MONTANA'S FARM DEVELOPMENT SHOWS REMARKABLE INCREASE

Figures Issued by the Census Bureau Present a Wonderful Advancement in All Kinds of Farm Production and Acreage Under Cultivation—Value of Lands and Improvements Soar Skyward by Comparison.

Census Director Durand has issued the first official statement from the census bureau relative to the agricultural statistics of the state of Montana collected at the thirteenth decennial United States census, April 15, 1910.

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted to the director by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistcian of the division of agriculture in the bureau of the census of 1910 and that of 1900, the reported total value of farm land, buildings, implements, and machinery; total acreage; improved acreage; average acres per farm; average value per farm; average value per acre of farm land and buildings; average value per acre of farm land alone, and the aggregate expenditures for labor and fertilizers. It also distributes the total number of farms according to color of farmer; specified character of tenure; whether held free or mortgaged by owners, and by certain acreage groups.

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 probability, modify any of the amounts or rates contained in the present statement.

Crow Indian Land.

It is also explained in the summary that the figures include an area of 3,500,000 acres in the Crow Indian reservation which in 1900 was occupied for grazing purposes by a corporation that had leased the land from the Indians. No such lease existed in 1910, although at the time the census was taken only a small portion of the reservation was used for agricultural pursuits. For purposes of comparison, totals for 1900 are given, inclusive and exclusive of this land.

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 ending December 31, 1909; and a statement of the number and value of domestic animals in cities and villages on April 15, 1910.

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

Per Cent of Increase.

It is pointed out in the statement today that the principal rates of increase in Montana in 1910, as against 1909, are: In the total value of all farm land alone, 394 per cent; in the total value of farm land and buildings, 355 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land alone, 205 per cent; in the total value of all farm implements and machinery, 187 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land and buildings, 182 per cent; in the total value of farm buildings alone, 164 per cent; in the total expenditures for fertilizers, 150 per cent; in the total expenditures for labor, 114 per cent; in the total improved farm acreage, 110 per cent; in the whole number of farms, 94 per cent, and in the total farm acreage, 62 per cent.

The only decrease during the decade occurred in the average acres per farm, 17 per cent.

The statement shows in detail that the number of farms reported in 1910 was 25,946, as compared with 13,370 in 1900, an increase or 12,576, or 94 per cent.

The total value of farm land and buildings was given in 1910 as $250,485,000, as against $55,026,000 in 1900, an increase of $195,459,000, or 355 per cent.

The total value of all farm land alone was reported in 1910 as $225,819,000, as compared with $45,686,000 in 1900, a gain of $180,133,000, or 394 per cent.

The total value of all farm buildings alone was given in 1910 as $24,666,000, as against $9,340,000 in 1900, an increase of $15,326,000, or 164 per cent.

In 1910 the value of the farm land alone constituted 90 per cent of the total value of land and buildings, as compared with 83 per cent in 1900.

The reported value of farm implements and machinery was $10,522,000 in 1910, as against $3,762,000 in 1900, a gain of $6,850,000, or 187 per cent.

The total acreage reported in 1910 was 13,499,000 acres, as compared with 8,344,000 in 1900, an increase of 5,155,000 acres or 62 per cent.

The improved acreage was returned in 1910 as amounting to 3,631,000 acres, as against 1,726,000 in 1900, an increase of 1,905,000 acres, or 110 per cent.

The improved acreage formed 27 per cent of the total acreage in 1910 and 21 per cent in 1900.

The average acres per farm reported in 1910 was 520, as against 624 in 1900, a decrease of 104 acres or 17 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as $18.56, as against $6.59 in 1900, a rise of $11.97, or 182 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land alone in 1910 was reported as $16.73, while in 1900 it was $5.48, the amount of gain being $11.25, or 205 per cent.

Farm Ownership.

Of the whole number, 25,946, of farms reported in 1910 there were 24,759 or 95 per cent, operated by white farmers and 1,194, or 5 per cent, by colored, as compared with a total of 13,370 in 1900, of which 13,042 or 98 per cent, were conducted by white farmers and 328, or 2 per cent, by colored. The increase in the number of farms of white farmers during the decade amounted to 11,710, and in the number of farms of colored farmers to 866.

The total number of farms operated in 1910 by owners, part owners and owners and tenants, comprising the "all-owners" class, was 23,125, as compared with 11,661 in 1900, an increase of 11,464.

The total number of farms conducted in 1910 by cash tenants, share tenants, comprising the "all-tenants" class, was 2,223, as against 1,230 in 1900, an increase of 1,093.

The total number of farms operated by the "all-owners'" class constituted 89 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910, and 87 per cent in 1900; those operated by the "all-tenants'" class, 9 per cent in both 1910 and 1900, and those conducted by managers 2 per cent in 1910 and 4 per cent in 1900.

