

## A. R. C. Saves These Little Ones From Starvation



Captain Pedlow, A. R. C., head of the American Red Cross bureau at Budapest, surrounded by "his children"—a few of the thousands of hungry little Austrians and Hungarians the Red Cross is keeping from starvation.

## Census Again in 1925 Likely

Figures of 1920 Count Will Be Almost Worthless in Two Years.

### ARE NOT A TRUE RECORD

Abnormal Conditions in After War Period Caused Anomalies—Government and Business Depend Much on Statistics.

Washington, D. C.—With the population of the country counted nose for nose and the census of 1920 virtually completed it looks as though congress would have to dig down into the pockets of the treasury for \$20,000,000 more to repeat the operation in 1925. It took \$23,500,000 to take the fourteenth decennial census, the census that started three years ago, the totals of which are now being compiled. The fifteenth census will probably have to drop the term decennial, for it now appears that it will have to be started within the next year or two if the country is to have any reliable statistics, and if this is the case it will be the first break in the long line of "stock takings" Uncle Sam has indulged in every ten years since 1790.

The truth about the 1920 census is that for this year, last year and next year its figures are invaluable, but for the remaining eight years intervening between this and the next census, experts declare, its figures will be worth little more than their own historical and intrinsic phenomenal value. That is to say, they cannot be used for the year to year computations that the government and the industries of the country are accustomed to making.

The fourteenth decennial census was taken on the regular periodic occasion set aside since 1790 for taking the national census. In 1820 that proved for the first time to be an unfortunate and not propitious occasion. Of course it was the war that was to blame. For the six years previous to 1920 immigration had not only been restricted because of the war in Europe, but an unusual number of our recent immigrants returned to their native homes and armies to take part in the war.

Upward Swing in All Lines.

Added to this, industrial conditions early became upset in this country. Our munitions and industrial plants took on gigantic and actually grotesque capacities and they were flooded abnormally with labor. Even the per capita wealth of the country swung well over toward the golden era during this period.

The contrast of unemployment, diminishing wealth of the mass of the people, shutdown of mills and the turning flood of immigration witnessed during the last six months is the best example of how useless the figures taken in 1920 will be a year or two from now. Yet even this condition will not be permanent. In a year or two the country hopes to be back to its normal stride.

The figures of the last few years will furnish a splendid concrete example for the future of what to expect in times of great social upheavals, such as the World war, but statistics that are to serve the country as a normal guide for its legislative and business activities in times of peace must be taken in the normal days of peace.

The great bulk of the present census has been completed. The census bureau has already published the total population of the United States, there being 105,708,771 souls accounted for throughout the United States. This represents an increase of 13,736,505 inhabitants, or 14.9 per cent increase of population since 1910. It has even moved the imaginary point representing the "center of population" from Bloomington, Ind., to a point 9.8 miles west and about one-fifth of a mile north, where it is now fixed in the little town of Spencer, Ind.

Little Work Yet to Be Done.

All that remains to be done is the computation of the statistics in hand for various special data, the totalling

of data by states and minor subdivisions and the publication of the census abstract and finally the census report for 1924. This will complete the "job" and will probably be done by the end of the year. Then it is probable that instead of settling down to its minor interdecennial census, it will be instructed by congress to get itself ready for three years more of national "stocktaking."

More than 100,000 persons were employed in taking the present census. In all, congress appropriated \$23,500,000 for the three years of work. The period covered in taking the census was from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1921.

In 1915 and 1919, when congress was appealed to for funds for the work the members were warned that the results would probably be unsatisfactory and that another census might be necessary almost immediately. So important was the census considered, however, that congress decided to take it at the regular time set aside for it and then, if necessary, take a following census.

Importance of the Census.

Unless one studies the reports of the census figures he does not realize how important it is for Uncle Sam to count noses, first of all for reasons of government and, secondly, for the harmonizing of our industrial and social life. The census, of course, gives fairly accurate figures of actual and potential wealth throughout the country, which is invaluable for tax purposes.

Consider the plight of the staff of the army would have been in during the war, as well as the rest of the country, if it could not estimate either the source of human or material supplies. All the statistics of the government, of labor and of business; all figures used by insurance companies, banking and agricultural statistics would be vague guesses without the comprehensive and approximately accurate ten-year tally made by the government as a basis from which to compute.

When the government started compiling census figures in 1790 the work of enumerating the populace was entrusted to 17 United States marshals, and the actual enumeration was done by 650 marshals' assistants. The figures compiled were sent to the President, who turned them over to the secretary of state. In turn they were transmitted to the printer and printed in an octavo volume of 56 pages. There is a striking contrast between the first census report in a book of 56 pages 8 by 5 inches in size and the hundred or more volumes in quarto (12 by 9 inches) of approximately 40,000 pages published as a result of the 1910 census.

