

THE CENSUS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Enumerators' Questions Will Apply to Everybody in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The "occupation" question in the United States census population schedule to be carried by the enumerators during the Thirteenth Decennial Census, beginning April 15 next, applies to everybody living in the United States on the date mentioned, which is the "Census Day," and all the population schedule questions relate to it only.

In its printed instructions to enumerators the Census Bureau holds that the occupation followed by a child or a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation of a man. Therefore, the enumerators are told never to take it for granted without inquiry that a woman or child old enough to work has no gainful occupation.

It is pointed out, however, that only gainful occupations are to be reported. By this is meant any employment work, profession, or vocation by which the person working regularly earns money or its equivalent. The fact that a person has no gainful occupation is to be noted on the schedule. If a person is only temporarily unemployed on account of lack of work, or sickness, or other temporary reason, the occupation which that person usually follows is to be reported.

If a person has two occupations, the enumerator must return only the more important one—that is, the one from which the person gets the more money. It that can not be learned, then he is to return the one at which the person spends the more time. As an illustration, the enumerators are told to return a man as a "farmer" if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but they must return him as a "clergyman" if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry is to be that she has no occupation. But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned as "housekeeper," "servant," "cook," or "chambermaid," as the case may be, and the entry should state the place where she works as "private family," "hotel," or "boarding house." Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned. For instance a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as "laundress" or "washerwoman."

Women Doing Farm Work.
A woman working regularly at outdoor farm work, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages, should be returned as a "farm laborer." The enumerators are to distinguish, however, the women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home by writing either "home farm" or "working out," as the case may require. A woman who, herself, operates or runs a farm should be reported as a "farmer," and not as a "farm laborer."

If any child, of whatever age, is regularly earning money, the employment which he or she follows should be reported as an occupation. This applies also to a child working for his board away from home.

Children, or even adults, attending school or colleges or any educational institution, and following no other employment, should be returned as having no occupation. But if any person is attending school or college and at the same time is regularly earning money as some gainful occupation, the enumerators are to return that occupation. In either case they must indicate the fact of school or college attendance.

Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work or at odd times on other work are to be reported as having no occupation. But children who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work should be reported as having the occupation in which they are so employed, even though they receive no wages. In the case of children who work for their own parents on a farm, that fact is to be entered as "home farm." But for children who work as farm laborers for others the enumerator's entry is to be "working out."

Employer and Employee.
The Census Bureau instructs the census takers that an employer is one who employs helpers, other than domestic servants, in transacting his own business. The term employer does not include the superintendent, agent, manager, or other persons employed to manage an establishment or business; and it does not include the foreman of a room, the boss of a gang, or the coal miner who hires his helper. All such should be returned as employees, for, while any one of these may employ

persons, none of them does so in transacting his own business. Thus no individual working for a corporation, either as an officer or otherwise, should be returned as an employer.

A person employing domestic servants in his own home, but not employing any helpers in his business, is not to be considered as an employer. But, on the other hand, a person who is the proprietor of a hotel or boarding house and employs servants in running that hotel or boarding house, should be returned as an employer, because he employs these servants in his business.

An employee is defined as any person who works for wages or a salary and is subject to the control and direction of an employer. The deciding test is whether the person receives a wage or salary and is subject to another's directions. If so, he is an employee, whether he be president of a large corporation or a day laborer; whether he be paid in money or in kind; and whether he be employed by his own parent or another. The term employee does not include lawyers, doctors, and others who render professional services for fees, and who, in their work, are not subject to the control and direction of those whom they serve. It does include actors, professors and others who are engaged to render professional services for wages or salaries. A domestic servant should always be returned as an employee, even though, as previously explained, the person employing a domestic servant is not always returned as an employer.

Other Schedule Questions.
Persons who have a gainful occupation and are neither employers nor employees are considered to be working on their own account. They are the independent workers. They neither pay nor receive regular wages. Examples of this kind are farmers and the owners of small establishments who do not employ helpers; professional men who work for fees and employ no helpers; newsboys; and generally speaking, hucksters, peddlers, bootblacks, etc. It is stated in the instructions that the purpose of the schedule inquiries as to unemployment is to ascertain the measure of enforced unemployment—that is, the extent to which men want work and can not find it.

