this place."

Any number of reports similar to the above are on file, we understand, in Mr. Leedy's office in St. Paul, which show in a measure what we, the people of the great West, may expect in the way of new settlers during this spring. We should make ready to welcome these new comers and to extend to them every help in getting located.

1900, an increase of 2,746; of 50 to 99 acres, 6,875 in 1910, and 4,673 in 1900, an increase of 2,085; of 100 to 174 acres, 11,856 in 1910, and 11,055 in 1900, an increase of 801; of 175 to 499 acres, 9,228 in 1909, an increase of 93; of 500 to 999 acres, 2,709 in 1910, and 2,440 in 1900, an increase of 269; and of 1,000 acres and over, 1,713 in 1910, and 1,287 in 1900, an increase of 426.

Of the whole number of farms, those of 19 acres and under formed 13 per cent in 1910 and 8 per cent in 1900; those of 20-49 acres, 15 per cent in 1910 and 11 per cent in 1900; those of

50-99 acres, 15 per cent in 1910 and 13 per cent in 1900; those of 100-174 acres, 21 per cent in 1910; 26 per cent in 1900; those of 500-999 acres, 6 per cent in 1910 and 7 per cent in 1900; and those of 1,000 acres and over, 4 per cent in both decades.

The expenditures for labor in 1910 reached the sum of \$11,011,000, as compared with \$4,843,000 in 1900, an increase of \$6,168,000, or 127 per cent.

The expenditures for fertilizers amounted in 1910 to \$63,000, while in 1900 it was \$27,000, an increase of \$36,000 or 133 per cent.

To Control Forest Fires

Salem, April 15.—Forest fires, one of the greatest sources of destruction to the most valuable resources of the state, will soon be restricted and their terrors largely reduced if the people will co-operate with the State Forester in the administration of the new forestry law enacted by the last legislature, which will be ready for distribution in pamphlet form in the near future.

One of the most important provisions of the law is that making a closed season for burning from June 1 to October 1, during which period outdoor fires of all kinds are prohibited except under the most stringent regulations and the probability of heavy penalties.

In this connection the State Forester urges upon every one the necessity of doing all possible burning before the closed season and thus save the trouble and risk of doing it by permission during the season of greatest danger when fires spread so easily and rapidly.

The State Forester desires the assistance, and co-operation of every one in the protection of property from forest, grass or brush fires, and to this end invites suggestions and information calculated to assist in any manner in the performance of his most important duties. Copies of the law will be promptly furnished to all who desire them.

Requests and communications addressed to F. A. Elliott, State Forester, Capitol Building, Salem, will receive prompt and appreciative attention.

Desert Act Involved

Washington, April 12.—The question as to whether an entryman under the desert land laws of 1891 can assign such rights as he acquired after entry and before final proof came up for extended and oral argument today before the supreme court of the United States.

On the outcome of the argument will depend the validity of hundreds of assignments of this nature and also the legality of indictment of William B. Hammers, of California on a charge of perjury. The indictment charged Hammers with giving false testimony in regard to the improvement an assignee had made on a desert entry in the Imperial Valley.

Hammers claimed the indictment was void, because no assignment could be made in the first place and any oath in regard to the improvement under the assignment would be immaterial.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE EXAMINER

FIRST WOOL SALE BRINGS 11 CENTS

Valley Wools Are Taken From Fourteen to Fifteen Cents

Portland, April 12.—A few sales of new clip wool are reported from Yakima at 9 to 11 cents, but no new business is passing in Eastern Oregon.

Dates for the Eastern Oregon wool sales are now being arranged. Sales will be held at Pendleton, Pilot Rock, Heppner, Echo, Wallows, Shanico and possibly at Madras. Some of the buyers, however, are opposed to the auction method and prefer to buy the individual clips in the open market.

Shearing begun yesterday at R. N. Stanfield's place, six miles south of Echo, known as the "White House," where 100,000 or more sheep will be sheared. The shearing plant is being run by a gasoline engine, and Jake Wattenburger has the management of the plant. A number of small bands of sheep have been sheared already, but as usual, the great majority of the sheep in that section will be sheared at the White House.

Shearing will start this week in the foot hills of Mount Adams in Klickitat County, Washington.

A few small clips of Willamette Valley wool are coming in and are being taken at 14 and 15 cents.

Account sales just received from the East by local dealers show that Valley wools sold there at 2 cents less than the price of six weeks ago.

Tom Johnson Passes

Cleveland, Ohio, April 10.—Tom L. Johnson, twice congressman from the 21st Ohio district, four times the mayor of Cleveland; champion of the three-cent railway fare, and a leading advocate of the single tax theory, as advocated by the late Henry George, died here to-night after a long illness.