The first census taking was fraught with hardships, the enumerators making journeys over unimproved roads in stages and on horseback. In fact, some smaller communities were considered too isolated to visit. Among these were Detroit, and Vincennes, Ind. Western New York was a wilderness at that time, Elmira and Binghamton being only detached hamlets.

The chief data taken for the first census related to the heads of families and other data were considered as related to these family heads. Philadelphia was the capital at the time. This census showed the great metropolis of New York with a population in those days of 33,000 inhabitants. Even then it was the largest city in the United States. But the state of New York ranked a poor fourth in population in comparison with Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

U. S. Had 3,893,635, in 1790.

The total population of the United States in 1790 was registered as 3,893,635 persons. For 1920 the census figures show a total population of 105,708,771, or a percentage increase in 130 years of 3,500 per cent. To expect the same relative increase in the next 130 years would give us a population in the year 2050 of something in excess of three and a half billions.

But getting down to earth, it is rather easy to calculate from past history what the population mark will

be in normal or similar conditions in ten, twenty or thirty years. The big difficulty is that the last decade has been too abnormal to use it as a basis for calculation.

In 1900 our population was 75,994,575. In 1910 it jumped 15,977,691, or 21 per cent, over this figure to 91,972,266, and in 1920 it had jumped 13,736,505 more, or 14.9 per cent to a total of more than 100,000,000. Among other things the period from 1900 to 1919 was a good one for immigration. The 1910 to 1920 decade was decidedly otherwise, and its percentage of increase was the lowest in history.

The coming decade, from now until 1930, is expected to be an unusual immigration period. With our natives increasing by births in addition to prospective immigration, if congress puts no bar in the way, the increase in the next decade should approach between 20 and 25 per cent of our present, and a total of 180,000,000 people in 1930 is not considered by statisticians of the census bureau to be too wide.

From the growth of the country in the last hundred years it is easy to appreciate the growth in the size of the job undertaken each ten years by the census bureau. Gradually the work of enumerating the population and the facts concerning them has been reduced to mechanical processes.

From the days of horseback travel in 1790 the census taking has gone through an evolution in respect to size, methods and matter. At first only individuals were counted and later information concerning the family was gathered. It was not until 1850 that information concerning agriculture, industry, religion, literacy, schooling, occupations, quarries and mines and the like were noted.

The census of 1850 was called the "modern census" for a number of years following. In 1870 machine tabulation was introduced and later came the more rapid electrical machine tabulation. By 1880 150 supervisors and 31,382 enumerators were engaged in taking the census. Today there are almost three times that number of enumerators.

In addition, the census bureau takes various special censuses, such as a census of the fisheries, central electric stations, schooling, religion and has even got down to taking a census of drainage conditions in agricultural areas. To do this work it employs many special agents skilled in that line of work.

The most modern feature of the census is its card indexing and tabulating work. The census bureau has designed its own tabulating card. This card registers the section of the country in which a person lives, whether a male or female, age, nativity, occupation, whether employed or unemployed, what language he speaks, whether a naturalized citizen by birth or alien and similar data respecting his person.

The cost of taking the census in 1920 amounted only to about 21 cents per capita for all the people in the United States.

## FINDS HILL OF MAPLE SUGAR

Huge Deposit Discovered in Ohio by Scientist Has Qualities of Maple Molasses.

Chillicothe, O.—There was no need for Ross county to suffer during the sugar famine, for there's a hill of the stuff in the vicinity of Chimney Rock. It was discovered by Clinton F. Houser, head of the chemistry and physics department of the Chillicothe high school. Near Chimney Rock is an elevation composed of sandstone silicates and covered with shale. Between the layers is a hard layer of stone of peculiar characteristics. An analysis of this shows a solution having the qualities of maple molasses. Presence of the sandstone in the deposit indicates that at one time the hill marked a spot on a shore line and it is thought that the maple sugar rocks may be the result of a gum-like deposit washed up by the waves. The sugar hill is now 175 feet high.

Lovesick Man Shoots Young Girl Dead.

Fresno, Cal.—Exclaiming "I'm a lovesick man; I could kill both of you," a strange man leaped from a clump of bushes in a park and shot and killed Miss Alice Bixbee. A companion, Miss Virginia Thompson, was not harmed.

## Converted by Visit to Russia

Former Champion of Bolshevik Theory of Government Returns Completely Disillusioned.