The schedule question, "home rented or owned," is defined as meaning whether a family owns the home in which it is living or rents it. If a dwelling is occupied by more than one family it is the home of each of them, and the question should be answered with reference to each family.

A home is to be classed as owned if it is owned wholly or in part by the head of the family living in the home or by the wife of the head, or by a son, or a daughter, or other relative living in the same house with the head of the family. It is not necessary that full payment for the property should have been made or that that the family should be the sole owner.

Every home not owned, either wholly or in part, by the family living in it or by some member of that family should be classed as rented, whether rent is actually paid or not. All owned homes which are not fully paid for, or upon which there is an incumbrance in the form of a mortgage or of a lien upon which judgment has been had in a court, are to be reported as mortgaged.

The inquiry as to whether the person enumerated is a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy is to be asked as to all males over 50 years of age who were born in the United States and all foreign-born males who immigrated to this country before 1865.

The inquiry as to blindness applies only when a person is either totally or partially blind in both eyes, so as to be unable to read even with the help of glasses. Only persons who are both deaf and dumb are to be reported under the question "whether deaf and dumb." The question concerning school attendance any time since September 1, 1909 relates only to persons of school age between 5 and 21 years old. In case any person outside that age limit actually attended school, the fact is to be noted on the schedule.

Henry Brooks, a negro, has been arrested in Lancaster on the charge of criminally assaulting a colored girl.

By joining the boycott, Aunt Hetty Green is slamming the meat trust at the rate of 15 cents a day.—Houston Post.

If the combination of Democrats and insurgent Republicans were permitted to go on with its tactics of obstruction, Congress might as well pack up and go home, for all the benefit that its deliberations would confer on the country.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

It is a wise man who doesn't forget to stop occasionally and wonder if he is making a fool of himself.

CORPORATIONS MUST ANSWER.

Returns of Incomes Must Be Filed With Collector Jenkins.

There remains now only about a week in which corporations have to record their incomes, in accordance with the Federal law, making the returns upon the prescribed blanks to Collector Jenkins at Columbia.

In a circular, the attention of collectors of internal revenue and others is called to the provisions of Section 38, of the act of August 5, 1909, requiring corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies subject to the special excise tax therein imposed, to render the prescribed return of their gross and net income for the calendar year 1909, on or before the first day of March, 1910; and to the penalties imposed by the eighth paragraph of said section 38, for neglect or refusal to render such return, or for rendering a false or fraudulent return.

On receipt of this circular, collectors will, as far as possible, and without further expense to the government, see that notice of these provisions of the law are given through the public press to all such corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies.

Where the prescribed returns are received after March 1, 1910, the envelopes bearing postmarks showing the time of mailing shall be presented, each attached to the return contained therein and forwarded as a part thereof to this office.

As stated in article 6 of Regulations No. 31, blank forms for making the required returns will be furnished, on application, by collectors of internal revenue; and a failure to receive such blank and to make the required return within the prescribed time, will not relieve the corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company from the penalties imposed for a failure to make such return.

YARDAMAN DEFEATED.

Greenville, Miss., Man Elected to Senate.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 22.—Leroy Percy, of Greenville, was chosen United States Senator from Mississippi tonight in the 58th ballot of the Democratic caucus, by a majority of five votes over Former Gov. James K. Vardaman. When balloting was resumed today all of the candidates withdrew with the exception of Percy and Vardaman, the vote showing Percy 87 and Vardaman 82. The nomination is equivalent to election.

When the caucus met tonight it was after a recess since last Friday, following announcement by Gov. Noel that should no election be made during the present legislative session he would appoint Gen. James Gordon, the present temporary appointee, to serve during the unexpired term. Withdrawals of the several candidates having the lesser votes came fast. Congressman Adaam Burd, John Kyle, and H. H. Street following in turn, and the fight narrowed to the two leading candidates. The votes controlled by these candidates who withdrew went almost solidly to Percy, giving him 87 votes to 82 for Vardaman on the first ballot.