Of the total number, 23,125, of farms operated in 1910 by the "all-owners'" class, there were 4,974, or 21 per cent, reported as mortgaged, while 18,331, or 79 per cent, were reported as "owned free of debt." There were 499 farms for which no mortgage report was secured, and these are included in the farms free from debt.

In 1900 information was secured concerning the "owned farm homes." At that time 1,608 or 13 per cent were reported as mortgaged, while 10,356 or 87 per cent were free from debt. There were 498 in 1900, for which no mortgage report was secured, which were included in the farms free from debt. The census bureau has no information respecting the number of mortgaged farms leased to tenants.

Acreage—Groups.

The statement relative to farms distributed according to certain acreage groups show that those of 19 acres and under numbered 724 in 1910 and 653 in 1900, a gain of 71; of 20 to 49 acres, 39 in 1910 and 399 in 1900, an increase of 540; of 50 to 99 acres, 1,247 in 1910 and 563 in 1900, an increase of 684; of 100 to 174 acres, 10,394 in 1910 and 5,613 in 1900, an increase of 4,871; of 175 to 499 acres, 8,299 in 1910 and 3,596 in 1900, an increase of 4,703; of 500 to 999 acres, 2,347 in 1910 and 1,257 in 1900, an increase of 1,090, and of 1,000 acres and over, 1,996 in 1910 and 1,289 in 1900, a gain of 707.

Of the whole number of farms, those of 19 acres and under formed 3 per cent in 1910 and 5 per cent in 1900; those of 20 to 49 acres, 4 per cent in 1910 and 3 per cent in 1900; those of 50 to 99 acres, 5 per cent in 1910 and 4 per cent in 1900; those of 100 to 174 acres, 40 per cent in 1910 and 42 per cent in 1900; those of 175 to 499 acres, 32 per cent in 1910 and 27 per cent in 1900; those of 500 to 999 acres, 9 per cent in both 1910 and 1900; and those of 1,000 acres and over, 7 per cent in 1910 and 10 per cent in 1900.

The expenditures for labor in 1910 reached the sum of $10,874,000, as compared with $5,077,000 in 1900, an increase of $5,797,000, or 114 per cent.

The expenditure for fertilizers amounted in 1910 to $10,000, while in 1900 it was $4,000, a gain of $6,000, or 150 per cent.

Summary For State.

The preliminary comparative summary follows:

All farms by acreage, value of land, buildings, implements, etc.

	1910	1900	Per cent of increase 1900-1910
All farms	25,486	13,370	94
Total acreage	13,499,000	8,344,000	62
Improved acreage	3,631,000	1,726,000	110
Average acres per farm	520	624	x17
Value of land and buildings	$250,485,000	$55,026,000	355
Value of land	225,819,000	45,686,000	394
Value of buildings	24,666,000	9,340,000	164
Value of implements and machinery	10,522,000	3,672,000	187
Average value per acre of land and buildings	18.56	6.59	182
Average value per acre of land alone	16.73	5.48	205
Expenditures for labor	10,874,000	5,077,000	114
Expenditures for fertilizers	10,000	4,000	150

x Decrease.

All farms by color of farmer, tenure, acreage, groups, etc.

	1910	1900	Amount of increase 1900-1910
All farms by color of farmer	25,946	13,370	94
Negro and other non-white farmers	1,194	328	866
White farmers	24,752	13,042	11,710
All farms by tenure	25,946	13,370	12,576
All owners	23,125	11,661	11,464
Owners free	18,331		
Owners mortgaged	4,794		
All tenants	2,323	1,230	1,093
Managers	498	479	19
Distribution by acreage groups	25,946	13,370	12,576
19 acres and under	724	653	71
20 to 49 acres	939	399	540
50 to 99 acres	1,247	563	684
100 to 174 acres	10,394	5,613	4,781
175 to 499 acres	8,299	3,596	4,703
500 to 999 acres	2,347	1,257	1,090
1,000 acres and over	1,996	1,289	707

JUNTA LEADER SAYS DIAZ WEAKENS

(Continued From Page One.)

recto banner would have to ratify them by a formal vote.

Denied.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Enrique C. Creel, the Mexican minister of foreign relations, denied tonight that any peace overtures had been made by President Diaz to the revolutionists in Mexico as alleged by Gomez in his announcement at Washington tonight.

"So far as I am aware no such overtures have been made," said Mr. Creel, "and as for the appointment of peace envoys, I can say positively that the assertion is untrue."

Mr. Creel is a member of the president's official family, in whose counsel the chief executive has seemingly placed great reliance during the present political difficulties of the nation.

Not a Truce.