### GOLDMAN WOULD COME BACK

Says She'll Be Good Little Girl If She Can Only Return—Rubin Narrowly Escapes With His Life—Living Conditions Horrible.

Milwaukee.—Jacob H. Rubin of this city, who recently returned from a visit to Russia, says conditions in that country are appalling under Bolshevik rule. Mr. Rubin has for a number of years been a prominent socialist and went to Russia convinced that the Bolshevik had set up an ideal state there. "Conditions in Russia today are almost indescribable," he said. "People in this country are made to understand that Lenin and Trotsky are democratic to the extreme and every one loves them. The truth is that the government over there at present is no different from the one under the czar and Rasputin. Just as the peasants feared the tyrannical Romanoff before his overthrow, they fear the Soviet leaders now."

"There are nine anti-Bolshevik to every adherent to Sovietism in Russia today, even in such cities as Moscow and Petrograd where the Bolsheviks are considered powerful. But the peasants had to submit when the government was under the seal of the eagle and they are afraid to do anything different while it is under the red seal. Uprising Called Futile."

"We read recently of an uprising against the government in Kronstadt. Nothing came of it because the Soviet officials there are too powerful. Likewise there could be no successful counter-revolution in Petrograd or Moscow. The only places where they might meet with a little success are Odessa, Kiev and Charkoff, which have not yet been made Soviet strongholds."

Mr. Rubin told of meeting Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman in Moscow, where they are working for the government compiling data on the industrial movement since the present government has been established. They are both very much dissatisfied with their lot and Miss Goldman had complained to the interviewer frequently that she was sorry she left America, he said.

"But you have free speech now and should be satisfied," Mr. Rubin said and told her.

"Forget it," was her reply.

In the course of her conversation with him, she said: "Mr. Rubin, if you use your influence in getting me back to America I promise I'll be a good little girl." Emma is only one out of many who has seen the mistake in Bolshevism, said the former socialist.

Every one in Russia is eyed with suspicion by every one else. Even Americans in Moscow refuse to talk openly to other supposed Americans for fear they might be spies, Mr. Rubin said. And he was no different from the others. When it became known he had a brother who is an officer in the American Federation of Labor and a daughter who had been active in collecting money for the various drives in this country during the war, he was looked upon by every one with suspicion. But when they learned that he had sent a letter to a St. Louis newspaper saying that he was disappointed with practical socialism, their suspicion became greater and he was thought to be a spy.

Surrounded by Spies.

"I knew I would be shot if I let them know what I thought of them," he said, "so I decided to be careful with whom I spoke. One day a man who said his name was Williams came to me and declared he, too, was an American and occupied the room next to mine. When he began denouncing

Lenin's government and praised America I realized he was a spy, so I praised Russia and complained of conditions in America. I thought I had convinced him, but apparently I hadn't."

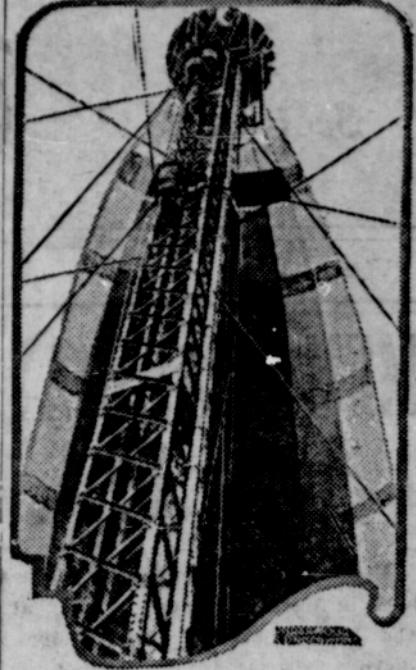
Regularly every week Mr. Rubin's room was entered either while he was out during the day, or at night while he was asleep, and the raider's searched for papers which they thought he might have in his possession. He was put in prison three times while he was in Moscow, he declared, but was never kept longer than one night.

In Odessa, however, Rubin did not fare as well, for he was forced to spend seven weeks in a jail at the orders of General Denkin, who accused him of being a spy for the Bolsheviks. He was arrested on Oct. 14, 1919—just a few days after he landed and was sentenced to be shot on Jan. 24. Some weeks before the threatened execution, the American ambassador obtained his release.

Telling of living conditions in the Soviet capital, Rubin said that all houses were nationalized, even the large, costly mansions of the well-to-do. Every workingman, he said, must go to the housing commission for an application for rooms. If he has a wife and one child he is permitted to have only one room; if his family consists of five, two rooms are given him.