In several respects the fight in caucus has been one of the most remarkable political contests ever held in the South. From the start partisan feeling has been intense and the contest early resolved itself into a factional struggle between the adherents and opponents of the former governor. Throughout Vardaman has maintained his original vote, at times gaining enough to bring him within a few votes of the goal. However, the majority was always distributed among the other several candidates. Mr. Percy retained second place also throughout the contest.

When announcement was made of the result pandemonium broke out among the large crowds in representative hall a pent up enthusiasm of weeks was given vent and it was with difficulty that brief addresses by the victor and vanquished could be heard above the cheering. Mr. Percy promised a faithful service, while Mr. Vardaman formally served notice that he would be a candidate for the office at the election two years hence.

The action of the caucus will be ratified at tomorrow's session of the two branches of the legislature.

Be Cheerful.

No one man prefers to give his orders to a crouch. No one selects a man with a grievance to make a sale. No one chooses to do business with a sorehead.

A smile removes obstacles, overcomes obstacles, inspires faith, and paves the way for business.

Cheer spells confidence. Confidence spells success. Men who succeed are cheerful.

Gloom spells trouble. Trouble spells failure. Men who fall are gloomy.

Cheer is an asset. Gloom is a liability. It is good business to associate with men who are solvent.

Be cheerful—as a business proposition.—System.

SOCIAL LIFE'S WEAR AND TEAR.

Depletes One's Store of Physical Vitality and Nervous System.

It is not always disipation that is meant by the phrase, "the pace that kills." Diversion that is morally innocuous may come in time to deplete one's store of physical vitality and nervous energy almost as seriously as flagrant persistence in vicious courses.

People who are "in society" may pretend that they can turn night into day, burning the candle at both ends in their protracted festivities, with no fear of the arrival of a day of reckoning, but nature with severe impartiality arraigns at length not merely the hardened roue or debauche, but the person whose "recreation" has been of an entirely innocent nature and yet excessive in amount.

It looks as though "society" would soon have to come to an understanding regarding the number of engagements its devotees are expected by its unwritten laws to make and to keep within twenty-four hours. Societies for the prevention of cruelty have been formed, but what organization is there to prevent cruelty to society? It is a real hardship to many a business man, who has to arise betimes in the morning, to be compelled to stay up until the small hours of the night in order to perform the function of escort home from the opera or the ball. The brilliant occasion itself obliterates for the time being the anxieties of the working day, but with "the chill gray dawn of the morning after" the bread winner of the household finds himself facing his clients or his associates with his reservoir of vitality depleted; he has to make a conscious effort to keep wide awake in order to meet the demands made upon his shrewdest and most alert attention.

Even when it is not the captain of industry who is concerned, but the lady of elegant leisure, whose hours are regulated at her own sweet will, it is plain from the flourishing state of the sanatoria for nervous invalids that the normally constituted woman can not be "on the go" incessantly without grave danger of overdoing and having to do penance, if not in sack cloth and ashes, at least with malted milk and enforced seclusion. The modern debutante has a really formidable gauntlet to run, with all the invitations her social position and family traditions compel her to accept. The ordeal is not so much the attendance at two or three balls in as many days, with luncheons and teas interspersed, as it is the inevitable preparation, making it necessary to spend half of the waking hours in consultation with modiste and milliner. Surely society is waiting, eagerly expectant, for the formation of some sort of protective league to make organized resistance against further encroachments upon the twenty-four hours of the night and the day, which are at present wholly insufficient for both and business and pleasure.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

You Can Not Get Something for Nothing.

Did you ever see one of those dorkies who when he went to do a hard job would play a little on one side of it and then fool a little on the other side, doing this and that and the other, and concerned chiefly with keeping out of the real work just as long as possible? If you have, you know how much he is really worth when downright hard labor is demanded.

Well, we have often seen farmers who seemed to us to think just like such dorkies work. They would wonder and debate over and plan for a peanut or a potato patch, but they never did a good half-hour's really honest, concentrated thinking about their farming as a whole—never considered the various lines of work in relation to each other or to their own substantial and permanent welfare. They farmed without plan or system, with no definite goal in view and, therefore, no certain course in any direction.