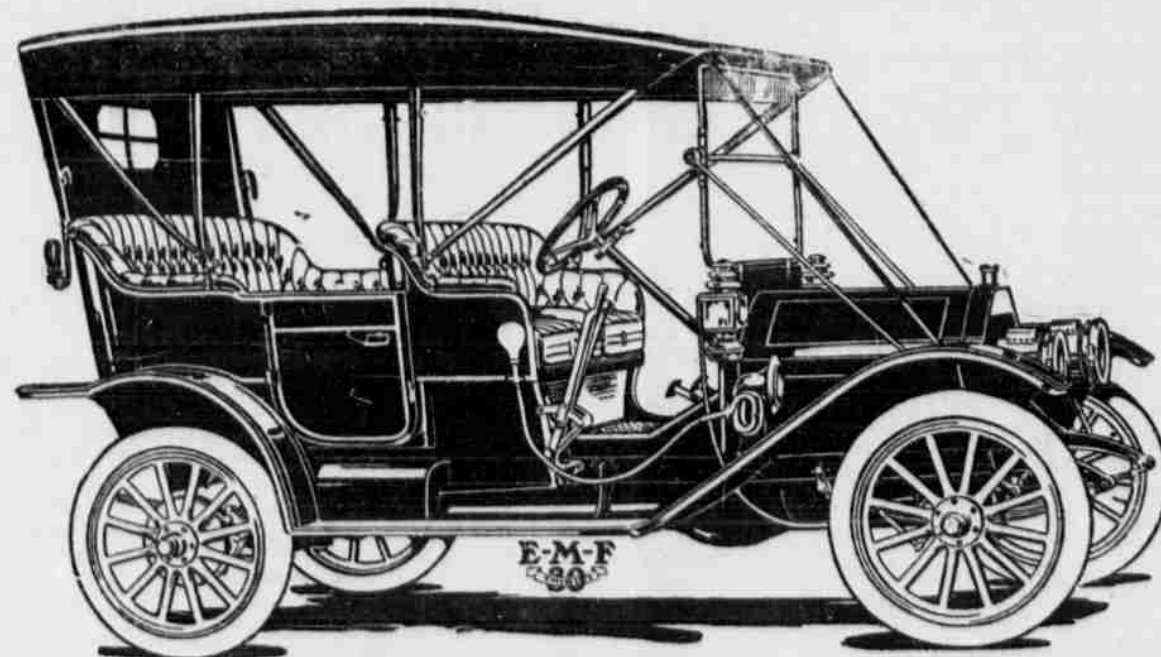
Mr. Johnson was among the leaders in political and civic affairs of the state and city of Cleveland. His death will be mourned by almost the entire populace of the state, as it is recognized that through his demise one of the greatest statesmen and leaders in civic and state affairs has been taken from them. He was 57 years of age. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. Mr. Johnson passed away so quietly that his death almost escaped notice from his watchers.

REVELATION IN AUTOMOBILE BUILDING

The 1911 E-M-F "30"

By turning out 205 automobiles every working day in the year, in their \$7,000,000.00 plant the E-M-F. Company is enabled to sell and charge on the quantity plan. The car is equal to any make of nearly twice the price, but the turning out of so large a number of machines each day enables them to reduce the price ridiculously low.

DELIVERED TO YOU IN LAKEVIEW FOR \$1250.00



GUARANTEE—The E-M-F Company's one-year guarantee which appears in this ad needs no amplification or explanation. It speaks for itself. Every E-M-F car is backed up by a definite promise—the most liberal in motordom. Not only the car but the equipment as well—aside from tires, which are guaranteed by the manufacturers—are included in its provisions. Don't be misled by trickily-worded promises that warrant cars for indefinite periods. Some of these "guarantees," carefully analyzed really mean nothing. The conventional 90-day guarantee is a relic of antiquity—a legacy of the days when the motor car was an experiment, not a standard, staple article. The E-M-F guarantee is a definite promise for a definite period—ONE WHOLE YEAR. Manufacture of a car like this at a figure that makes possible the quoted selling price is the industrial achievement of the age. It is an achievement possible to no other manufacturer of motor cars.

A CAR LOAD OF E-M-F "30" AND FLANDERS "20" TO ARRIVE APRIL FIRST. CALL AND LET US SHOW YOU THE NEW E-M-F "30" FOR 1911.

Opposite Court House

T. E. BERNARD

Lakeview, Oregon