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5 pp.

Attached hereto is an analysis of the census of 1910 and 1920, of those 119 counties lying north of the 29th parallel and west of the 98th. Meridian, the boundaries within which The West Texas Technological College must be located.

If a line be drawn eastward from New Mexico, coincident with the south line of that tier of counties in which Lubbock is situated, to the 98th meridian, it will leave 73 counties south and 46 north of such line, all within the prescribed limits first mentioned.

From press accounts much earnest argument has been made to the Locating Board emphasizing the importance of placing this school at or near the center of population of the above territory. It occurs to the writer, however that the argument is more cogent that this school should be placed near the center of where the population of the NEAR FUTURE WILL BE rather than where it is today. This institution is permanent and is intended for all the years to come, and should not be placed at a point where the population will soon draft away from it, but rather at a place towards which the population's centre is rapidly traveling.

WHICH WAY IS POPULATION MOVING?

From the attached census analysis it will be seen that the 73 counties lying south of Lubbock county, had, in 1910 574,877 people, and gained during the decade that followed only 76,227, or a net increase of 13-1/5 percent.

Of these 73 counties, 47 actually lost heavily in population from 1910 to 1920; 26 gained in population, but excluding El Paso and Eastland counties, which are among those that gained, the other 71 counties, as a whole actually lost 8,135 people. It will be noticed, too, that the chief increase in the population of this vast territory, outside of the city of El Paso and Eastland county, was made in those counties lying up against and near the dividing line we have drawn east and west.

WHEAT OF THE FORTY SIX COUNTIES?

In 1910 the 46 counties lying north of the south line of Lubbock county and west of the 98th Meridian showed a population of 199,558. From 1910 to 1920, this population increased 119,806, or an increase of 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent during the decade.

Only 9 of the 46 counties lost population, they being Clay, Archer, Knox, Baylor and Foard, all of which are grouped about Wichita county, and Deaf Smith, Oldham, Hartley and Hutchins, which are in close proximity to the great Gas fields of Potter county; evidently the enormous gain of 56,817 enjoyed by Wichita county was at the expense of these neighboring counties, whose citizens went in large numbers to the oil fields of Wichita, in the hope of acquiring easy oil wealth; and the few lost by Deaf Smith, Oldham, Hartley and Hutchins, doubtless found the attractions in the Potter gas fields too alluring to withstand.

INCREASE UNIFORM OVER THE FORTY SIX COUNTIES.

Throughout the entire territory covered by these 46 counties, the growth of population is remarkably uniform; this shows the entire section to have agricultural merits and is attracting people to it in an unfailing but ever increasing stream.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

Theoretically the bulk of these 46 counties contain each about 900 square miles, but in fact they are all excessive in quantity ^{as} called for by their fieldnotes, and in reality their general average is about 1000 square miles or sections to each county, with a total of 46,000 square miles, or sections.

About 33 of the 46 are on the plains, with about 95 percent of their area tilible, and it is conservatively estimated that the entire 46 counties will average 80 percent tilible, with the remaining 20 percent well adapted to grazing.

This will give 147,200 farms of 160 acres each, and with

a family of five to the farm, will mean a rural population of 736,000, which may confidently be expected to be here within the next two decades. In the mean time is it unreasonable to predict that in addition to this farming population, the ranches and cities and towns will come up with a like number of people in the same time?

WHY LUBBOCK IS THE PLACE.

From the foregoing indisputable facts it is conclusive that the ~~great~~ centre of population of the territory designated in the Act creating the school, will soon be focused somewhere near the line we drew at the outset. Undoubtedly it will appear to the Board that the school must be located at some point that is accessible from all directions by rail.

If the school is to be located north of the line we have designated in this argument, what are ^{the} available points that will meet this requirement?

Lubbock admirably, at the present approximates this essential prerequisite, with its five converging lines of railroad, supplemented by its splendid highway system. If any point to the East be looked to, where can the transportation requirements be met? Nowhere west of the Orient or south of the Fort Worth & Denver Railways. If it goes north, the necessary conditions cannot be found south of Amarillo, which, with no desire to discount the claims of that matchless City, we respectfully submit is entirely too far from the people to be served, to be seriously considered.

In the language of an established maxim, "Where else can you put it except at Lubbock?"

73 Counties lying south of Lubbock county,
but north of the 29th parallel and west of the 98 Meridian.
with their population by the census of 1910 and 1920.

Counties	Cen. 1910	Cen. 1920.
Yoakum	602	504-
Terry	1474	2336 +
Lynn	1713	4751 +
Garza	1995	4253 +
Kent	2655	3335 +
Stonewall	5320	4086 -
Fisher	12596	11099 -
Scurry	10924	9003 -
Borden	1386	4309 +
Dawson	2320	4309 +
Gaines	1255	1018 -
Andrews	975	350 -
Martin	1549	1146 -
Howard	8881	6962 -
Mitchell	8956	7527 -
Nolan	11999	10868 -
Coke	6412	4557 -
Sterling	1439	1053 -
Glasscock	1143	555 -
Midland	3464	2449 -
Ector	1178	760 -
Winkler	442	81 -
Loving	249	82 -
Reeves	4392	4457 +
Culberson		912 -
El Paso	52599	101877 +
Hudspeth		962 -
Jeff Davis	1678	1449 -
Ward	2389	2615 +
Crane	331	37 -
Upton	501	253 -
Irion	1283	1610 +
Reagan	392	377 -
Tom Green	17882	15210 -
Schleicher	1893	1851 -
Crockett	1296	1500 +
Pecos	2071	3857 +
Sutton	1596	1598 +
Haskell	16249	14193 -
Throckmorton	4563	3589 -
Young	13657	13379 -
Jack	11817	9863 -
Palo Pinto	19506	23431 +
Stephens	7980	15403 +
Shackleford	4201	4960 +
Jones	24299	22323 -
Taylor	26293	24081 -
Callahan	12973	11844 -
Eastland	23421	58505 +
Erath	32095	28385 -
Comanche	27186	25748 -
Brown	22935	21682 -
Coleman	22618	18805 -
Runnells	20858	17074 -
Concho	6654	5847 -
San Saba	11245	10045 -
Lampasas	9532	8800 +
Menard	2707	3162 +
Mason	5683	4824 -
Llano	6520	5360 -
Blanco	4311	4068 -
Gillespie	9447	10015 +

1910 1920

Counties	1910	1920
Kimble	3261	3581+
Presidio	5218	12202+
Brewster	5220	4822-
Terrell	1430	1595-
Val Verde	8613	12706+
Edwards	3768	2283-
Real		1461+
Bandera	4921	4001-
Kerr	5505	5842+
Kendall	4517	4799+
Comal	8434	8824+
Totals	574,877	651,104

Net increase for decade, 76,227, equals 13-1/5 percent.

Counties lying north of the south line of Lubbock county, with their population for 1910 and 1920.
46 counties.

King	490	656+	✓
Dickens	3092	5876+	✓
Crosby	1765	6084+	✓
Lubbock	3624	11096+	✓
Hockley	137	137?	✓
Cochran	65	67+	✓
Bailey	312	517+	✓
Lamb	540	1175+	✓
Hale	7566	10104+	✓
Floyd	4638	9758+	✓
Motley	2396	4107+	✓
Cottle	4396	6901+	✓
Childress	9538	10933+	✓
Hall	8279	11137+	✓
Briscoe	2162	2948+	✓
Swisher	4012	4388+	✓
Castro	1850	1948+	✓
Parmer	1555	1699+	✓
Deaf Smith	3942	3747-	✓
Randall	3312	3675+	✓
Armstrong	2682	2816+	✓
Donley	5284	8035+	✓
Collingsworth	5224	9154+	✓
Wheeler	5258	7397+	✓
Gray	3405	4663+	✓
Carson	2127	3078+	✓
Potter	12224	16710+	✓
Oldham	8812	709-	✓
Hartley	1298	1109-	✓
Hutchins	892	721-	✓
Roberts	950	1469+	✓
Hemphill	3170	4280+	✓
Lipscomb	2634	3684+	✓
Ochiltree	1602	2331+	✓
Hansford	935	1354+	✓
Sherman	1376	1473+	✓
Dallam	4001	4528+	✓
Hardeam	11213	12487+	✓
Wilbarger	12000	15112+	✓
Wichita	16094	72911+	✓
Clay	17043	16864-	✓
Archer	6285	5254-	✓
Knox	9625	9240-	✓
Baylor	8411	7027-	✓
Foard	5726	4747-	✓
Totals	199,558	319,364	

Net increase, 119,806, equals 60 1/2 percent.

Electric
Company

2010
2009
2008

15503+
2221+
1550

44-2-18

G. E. HAMILTON
ATTORNEY
MATADOR, TEXAS