To succeed at farming a farmer has got to think, honestly, earnestly, persistently and bravely. He must, when he finds a problem that needs solving, put his mind to work on it and keep it there until he has mastered it, just as he puts his team into a field and keeps it there until the field is plowed. The man who is afraid to work his brain a little must expect to do a lot of work with his muscles for which he will get very little pay.—Progressive Farmer.

The question is as to what will become of the Atlantic steamship lines when balloons undertake the whole ocean transportation. What, too, is to become of the custom house?—Philadelphia Record.

Goodness does not consist in greatness, but greatness in goodness.—Athenaeus.

Dr. Cook positively declines to talk without box-office encouragement.—Washington Star.

The Force of Public Opinion.

(From the Indianapolis News.)
It is difficult for practical politicians to realize that public opinion can be aroused to such a degree that it will insist on having something done. Their notion of public opinion, generally speaking, is merely something to talk eloquently about on the stump. When the practical politician says "the people demand" he merely means that the party managers desire. And on all ordinary occasions his position is well taken. The people usually are content—entirely too content!—to let the politicians manage their affairs for them and take the best they can get with only mild grumbling as a result.

But once in a while the people do make a demand. They want something done, and they propose to have it done. Then the politicians lose their reckoning. They cannot gauge the meaning of the popular rumbling, which, as is their custom, they construe as merely popular grumbling; something that will soon pass away and be forgotten, crowded out, as it were, to make room for more interesting matter.

This explains why the standpatters in Congress (who are among the most practical of the practical politicians) have been so dense about understanding the public demand for lower prices. They realize, of course, that there was a general complaint, but they assumed that it was merely the popular grumbling that breaks forth every once in a while, something of no particular consequence, and something which, if ignored and not dignified by official attention would soon blow over. And so, with the interest of the high tariff schedules ever at heart, they thought it better to pay no attention to the popular demand for fear it might bring on another tariff struggle—which, indeed, it is very likely to do.

But the discontent did not "blow over." On the contrary, it culminated in the meat boycott, which instead of blowing over is likely to blow something open before it ends. And now, as our Washington dispatches show, the less practical of the politicians, who somehow have a way of always reading the state of the public mind a good deal better than the more practical politicians, have not only realized that something must be done, and done very soon, but they are bringing their standpat brethren to an appreciation of the necessity. It is not a pleasant task for a standpat Congressman to inquire into the causes of the high prices after having so persistently and ably forced through a tariff law that was designed to make prices high. During such an investigation he will be in imminent danger of finding out things he does not want the public to know. Nor is he comforted by the report that the President has said that if an investigation tends to show that the tariff is in any way responsible for the extraordinary high cost of living he will be in favor of a reconstruction of some of the schedules.

All over the country Legislatures or State officials are inquiring into this question which is uppermost in people's minds, and as a result of the investigation by the Agricultural Department Secretary Wilson has already made some declarations that add nothing to the tranquility of the standpatters. So there seems to be no other course than for Congress to investigate the subject of high prices, however disagreeable the process may be to the Congressional managers. What the result of such a difficult investigation will be it is impossible to foresee, but with reasonable assurance we can take comfort in one thing and that is that such an investigation will have no tendency to make prices any higher.

Answered an Emergency Call.

A young matron in Oyster Bay has a maid who is as original an adept in matters of domestic emergency as any Japanese. A few days ago a trio of college girl friends arrived unexpectedly to luncheon. The young housekeeper was in despair.

"What are we to do? There isn't enough of anything to go around," she cried in desperation, rushing out into the kitchen.

"Oh, don't bother at all," said the quick-witted maid. "Just you go sit in the parlor with your company and let me manage—only," she added, "don't be surprised at anything you get yourself."

The bride gladly obeyed, and when the luncheon was served she partook unflinchingly from her plate of consommé—smoking hot black tea—while the soft-shell crabs, browned to perfection, on her guests' plates, were well limited in potato and flour on her own.