There is not a house in the entire city which is in need of repairing and replumbing.

## BOARDING A DIRIGIBLE



Tall mooring masts for dirigibles constructed of steel lattice work have been erected in the Pulham aeronautic field in England. The use of these towers obviates the necessity for an aerodrome shed except in the stormiest of weather. The photograph shows members of an airship crew climbing the mast to board the dirigible.

Prepared for a Revival.

Vanceburg, Ky.—Boys found a quantity of bootleg whisky under the Holiness church on State creek, just prior to the beginning of a meeting. Some enterprising bootlegger had planned to have his supply close at hand to sell during the meeting.

## Send Market News by Radio

Wireless Service Extended by United States Bureau Aided by Postal Department.

### EXPERIMENTS ARE SUCCESS

Amateur Operators Expected to Receive and Distribute Reports From Central Stations—Give Prices on Principal Products.

Washington.—The radio market news service of the United States bureau of markets has been expanded to include the sending of agricultural market reports by wireless from Washington, D. C., Bellefonte, Pa., St. Louis and Omaha, at stated periods each business day. This increased radio market news service is made possible, it is announced, by the co-operation of the United States Post Office department which, through its air mail services has offered to send certain agricultural reports of the bureau of markets at specified hours from its wireless stations at the cities named.

"On December 15, 1920, the bureau of markets inaugurated an experimental wireless market news service at Washington," a statement from the bureau of markets reads, "for the purpose of determining the practicability of sending daily agricultural market reports to farmers by wireless. Reports of prices and conditions of leading fruits and vegetables, live stock and meats, grain, hay and feed at important national markets were prepared, and at 5 p. m. each day were sent by wireless from the United States bureau of standards' Washington radio station to farmers and other agricultural interests within a 200-mile radius of Washington.

Proves Successful.

"Largely as the result of the co-operation of some of the radio experts connected with the bureau of standards, the experiment proved success-

ful and the offer of the Post Office department to send similar reports from some of its wireless stations was gladly accepted. The sending of reports from Washington which had formerly been handled by the bureau of standards was transferred to the Post Office department on April 5.

"The tentative schedule for sending reports is as follows: From Omaha a complete report of the Omaha live stock market will be sent at 11:15 each day (central standard time), and 11:45 a. m. a complete report on the Kansas City live stock market. At 2:15 p. m. a grain and potatoes report, giving prices and conditions at the Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Winnipeg grain markets, and similar information at the Chicago and other potato markets, will be dispatched. At 5 p. m. a daily 'radio marketgram' will be sent, covering national market conditions on live stock, fruits and vegetables, grain, hay, feed and seed.

Products Covered.

"The reports to be sent from St. Louis are a national stock yards live stock market report at 11 a. m. (central standard time), a Chicago live stock market report at 11:30 a. m., a grain and potato report at 2 p. m., and the radio marketgram at 7 p. m. From the Washington and Bellefonte stations will be dispatched a radio marketgram giving a general daily summary of eastern market prices on live stock and meats, fruits and vegetables, grain, hay, feed and seed, at 5 p. m. and 7 p. m., respectively, (eastern standard time). The weather report from the local office of the United States weather bureau will be appended to the forenoon live stock report.

"These reports are intended to be received by amateur radio operators within the territory covered by the 300-mile radius of each of the four wireless stations named. There are some 2,500 licensed wireless operators in the area covered, and the bureau of markets hopes that as many of these operators as can conveniently do so will receive the reports and see that they are placed in the hands of farmers and other agricultural interests as soon as possible after the information is received.

"Each operator indicating a desire to receive and distribute the market reports will be supplied with blank forms, so that it will be necessary for him simply to fill in longhand the prices and the brief comments on general market conditions."

## \$1,830 KEEPS FAMILY A YEAR

Will Support Worker, Wife and Three Children, Wisconsin Figures Show.

Madison, Wis.—It costs \$1,830.71 a year for a workingman and his wife and a family of three children to buy the actual necessities of life and to maintain health and comfort, according to figures made public by B. G. Packer, Wisconsin commissioner of immigration.

The quantities of food and clothing needed are based upon recent surveys made of the Department of Labor in eleven American cities, and the prices are those paid at Madison, Wis., one store checked against another. Goods of only very ordinary quality are considered. The children of this typical family are a boy of 12, a girl of 6 and a boy of 2.

## British War Veterans in Huts



Several British war veterans and their families, unable to secure other shelter, are living in miserable huts at Sundridge Camp, Woking, England. Of course the sanitary conditions are bad. The veterans, however, say they must live and insist that they cannot find other quarters. The authorities are investigating.