El Paso, Feb. 26.—Rigid investigation by military authorities of Juarez today failed to disclose any trace of the identity of the person who last night threw a bomb in an apparent attempt to wreck the building occupied by Colonel Tambourrel, military minister. The incident has caused the authorities to restore the street patrol and to take every precaution to prevent a repetition of such an attempt.

Americans in Trouble.

San Diego, Feb. 26.—There were riotous scenes at Tia Juana this afternoon. A party of 150 members of the San Diego Motorcycle club visited the border town today and, according to Frank E. Sopley, secretary of the club, they were attacked by a Mexican who owns a mescal canteel. He was overpowered and was being led away, when a number of Mexicans some of whom were armed, advanced on the Americans and for a time a free fight was in progress. Two San Diego policemen finally managed to restore quiet. To avoid further trouble on Mexican soil, the Americans returned across the line.

To Defend Son.

El Paso, Feb. 26.—C. H. Converse arrived from the east today and will represent his son, Lawrence Converse, and Edward Blatt tomorrow, when their hearing is reconvened on charges of sedition against the Mexican government. After conferring with his son, Mr. Converse said:

"I expect to be able to show that my son and Blatt were on American soil when taken into custody by Navarro's troops. At the point where the lads were arrested the channel of the Rio Grande has shifted and the boundary is now marked by a row of stakes. Although the lads had not crossed the Rio Grande they had passed the boundary stakes and had made camp for the night when arrested by the federals."

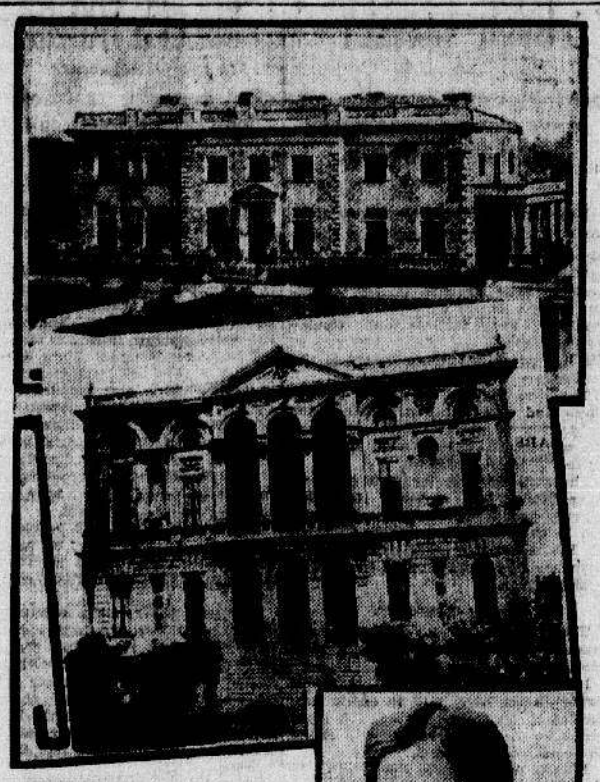
Orozco's Feet Cold.

Mexico City, Feb. 26.—El Pais, an independent daily of this city, printed today a dispatch from Chihuahua to the effect that a report was current in that city last night that aPsqual Orozco, whose fiasco before Juarez was said to have cost him his post as chief of the rebel forces at the hands of Madero and the junta, is anxious to make peace with the authorities at Chihuahua. Under a flag of truce and at the head of a large band of insurrectos, Orozco was said to be preceeding to Chihuahua for a parley with Governor Ahumada. A messenger was alleged to have preceded with an offer on the part of himself and his men to lay down their arms if the men would be permitted to go free. He alone would bear the blame and suffer the punishment due on account of their rebellion.

Orozco's decision was said to have followed a meeting of the chiefs of the revolutionary forces wherein Blanco was the only dissenter to the plan of surrender. Blanco was off for Sonora with his men, according to the tale. The message from Chihuahua was said to have been dispatched at 6 o'clock last night, at which hour excitement reigned in that city because of the extraordinary rumors.

Miles Poindexter, the new senator from Washington, will be one of the youngest members of the upper house, being only 42 years of age.

Homes for Diplomats



Two of the nine diplomatic residences owned by the American government. At top, diplomatic building at Pekin, China. Below, diplomatic residence at Constantinople, Turkey. At bottom, Congressman Lowden, who introduced the bill providing for the maintenance of suitable diplomatic buildings in world capitals.

Washington, Feb. 26.—As a culmination of a 10-years' fight American diplomats are hereafter to be properly housed and at government expenses The bill providing for this was introduced by Congressman Lowden of Illinois. At present the United States owns diplomatic residences at the following places:

Pekin, China; Constantinople, Turkey; Bangkok, Siam; Tokio, Japan; Amoy, China; Seoul, Korea; Tangier, Morocco; Tahiti, Society islands; Yokohama islands, Japan.