Her friends warmly congratulated her upon her excellent cook, which sentiment she echoed.—Success Magazine.

Some day, perhaps, book store clerks will know what you mean the first time—another way to spot the millennium.—New York Mail.

OUT-OF-THE-WAY CHINA.

Only The Missionaries Are Carrying Thither Western Ideas.

(From the London Spectator.)

To most people the word Hsin-hwa merely conveys something quite unpronounceable, but hearing it I have a vision of a walled city of some 25,000 inhabitants set in a net work of canals in inland China, girt round on every side by yellow waters. In and about it passes the never-ending stream of Chinese life; traders, fishers, carriers, faring up and down the Grand canal and its branches—and once a week for token that China is awake, a puffing steam launch. Hsin-hwa lies some hundred miles or so north or north east, of Chinking—where you will find on the Yangtze—and is to be met with on but one English atlas—which shall be nameless. Yet its population runs into tens of thousands, and its trade is by no means inconsiderable. For the rest, it is, if you will, a typical Chinese town of the lesser sort; remote and sequestered, moved now and again by the doings in coast towns and treaty ports, but for the most part living its own life. For its fellows, their name is legion, scattered up and down the Yangtze valley and the basin of the Hoangho; unconsidered by the ordinary Englishman, ignored by the globe-trotter with his "Future of China."

Hsin-hwa is only typical of thousands of other cities, and so one's view of China must largely be influenced by these tiny settlements. For good or ill they are there, and it is scarcely likely they will be broken up, short of that event dear to the heart of the sensational novelist—a sudden rising of the East. One has then to reckon with them in forming any estimate of the future of China, and unfortunately they are almost wholly neglected by the ordinary writer. He will tell you in perfectly vague terms that the missionaries are a nuisance, excite the Chinese, were the cause of the "Boxer" trouble, and so forth. Now every one of these statements is demonstrably false. The "Boxer" rising was very certainly directed against foreign, not merely Christian, influences. It was precipitated, as anyone who knows China will admit, by the system of "land grabbing" which gave Kiasao-chow to Germany and Wei-shai-wei to England, and it was aggravated by that commercial jealousy which is so much in evidence today in the Pacific. And while it is perfectly possible to make out a plausible case for the total exclusion of the foreigner, you must, if you admit anyone, admit the missionary. He is not there for selfish motives; he is, from his principles, opposed to any sort of violence, and he is generally speaking, a man who refuses to support his own converts against the "unconverted" Chinese.

And, on the whole, setting on one side the religious question, one feels certain that these tiny mission stations are working for good. They are very slowly, but none the less surely, bringing about that "waking of China" which is the work, not of one year, nor of two, but of many decades. These people living among the Chinese are gradually accustoming them to Western ideas, gradually preparing China for the great change which must come. So far it is only the great centers that have really been influenced; there are still hundreds of millions who have not yet seen a white man. It is by means of the missionaries that these inland towns are brought, in any measure at all, into contact with the new order. In another way, too, they are doing useful work. If China is to be civilized, it is well the West should take some part in it. Japan has her agents, and these foreigners in inland China are of great importance in reminding the Chinese that Japan has no monopoly of energy and enterprise. Where English goods are scarcely to be met with, there you will find the missionary slowly doing the work of the pioneer. That is to put the case on its lowest level, to omit all mention of the religious element. It is only one side, and the least important of the missionaries' work, but it is a side the outsider is apt to neglect. And one may say with absolute confidence that this quiet, slow work is a factor of almost supreme importance in the Chinese problem, and a factor neglected by 9 out of 10 even of those who write comparatively intelligent books about China. At the most, they deal with the missionary in the treaty port; they leave out of account the missionary pioneer, though he belongs to a class at once more numerous and infinitely more important.

Mr. Henpeck has hesitated a long while about doing this bold thing, but he felt that now was the time or never, according to the Catholic Standard and Times. "Dear," he said, in a very timid voice, "I wish you wouldn't call me 'Leo' any more." "Why not?" demanded his wife explosively. "Leo" is your given name. "I know, my dear, but it makes my friends laugh when you call me that. I was thinking you might call me 'Job' just for a pet name."