WORRY ABOUT SUN NOT NECESSARY

LIGHT OF DAY IS GOOD FOR MILLION YEARS, SO WHY BE ANXIOUS?

Every now and then some impressionable individual with a telescope startles hard-working humanity by coming out with a declaration that the sun is suffering very much from internal troubles, and that some day mankind will be bereft of its heat and its light. However, it always develops later that at the worst the sun is good for another million years, and the ordinary individual, who is worried over this year's expenses, goes back to his daily job with a sigh of relief and a wish that somebody would hit the man with the telescope a good whack over the head.

Now Professor Charles Nordmann, head of the Astronomical Observatory of Paris, has put all the rumors about the sun turning dark outside the pale of future discussion. Professor Nordmann, who enjoys an international reputation of the highest class, has figured out that the sun will never be extinguished.

He claims that the sun has, first of all, the power to contract himself at the rate of 476 feet each year, and that it will take 8,000,000 years before he can contract so far that he will be too solid to contract for another year's heat and light for our little world. It will even be 30,000 years before the sun contracts enough to look smaller the tiniest bit to an observer with the best of telescopes.

All this sounds reassuring, but Professor Nordmann goes much further and shows that the sun contains an enormous quantity of that most singular element—radium. Radium, claims this astronomer, will continue to heat up the sun indefinitely.

This, then, would prevent the sun from ever becoming dark and cold. Radium throws off spontaneously a mysterious energy that never becomes less, and which can, therefore, indefinitely heat any object near it for all eternity. Needless to say, such a state of affairs is singular, and that it is directly opposed to all former ideas as to the chemical and physical equilibrium of matter.

However, admitting that the most famous scientists of today are correct as to this quality in radium, Professor Nordmann declares that the sun, which contains enormous quantities of radium, can never grow cold and dark. Radium is said to be able to heat an amount of water equal in weight to the amount of radium used from the freezing to the boiling point. But the marvelous point is that the radium can keep the water at the boiling point for all eternity. This supplies perpetual motion if anyone can get a ton of radium in order to heat a ton of water forever, for it would furnish a steam engine that need never stop.

The only thing in the way is the price, for a ton of radium is worth more than all the money in the world. Still, Professor Nordmann declares that the spectroscope shows in the sun vast quantities of helium, which comes only from radium. He adds that two grains per ton of radium in the body of the sun would guarantee that the sun would never grow dark or cold.

Baltimore is laying plans for capturing the next democratic national convention.

PREHISTORIC PEOPLE NASTY THINGS

MEN WHO CAME AFTER ADAM ATE FOOD RAW AND BURROWED IN GROUND.

While Adam will always go down into human history as the first man, science, without attempting to decide on the names of the earliest mankind, has, nevertheless, made some recent discoveries that give a number of fascinating details concerning the appearance and the life of the earliest men. There are naturally not many traces of the first men who lived on the earth, but still details are not entirely lacking.

Science has a number of skulls, a good many rude flint axes and some other scanty materials, which have been found buried far underground. With these actual facts in hand, Professor Arcelin, a noted European scientist, states that mankind first appeared on the earth at the first glacial period, or rather just when it was ending.

Just before man is supposed to have developed on earth all of Europe was covered many feet deep with glaciers, and the climate was just like what Peary reports as existing nowadays at the north pole. Then something happened. It must be admitted that science is not very definite as to what it was that did happen, but something happened and Europe and Asia developed a hot climate. It was far hotter than the climate of the last 6,000 years and mankind dwelt in tribes along the rivers and had the first species of hippopotamus, rhinoceros and a sort of primitive elephant for his companions. This is said have been in Europe.

The hippos and rhinos of this first period of mankind are said to have been three or four times as big as those of the present era and the elephants were about 30 feet high. So the first men on earth had a hard time of it, for they were shorter than man is today and had nothing but pointed sticks with which to fight the gigantic animals of their period.

However, they had low, flat skulls that were almost as hard as stone and they were wonderfully strong and hard to injure. Science has given the name of Pithecanthropus to the first man. This is easier to understand when it is explained that the first half of the word means monkey and the second half—the anthropos section—means man. Both words are from the Greek and mean simply the man-monkey.

This earliest man had a skull closely resembling some big monkeys of today, the gorilla, for example; but he never put his hands to the ground when walking and running. He had a jaw that was as hard as iron and many, many more teeth than mankind sets nowadays.

He knew nothing of fire and ate his food raw. Most of his food was made up of wild fruit and a few roots that only a digestion like that of the ostrich could get away with. Altogether this scientifically reconstructed picture of our earlier forbears is most unattractive. Half a dozen of them today would cause a panic in any country on earth and they would certainly be hunted down with artillery by their own ungrateful present-day descendants.

MISSOULIAN WANT ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS.