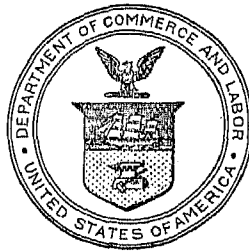


BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
TO THE SECRETARY OF
COMMERCE AND LABOR



Concerning the Operations of
the Bureau for the Year 1905-6

WASHINGTON : 1906

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REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS



Washington, October 25, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the operations of the Bureau of the Census during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and upon the work of the coming year as now outlined. The report covers the fourth year of the permanent existence of the Bureau under the act of March 6, 1902, and the seventh year of its existence as an office under the act of March 3, 1899.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

The financial statement of Mr. Thomas S. Merrill, disbursing clerk of the Bureau, attached as Appendix A, shows in detail the expenditures of the Office during the past fiscal year. The total amount appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was \$1,605,340. Of this amount \$120,627.04 was applied to the payment of expenses incident to fieldwork incurred during the fiscal year 1905 (expenditures authorized by Congress, legislative act, February 3, 1905), and \$1,249,045.45 was applied to the payment of expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1906, leaving an unexpended balance on June 30, 1906, amounting to \$235,667.51. Of this unexpended balance, \$180,911.80 has been reappropriated for the service of the fiscal year 1907, and the remainder, amounting to \$54,755.71, will be covered into the General Treasury.

In the appropriation for fieldwork a saving of \$149,980.67 was effected, due chiefly to the more economical conduct of the fieldwork for the manufacturing census of 1905, by reason of the employment of a large body of the trained office force in lieu of untrained special agents temporarily appointed for the purpose. At the suggestion of the Director, Congress reappropriated this unexpended balance of \$149,980.67 for the fieldwork of the present fiscal year, thus making it possible to reduce the direct fieldwork appropriation to \$250,000.

The expenditures for salaries during the year were \$34,115.27 less than the sum appropriated for that purpose. This saving was effected by leaving unfilled vacancies arising in the clerical force during the last months of the year. As the work assigned to the Bureau during the period between decennial censuses approaches completion, it is felt that a gradual reduction in the force can be made; and the vacancies that arise from natural causes—death, transfer, resignation, and marriage—make it possible to accomplish this reduction without dismissals. The salary appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$745,760; for the current year it is \$717,020, a reduction of \$28,740. In the first year of the permanent Office the salaries paid to the clerical force aggregated \$818,924.90, showing a total reduction in the annual salary roll, in five years, of something more than \$100,000. It is expected that some further reduction can be effected the coming year; but attention is called to the fact that Congress is constantly increasing the work of the Bureau, thus making it impossible to reduce the force to the extent that appeared probable when the permanent Office was established. The total force provided for under the current appropriation is 649, as compared with 691 in the past year. Of this number, 567 are on the clerical roll, and 81 are laborers, messengers, watchmen, charwomen, etc. No increase in the clerical force will be required in preparation for the Thirteenth Census until the year 1909.

The total census appropriations for the current fiscal year, including printing, and the unexpended balances reappropriated are \$1,317,511.80 as compared with \$1,605,340 for the fiscal year 1906, a reduction of \$287,828.20.

Attention may be called to the fact that a very large part of the annual cost of the permanent Census Office since its establishment is due to work imposed upon the Bureau by acts of Congress or by order of the Secretary of a kind which never fell to the Office during the periods when it was temporarily organized for the taking of the decennial censuses prior to the Twelfth. As examples of work of this character may be cited the compilation of the Philippine census, the annual reports of cities of 30,000 population and over, the annual mortality reports, the semimonthly cotton ginning reports, and the quinquennial census of manufactures. There has been expended upon the cotton ginning reports alone since the establishment of the permanent Office the sum of \$489,728.18, and upon the other reports named, approximately \$1,500,000.

The work of analyzing the costs of the Eleventh and Twelfth censuses, to which reference was made in my last annual report, has proceeded satisfactorily, and it will shortly be possible to state the actual cost of each branch of work at each of these censuses.

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OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU SINCE LAST REPORT.

The work of the Bureau is represented by reports published, reports completed and awaiting publication, and reports upon which compilation is still in progress. The following is a complete list of the Census publications since my last annual report:

VOLUMES.		Pages.
Supplementary Analysis and Derivative Tables, Twelfth Census of the United States		1,162
Benevolent Institutions		336
Mortality: 1900-1904		1,004
Telephones and Telegraphs		184
The Blind and the Deaf		274
Paupers in Almshouses		216
Insane and Feeble-minded in Hospitals and Institutions		238
BULLETINS.		
Census of Manufactures, 1905:	Bulletin number.	
Maryland and District of Columbia		27
Kansas		28
Nebraska		29
Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma		30
Delaware		31
Iowa		32
Florida		33
Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming		34
Missouri and Arkansas		35
Rhode Island		36
Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah		37
Indiana		38
North Carolina and South Carolina		39
New Hampshire and Vermont		41
Connecticut		42
Alabama		43
Virginia and West Virginia		44
Minnesota		46
Kentucky and Tennessee		47
Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas		48
California, Oregon, and Washington		49
Maine		51
Illinois		52
Massachusetts		53
New Jersey		54
Georgia		55
Wisconsin		56
United States		57
Ohio		58
Illiteracy in the United States		26
Cotton Production and Statistics of Cottonseed Products, 1905		40
Statistics of Cities having a Population of 8,000 to 25,000, 1903		45
Statistics of Cities having a Population of over 30,000, 1904		50

The volume containing the decennial report upon the Wealth, Debt, and Taxation of the United States and the several states, comprising 1,200 quarto pages, is now in the hands of the printer for immediate publication.

This list of publications affords an adequate conception of the volume and variety of the work upon which the Census Bureau is engaged during the intercensal period. They present statistical data relating to many phases of our national life, and are prepared with a care and accuracy never possible under the conditions which surrounded the work of the temporary office.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The year's publications include the first report on Mortality under the authority of section 8 of the permanent census act, providing for an annual report on the statistics of births and deaths in such registration areas, states, and municipalities "as in the discretion of the Director possess satisfactory data in necessary detail."

The volume covers the vital statistics for the years 1900-1904. It was prepared by the late William A. King, chief statistician, who was taken ill immediately after its transmission to the printer and died April 27, 1906. The volume represents his last, and in some respects his best, work in the service of the Census. Mr. King first became associated with census work at the Tenth Census. He returned to it at the organization of the Eleventh Census and remained in this branch of public service from that time until his death, or almost seventeen years, probably the longest term of continuous service in this field of Government work. At the Eleventh Census Mr. King worked in close association with Dr. John S. Billings, obtaining a thoro training in the subject of vital statistics. He was *ad interim* clerk in charge of the Census work and records in the period between the disbandment of the Eleventh Census and the organization of the Twelfth, and rendered invaluable service to the committees of both Houses of Congress when the act for the taking of the Twelfth and subsequent censuses was under consideration. Immediately upon the organization of the Twelfth Census he was appointed chief statistician for vital statistics, and upon the organization of the permanent Census Office he was reappointed to that position. Mr. King earnestly promoted the adoption of the standard certificate of death now in use in practically all the registration states and cities, and his untiring zeal in the great work of standardizing vital statistics and extending the registration area entitles him to a rank among the very foremost of the comparatively few men in this country who have devoted their lives to the development of this important branch of statistical science.

On July 1, Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, of Michigan, was appointed chief statistician to succeed Mr. King, and entered immediately upon his duties. Doctor Wilbur had been for thirteen years the registrar of the state of Michigan, and at the time of his resignation of that office had brought the vital statistics of Michigan to the highest rank among our states. During the Twelfth Census and since the organization of the permanent Office he acted as medical referee and expert special agent, so that he was well fitted by training and experience to take up the work at the point where Mr. King left it.

The plans of the Bureau contemplate the future publication of the mortality reports as soon as possible after the close of the year to which they relate, and the report for 1905 will appear before the close of the present calendar year. In previous reports I have explained the reasons for the delays which have occurred heretofore. Important among these reasons has been the impossibility of promptly obtaining transcripts of the local records. Systematic efforts to hasten the work of local transcription have long been in progress, and hereafter communities which do not respond to these efforts will be excluded from consideration in the Census reports.

EXTENSION OF REGISTRATION AREA.

The Bureau will continue and increase its efforts to enlarge the registration area by encouraging the enactment of the necessary legislation in states where it is still lacking, and by urging more careful registration in other states where the laws exist but are indifferently enforced. The most encouraging results have already followed the efforts of the Bureau in both of these directions. Dr. Charles V. Chapin, of Providence, R. I., an eminent authority on vital statistics, has recently stated that the year 1905 witnessed a greater advance in the enactment of laws for the proper registration of births and deaths than any previous year in our history. Nearly all of the states have at one time or another enacted registration laws, more or less perfect, which are enforced with more or less rigor. Of these states, eleven, including the District of Columbia, have heretofore been accepted by the Director as affording data which meet the full requirements of the census law. These states contained a population of 19,960,742 in 1900. In July, 1906, five additional states—California, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota—containing a population of 9,916,482 in 1900, were added to the registration states for census purposes, on the application of their health officials and on the presentation of satisfactory evidence that their registration laws are fully enforced and the results obtained in harmony with methods prevailing elsewhere.

This important step increases by nearly one-fifth the area covered by the Census reports, and will add correspondingly to their value. In two of the states—Nebraska and Utah—which are not yet accepted as having reached the full standard of the registration area, laws were enacted in 1905 requiring burial permits, the thoro enforcement of which will probably result in the recommendation for the admission of the states at an early date. Among the other nonregistration states six—Florida, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wisconsin—have laws requiring a census of population in the interdecennial year, and it is especially important, therefore, that their registration laws be so improved, and enforced with such a degree of efficiency, as to permit their inclusion in the area covered by the Census reports, as very valuable comparisons of mortality and population will thereby be rendered available.

Whenever it shall appear that adequate laws exist and are so enforced as to secure approximately complete records, the proposition to include the returns of the states as a part of the annual Census reports will be favorably considered. On the other hand, evidence that defective registration is permitted and that the laws are carelessly enforced in any of the states whose returns are now included will result in the exclusion of these returns from the subsequent reports, making it sharply evident to the people of the state that their laws either require amendment or are not being properly enforced. The responsibility for the negligence can then be located and the necessary remedy applied. It is believed that the Census Bureau can best establish and encourage accurate and careful registration everywhere by an impartial enforcement of this general policy. The same situation exists in the case of the registration cities, and the same policy will be adopted by the Office with respect to their inclusion or exclusion from the registration areas.

It is gratifying to record the evidence of the substantial progress in the institution of effective mortality records following so quickly the establishment of a permanent Census Office, with facilities for the annual compilation and analysis of the statistics of the whole country, and their correlation and comparison with each other. Results of the greatest medical, sanitary, and scientific value are certain to follow in due course of time. The facts above stated regarding the registration states are summarized in Appendix C. It will be noted that the states and cities with registration laws contained, on the basis of the census of 1900, nearly one-half of the total population of continental United States—a most gratifying progress.

Attention may also be called to the fact that there is no strictly Southern state in which efficient state registration laws exist. Because

of the presence of a large negro population, as well as by reason of climatic influences, it is highly important that registration should be undertaken in this section of the Union; and attention is here drawn to the subject in the hope that the movement for proper legislation, now under way in several of the Southern states, may bear fruit before the Thirteenth Census.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

In this connection reference may be made to the annual estimates of population which the Census is compelled to compute in order to establish death rates in the vital statistics reports. Thirteen states of the Union took intercensal enumerations of population in 1905 (Michigan in 1904), by which these Census estimates may be tested and by which their substantial accuracy for the purpose in view is strikingly confirmed. The total population returned by these state censuses was 25,793,236. The Census Bureau estimate of the population of these states for 1905, was 25,743,311, the estimate being below the actual enumeration by 49,925, or 0.019 per cent; that is, less than two-tenths of 1 per cent. While in individual states the estimate varies from 8.2 per cent above to 12.8 per cent below the figures of the actual enumeration, in two-thirds of the states it was within 4 per cent of the true figures. These results confirm the conclusion that the Census method of estimating the population for the intercensal years is more nearly accurate than the local methods commonly resorted to for that purpose.

The Bureau is about to publish a bulletin in which the results of the thirteen state censuses are brought together and summarized, as far as the restricted nature of the inquiries permits, on a basis comparable with the Twelfth Census returns for the same states, together with estimates of the population of states and territories and principal cities for 1906.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

In my report for 1903-4, I called attention to the subject of the statistics of municipal finance, and briefly reviewed what had been attempted and accomplished prior to that time in the way of working out a basis for uniform classification of municipal payments and receipts. I closed that portion of my report with the statement that "It is probable that the annual Census reports upon municipal finance for cities of 30,000 population and over will prove the most influential factor in securing the adoption of uniform classification, thus materially lessening the cost of compiling Census statistics upon this subject, increasing the accuracy of the returns, making comparison possible between the itemized expenditures of cities of the same population, and encouraging reforms in the public service."

Since the publication of that report the Bureau of the Census has issued three bulletins containing statistics of municipal finance—one for cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over, for 1902 and 1903; one for cities of 30,000 inhabitants and over, for 1904; and the other for cities with 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, for 1903. These publications have presented, with other statistics, those of municipal payments and receipts, classified according to the scheme worked out by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with city officials, the officials of the National Municipal League, public accountants, and writers on public finance. The bulletin first mentioned contained a brief statement of the basis of classification adopted, and also definitions of the most important financial terms made use of in the Census reports. These bulletins have attracted wide attention, and have demonstrated that the statement in my 1903-4 report, concerning the probable result of these Census statistical publications, is in a fair way of being realized, and at a much earlier date than was at that time anticipated. In the intervening period the Census schedules, instructions, and bulletins relating to this subject have been in constant demand by accountants and others interested in improving city accounts and in the preparation of comparable municipal statistics.

These bulletins have demonstrated that comparable statistics of municipal finance are possible, and that they can be made of great public service to all interested in the improvement of our municipal governments. They have been the most important single factor leading to the enactment of laws in Massachusetts, New York, and Iowa requiring uniform reports of municipal finance under the supervision of a state official. The classification of accounts made use of by these states, and by Ohio—which state had previously adopted a similar system of reports—has been that of the Census so far as it is in conformity with local charters and statutory provisions governing cities. This uniformity has been made obligatory by the provisions of the Iowa law, which directs that “In the system to be devised as herein contemplated the officers and persons charged therewith shall adopt so far as practicable the latest and most improved methods in municipal accounting, especially the classification and definitions of municipal finance in use in the National Census Office.”

COOPERATION OF CITY OFFICIALS.

The officials and employees of the Bureau of the Census have striven in all practical ways to secure the hearty cooperation of all city officials and others interested in the subject. As an aid to this end a second conference of these officials was held in Washington on February 13 and 14, 1906. This was largely attended, and resulted in the perma-

nent organization of the fiscal officers of cities thruout the country. The first regular conference was held in Chicago on September 26, 27, and 28, 1906. The call for the convention recited that the organization aims to bring "into closer relationship with each other the finance department of the country thru the interchange of experience in the solution of administrative problems and to more efficiently cooperate with the Census Office in its great work of compiling uniform municipal statistics."

Largely under the leadership of the fiscal officers of our cities, and especially of those associating themselves in the organization above referred to, bills have been prepared along the lines of the laws now in force in Ohio, Iowa, Wyoming, Massachusetts, and New York, and there is a fair prospect of their early enactment into laws by a number of other states. The three Census bulletins relating to municipal finance have been the basis for modifying local budgets in a number of cities; they have called forth discussions that promise in many cities to lead to marked improvement in methods of raising revenue and conducting business; and they demonstrate that with proper extension these statistics can assist the local officials to a more efficient administration in all branches of city government.

The first bulletin issued for the larger cities contained many general statistics as well as those relating to finance. The Bureau officials were of the opinion that all practical purposes sought by the act of Congress relating thereto would be served by the publication of these statistics only once in every two or three years. They were consequently not included in the report for 1904, but will be in that for 1905. The frequency with which these general statistics will be compiled will depend upon their popular reception, as the Office aims to restrict the volume of this and other publications to the least amount consistent with the observance of the law on the one hand and with meeting the popular demand on the other.

In connection with the annual municipal reports the Bureau plans a series of special statistical studies of the more important phases of municipal development. It is hoped that one or more of these studies can accompany each annual report hereafter. Among the subjects to be thus treated are parks, markets, paving, sewers, police and fire departments, baths, schools, libraries, etc. Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, chief of the Municipal Statistics Bureau of Boston, will prepare the first of these special reports, on the subject of municipal markets.

The importance of municipal statistics may be noted from the following facts: The indebtedness, less sinking fund assets, of the 148 cities containing over 30,000 inhabitants in 1903 was \$1,106,821,651 and of the 151 cities in 1904 was \$1,228,216,933. The indebtedness

of the cities of the latter group increased during the year 1904 by \$110,083,797. The indebtedness of cities containing 8,000 to 30,000 inhabitants in 1903 was \$173,718,313, and the last statistics compiled recorded an annual increase of \$10,098,961. The aggregate for the two classes of cities in 1903 was \$1,280,539,964. The foregoing, combined with other facts relating to the increase of municipal debt, makes it certain that the present debt of cities of the United States containing over 8,000 inhabitants is in excess of \$1,600,000,000, or greater than that of the combined debt of the National and state governments and of the counties, school districts, and other minor civil divisions.

The payments and receipts of those cities having a population of 8,000 and over were greater than those of the United States Government in 1902, but somewhat less than those of that Government in its last fiscal year. They also exceed the payments and receipts of all state and local governments.

In 1900, 33 per cent of the people of the United States resided in cities having a population of 8,000 and over, and in a few decades over one-half of the people will reside in those cities. The problem of self-government is therefore becoming one of city government, and no class of statistics is of such vital importance as that relating to cities, and especially to cities containing over 30,000 inhabitants. It is the aim of the Bureau of the Census so to arrange its financial statistics as to provide the means of testing the relative economy of the governments of the several cities, to disclose the best methods of raising public revenue, and to afford the fullest information relating to all questions of fiscal administration. The Bureau further aims to present, in connection with these financial statistics, such general statistics as can be made to contribute to the same ends. The good results which have attended the earlier publications of the Bureau give omen of still greater success as the statistics of cities are perfected along the lines contemplated by the act of Congress authorizing the same.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES OF 1905.

The clerical force has been largely concentrated during the year upon the completion of the tabulation of the manufacturing census of 1905. The final results of this census were given to the public in August last. State bulletins have been printed for all of the states and territories. They will be followed, during the autumn and winter, by a series of special industry bulletins, showing the growth and development of the leading manufacturing industries since the census of 1900.

The quinquennial manufacturing census has presented a record of growth and development so striking that it has justified the judgment

of Congress in enacting that such a census shall be taken periodically midway between the decennial censuses. It has cost for fieldwork approximately \$445,000, and for clerical and supervisory services in compilation \$495,000, total \$940,000, as compared with a cost for the same items at the Twelfth Census of \$1,211,000, showing a saving of \$271,000. The reduced cost is due largely to the omission of the local, household, and neighborhood industries from the enumeration. The latter industries represented but 12.3 per cent of the gross value of the manufactured products at the Twelfth Census, and fully 35 per cent of the cost of the fieldwork and of the tabulation. They constitute a group of intermittent industries in no way identified with the great manufactures of the country, having little present relation to its economic development, and often not capable of separation from the daily household vocations of families. Experience has demonstrated at each successive decennial census that it is impossible adequately or uniformly to enumerate them; and it is earnestly to be hoped, in the interest of accurate and scientifically valuable census results, that their enumeration will not again be attempted at the decennial periods.

It is gratifying to record the fact of successful cooperation, in taking this manufacturing census, with several of the state bureaus of statistics, under the authority granted by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1904. By interchange of facilities and information much expenditure was avoided and the statistics of the state and the Nation brought into exact harmony. In other states the state bureaus suspended their canvasses for that year, and have adopted the figures of the Census. Cooperation and correlation between the National and state authorities are thus gradually bringing their conflicting and unrelated industrial statistics into harmonious and comparable form.

A QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

The successful inauguration of the quinquennial census of manufactures has led to a revival of the demand for a quinquennial census of agriculture. A bill providing for a five-year enumeration of the acreage of the principal farm crops, and of live stock, was introduced in the House of Representatives at the recent session, was favorably reported by the Census Committee, and is now on the calendar of the House. In the hearings on this bill the Secretary of Agriculture stated that such a census would be a most important factor in improving the accuracy of the annual estimates of the principal crops and of live stock. Secretary Wilson said:

There is no reason given for a midway census of manufactures that does not apply with much greater force to agricultural products. * * * Before there was a permanent Census Bureau provided for, the Department of Agriculture had been for many years in the habit of making estimates of these products. But the time between decennial censuses is too long, because the increase of production in one class of

products and the decrease or possible standstill in the production of another might have a very great influence on the producer and the dealer in the United States. The benefit that would come to the Department of Agriculture would be that instead of having once in ten years a reliable basis for estimating, we should have it once in five years. * * * The reason why I should like to see the acreage census taken every five years is that we could then make more intelligent annual estimates and be less likely to report wide of the truth.¹

This statement of the Secretary is strongly confirmed by the conclusions of the Keep Commission on departmental methods, in two special reports on crop statistics made public during the year.

At the request of the House Census Committee, the Director of the Census submitted a plan for the taking of a midway or five-year census of agriculture, confined to the principal crops and omitting many of the collateral statistics of the Twelfth Census of Agriculture, together with an estimate of its probable cost, which he placed at \$900,000, assuming that the tabulation of the returns can be made by the regular clerical force of the Office.

The advance of agriculture in the United States and the changes that occur in its character and environment, are no less notable than in manufactures; and the opinion now prevails very generally among those familiar with all the surrounding conditions, that a decennial enumeration of agricultural products is not frequent enough to determine the commercial situation or properly to safeguard either the producers or the handlers of farm products. The Director of the Census recognizes the justice of the demand of the agricultural sections for a quinquennial census of their products, and the advantage to the Department of Agriculture of a more frequent check upon its annual estimates of crops and live stock. If the pending bill had been enacted at the last session of Congress, so that this census of agriculture could have been taken as of October of the present year, the legislation would have met with general public approval. A year's delay has already brought such a census within two years of the thirteenth decennial census, which will be taken as of the crop year 1909 and it is a debatable question whether it is wise to undertake two agricultural censuses at intervals so close together, because of the large expenditure involved. But I recommend that when legislation for the Thirteenth Census is under consideration in Congress, provision be made that thereafter there shall be a quinquennial census of agriculture on the lines proposed in the bill now pending.

CENSUS COTTON REPORTS.

In this connection, reference can be appropriately made to the cotton statistics of the Census. A complete working understanding has

¹ Hon. James Wilson, before House Committee on the Census, March 1, 1906.

been reached between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, whereby the reports of these two bureaus relating to cotton production will hereafter be brought into harmony with each other, and made public, so far as possible, on identical dates, and in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum any disturbing effect upon the markets.

During the last season the Census Bureau inaugurated the semi-monthly reports of cotton ginned to given dates, as required by act of Congress; and also the plan for securing telegraphic reports from its cotton agents, thus advancing by a full week the date of publication of the semimonthly reports. The methods employed in reporting the crop of 1905 are being continued during the present cotton ginning season. It is evident that the Census ginning reports have been accepted in commercial quarters as the most reliable means for measuring the volume of the maturing crop, and have removed from cotton statistics much of the damaging influences which formerly attached to private estimates. Recognizing this fact, it is the earnest desire of the Office to bring its system to the highest possible degree of efficiency. Much remains to be done to accomplish this.

The compilation of the annual Census report on the supply and distribution of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1906, has revealed the fact that the Census ginning reports of the production in 1905 were short of the total production. These reports necessarily check and verify each other, and if accurate returns are secured, they afford means of ascertaining the truth regarding the annual production and consumption of cotton not possible under former systems. The value of these cotton reports depends upon their accuracy, and when the public ceases to have confidence in their accuracy, Congress will no longer be justified in appropriating the money required to gather and compile them. It is important, therefore, to study the causes of the deficiencies in the reports of the ginners in showing the production in 1905 and the best method of preventing a recurrence. Some part of the fault undoubtedly lies in the carelessness and inefficiency of some of the Census agents. New agents have been selected in all cases where defective service is clearly established from the records and all the agents have received more stringent instructions as to the future performance of their duties. In addition, the Office has inaugurated a system of inspection of the fieldwork, under which every county in the cotton belt will be scrutinized, with a view to eliminating any defect in the service which can not be detected at Washington. The whole service could undoubtedly be improved if more money were placed at the disposal of the Office, thus permitting an increase in the compensation of the agents, which now is undoubtedly too meager.

But the real difficulty lies further back, and with the ginnerers themselves. A complete record of the quantity of cotton ginned is not possible unless the ginnerers report accurately the output of their gins. That the great majority of them do this I have no doubt; that many have failed to do so is made evident by the distribution report; and in some sections there are signs of a more or less concerted purpose to understate the ginnings, in the hope of thereby influencing the current market price of the crop. It has been the belief of the Office that as time passed the earlier prejudices against making these returns would wear completely away, and this belief is still entertained. There can be no question that the Census ginning reports have been worth many millions of dollars to the cotton planters by protecting the market from assaults of speculators, whose privately gathered statistics no longer carry weight when they differ from those of the Census. But in order that this protection against sham statistics shall continue to be effective it is imperative that the Census returns shall command absolute confidence. This they can not do if the distribution reports shall reveal at the close of each season discrepancies so marked and significant as are shown this year. It would seem that the mere statement of the case must be sufficient to convince the ginnerers that they can only serve the interests of their patrons by supplying our agents with the exact facts.

At the same time the law should be strengthened, if it is to be continued in force. It would seem that the time has now come when the Government should definitely take the stand that it has the right to exact this information, and that persistent refusal to furnish it will result in prosecution.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE REVISION OF CERTAIN CENSUS LAWS.

The only doubt that can arise as to the right of the Government to insist upon these returns under existing law grows out of the insufficiency of the penal provisions of section 22 of the act for taking the Twelfth and subsequent censuses. A Federal court in Ohio, at the Eleventh Census, on a test case arising under a similar provision of law, declared it to be defective, in that it did not definitely define the duty, failure to perform which was punishable as therein prescribed. That case was never carried beyond the inferior court; nor has any case since arisen, either at the Twelfth Census or subsequently, in which it was deemed expedient to test the constitutionality of the law.

Apart from its defective phraseology, as before indicated, there is another reason why section 22 should now be amended. Its provisions are limited to such inquiries as are "provided for by this act"—the act of March 3, 1899—and they can not be held to apply to the provisions of any subsequent act of Congress, such as that providing for

the cotton ginning reports. There are several other subsequent acts to which the penalties should be made applicable when necessary. I therefore recommend that Congress be asked to amend section 22 of the act of March 3, 1899, so that it shall read as follows, the additional matter being indicated by italics:

That each and every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district or subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required, and whoever shall wilfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; *and it shall be the duty of every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation and every establishment of productive industry*, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by the census law shall be required by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, *to give true and complete answers*; and if they wilfully neglect or refuse to do so, or wilfully give false information, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

The general question of the right of Congress to exact information from private citizens, relative to their private business, has been much mooted at every census, and in view of the failure to bring it to decisive test in the Federal courts, is held in some quarters to be still a doubtful question. It would appear that recent events and decisions have forecasted what the attitude of the courts must be, should this question again reach them. Even if there were no other power in the Constitution authorizing the collection of Census statistics (other than an enumeration of population) the commerce clause of the Constitution would be sufficient, so far as these statistics relate directly or indirectly to interstate commerce. As the Supreme Court said in the famous case of *Gibbons v. Ogden*, referring to the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce:

This power, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations, other than are prescribed in the Constitution.

When it is remembered that the term "interstate commerce" is construed under this clause in the widest sense, denoting not only traffic but every species of commercial intercourse, including all the means by which it is carried on (navigation, railroads, and all other modes of interstate transportation and communication), and that it is all pervading, operating in every part of the Union, it is made manifest that

it is applicable to practically all commercial and industrial statistics which the census laws require to be collected, in precisely the manner that the power to regulate interstate railway transportation carries with it the power to collect the statistical data necessary to intelligently exercise that power. The power to regulate necessarily implies the power to obtain all the information essential to the intelligent enactment of laws to regulate. Congress alone must be the judge of the materiality thereto of the information it directs to be collected. The exercise of that power is subject only to such constitutional restrictions as that there shall be no unreasonable search and seizures, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law, and no private property taken for public use without just compensation, etc.

I have made this extended reference to this subject, not only because the legislation recommended seems necessary to bring the cotton reports to the highest degree of trustworthiness, but because it is in every way important and desirable that the fundamental and far reaching principle involved should be definitely determined before we enter upon the work of the Thirteenth Census.

REPORTS IN PROCESS OF COMPILATION.

During the past summer the Office has been employed in perfecting plans for five additional inquiries authorized by law, work upon which will continue until their completion. These reports are:

The statistics of Marriage and Divorce since 1886.

The decennial census of Religious Bodies.

Criminal Judicial Statistics.

The decennial census of Transportation by Water.

The Express Business.

The first three inquiries are under the immediate supervision of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. As explained in my last annual report, the report upon Marriage and Divorce will be a continuation of the report made by the Department (now Bureau) of Labor in 1887, covering the statistics on these subjects for the prior twenty years. The Bureau has secured the services of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, lately Commissioner of Labor, who compiled the original report, to assist in the preparation of tables and text analysis, in the capacity of expert special agent.

The fieldwork for this report requires that representatives of the Office shall be sent to a large proportion of the 2,880 counties in the several states, to examine their judicial records for twenty years. We plan to complete the transcription of these records, with the assistance

of the court clerks wherever possible, without the employment of temporary special agents. The preliminary survey of the field indicated that in a number of the large cities the courthouses are in so congested a condition that suitable quarters could not be provided for the Census clerks except during the summer months when the courts are not in session. Two hundred clerks, including a considerable number of female clerks, were therefore detailed to this work in August, and the work of transcription has been practically completed in these cities.

The collection of the data for the Criminal Judicial Statistics also involves the scrutiny of court records at the county seats, and it has therefore been planned to carry on the fieldwork for these two reports in immediate conjunction. The same clerk will make the transcriptions for each report at all the minor county seats, thus avoiding the necessity of again visiting the several localities, and greatly reducing the cost of the fieldwork.

The census of Religious Bodies, as planned, is a comparatively simple report to make, and the bulk of the data will be collected by correspondence with the central organizations of the various denominations.

The decennial report upon Transportation by Water, to be made under the immediate supervision of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, will cover the investment, equipment, tonnage, quantity of freight carried, employees, and wages of the entire shipping of the country, whether coastwise, lake, or river. Much preliminary work, in the way of lists of the documented and undocumented craft, has already been done thru the cooperation of the customs officers and the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Several conferences have been held with the representatives of the leading shipping interests of the country, and a schedule has been prepared, much simpler than that in use at previous censuses, which has received their approval, with gratifying assurances of hearty cooperation.

The decennial census of the Express Business, authorized by the permanent census act, will also be undertaken during the present fiscal year. The railroad rate legislation of the last session of Congress gave the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over the express business, and the statistical department of that Commission is accordingly preparing to secure annual statistical reports from the express companies. An agreement has been reached between the Bureau of the Census and the Interstate Commerce Commission whereby the first report of that Commission will be made in cooperation with this Office, and will cover the same ground with the decennial Census report, thus avoiding a duplication of statistical reports on this subject.

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By an arrangement with the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and at its suggestion, the Bureau of the Census will hereafter compile the annual statistics of the cut of lumber required by the Forestry Service, utilizing for that purpose the data and machinery acquired in connection with the five-year censuses of the lumber manufacture. Here again duplication of statistical work will be avoided and unity and harmony in the Government figures secured.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

The social and economic problems connected with the employment of women and children in gainful occupations are attracting much attention at the present time, and the importance of securing fuller information regarding this class of breadwinners has been emphasized in the President's message to Congress. The Census Bureau found that much valuable information bearing on this subject had been collected in connection with the general inquiries conducted by the Twelfth Census, and that this class of data, which could readily be compiled from the schedules of that census, had never before been published and could not be derived in such completeness from any other sources. Accordingly, with your approval, the Bureau undertook the preparation of a special report for the purpose of compiling and publishing material already in its possession. This report is now nearly completed and will shortly be issued.

Perhaps the most important feature of the report will be the publication of data regarding the families of those children and women who are wage-earners. From the Census schedule it is possible to ascertain such facts as the number of persons in the family, with sex and age; the number of breadwinners and the number of dependents; the occupation, sex, and marital condition of the head of the family; the nationality of the family as determined by the country in which the head of the family was born; and the school attendance and illiteracy of the children. Data of this character have been compiled and tabulated for the families of 23,000 child breadwinners, representing the principal industries in which child labor is employed in different sections of the country. Information of a similar but less detailed character will be presented regarding 1,232,000 women reported as engaged in gainful occupations in 28 of the principal cities in the United States. It may be noted that these data will be presented so as to throw some light upon the important question of the extent to which the families are dependent upon the earnings of the child or woman employed in the shop or factory.

ADDITIONAL CENSUS REPORTS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Important legislation, materially enlarging the scope of the Census work, was enacted at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

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The new law, which amends section 7 of the permanent census act, provides:

- (a) For a decennial report on criminal judicial statistics.
- (b) For a decennial census of the fisheries industry.
- (c) For a decennial report on savings banks and other savings institutions, mortgage, loan, and investment companies and similar institutions.
- (d) For a quinquennial census of the electrical industries, in lieu of the decennial census heretofore authorized.

All of these inquiries were recommended in the last annual report of the Director of the Census. The reports on judicial statistics and on savings institutions open up entirely new fields of Census investigation. The fisheries and the electrical industries have been covered by previous censuses. Work on these several reports will be undertaken at such intervals as can be most advantageously fitted into the current work of the Office. The census of the fisheries and the five-year report on the electrical industries—which include telegraphs and telephones, electric railways, and central power stations—will be made as of the year 1907.

The same law contains a provision transferring the duty of compiling the Official Register of the United States from the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Census. This was done in order that the Official Register may be compiled simultaneously with and from the same data as the Census bulletin containing the statistics of the classified civil service of the United States, thus avoiding much duplication of work. The next edition of both publications will relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. Plans are under consideration for materially reducing the bulk and the cost of the Official Register.

The sundry civil appropriation act for the year 1906-7 contains the following provision:

The Director of the Census is hereby authorized and directed to publish, in a permanent form, by counties and minor civil divisions, the names of the heads of families returned at the First Census of the United States in seventeen hundred and ninety; and the Director of the Census is authorized, in his discretion, to sell said publications, the proceeds thereof to be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts on account of "Proceeds of sales of Government property": *Provided*, That no expense shall be incurred hereunder additional to appropriations for the Census Office for printing therefor made for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seven; and the Director of the Census is hereby directed to report to Congress at its next session the cost incurred hereunder and the price fixed for said publication and the total received therefor.

The publication of the names of the heads of families, as returned at the First Census of 1790, was recommended by the Director in 1904, and has long been earnestly advocated and urged by historical, genealogical, and patriotic associations and societies. The resulting volumes will be a valuable contribution to the biographical and local annals of the nation.

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The proviso seems to contemplate that the publication of the First Census shall be undertaken at once, and that the cost of printing it shall be paid from the \$125,000 appropriated for all Census printing for the current fiscal year. So interpreted, the proviso imposes limitations which are likely to work serious detriment to the usefulness of the Census Bureau in its regular lines of work. It is estimated that the printing of the First Census in two quarto volumes will cost \$40,000. The printing appropriation for the Census in the fiscal year 1905-6 was \$150,000, and of this sum all but a few thousand dollars was required to print the reports made ready for the printer in that year. A number of large, important, and expensive volumes will be ready for publication during the present fiscal year; and the sum of \$90,000, which will be left after printing the First Census, will not be sufficient to permit the publication of all of them during the fiscal year. Delay in publication detracts from the value of Census statistics. I therefore recommend that the estimates submitted for the coming fiscal year shall include a request for the modification of the above proviso in the urgent deficiency bill. I do not regard it as necessary to increase the amount appropriated for Census printing; but I suggest that the Director of the Census be permitted to publish the First Census at such time as will not interfere with the regular work of the Office and as other and more pressing demands upon the Census printing appropriation shall permit. Whatever residue is left after providing for the current demands may then be applied to this publication, and the printing appropriation slightly increased for the following year, so as to permit its appearance in the fall of 1907.

SALE OF CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

The foregoing provision of law is the first enactment which authorizes the sale of any of the Census publications. I believe it is a step in the right direction, and I again recommend that the Director be authorized by law to affix a price to all Census publications, and in his discretion to sell the same to the general public. There are certain quarters in which the present free distribution must necessarily continue, at least for a long time to come—the public libraries, the newspaper and periodical press, the Members of Congress, foreign governments, the National and state officials, etc.; but the remainder of the edition of each report, perhaps the larger part, should be sold to such persons as desire them, at a nominal price—less than the cost of printing and binding, but enough to bring back to the Federal Treasury a fixed proportion of this cost. Such a provision would at once shut off a great waste, which now necessarily occurs in the distribution of these documents, no matter how carefully that distribution is watched and guarded. The fact that the Government publications are for abso-

lutely free distribution undoubtedly stimulates a demand for them in quarters where they meet no real need and serve no public purpose. If the plan herein suggested shall be approved by Congress, the cost of Census printing can be reduced 25 per cent.

In the absence of such law every pains is taken to safeguard the distribution of the Census publications. The editions of each report are limited to the known requirements, and second and third editions are published only when necessary to supply the demand. The Abstract is substituted for the ten quarto volumes of the Twelfth Census whenever it is evident that it will meet the requirements of a particular case. Finally, the traditional congressional "quota" for each publication has been abolished. It is apparent in the experience of the Office that this step has reduced very largely the cost of the Census printing and shut off the most important source of waste. No Member of the Senate or House who desires that certain of his constituents shall be supplied with particular publications is denied the privilege, within reasonable limits, and no Member of Congress is loaded with a mass of printed reports which he must often distribute without personal knowledge of individual wants.

The Census Bureau is not covered by the congressional allotments for printing, and altho conducting periodically publishing operations larger than those of any other branch of the Government, it is the only important bureau the entire cost of whose printing appears in the appropriation made directly to it. It is therefore the only bureau to which the joint resolutions on printing, adopted at the last session of Congress, do not apply. The census laws exempt the Census Bureau publications from the limitations of the general printing act of 1895—an exception made necessary by the large initial demands for the decennial reports. An unusual responsibility in connection with the printing is thus vested in the Director, and it is met by every expedient which the trained printers of the publication division can apply for reducing the costs of publication and improving the standards and quality of the work.

In the last analysis the Census Bureau is nothing but a great publishing house, with no administrative functions except such as are connected with its own organization. The necessary fieldwork and the compilation and the tabulation of the statistics are followed in due course by the printing, publication, and distribution of the reports, all being closely interwoven steps in the progressive movement of the material and occupying the exclusive attention of the whole official staff.

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

The number of copies of the Census publications distributed during the year was 656,668; of this number 200,745 were bulletins,

399,000, cotton reports of the permanent Census, and 10,068, bulletins of the Twelfth Census. The bound reports distributed numbered 44,725, comprising 23,279 Twelfth Census reports and 21,446 special reports of the permanent Census; 2,130 sets, or 8,520 volumes, of the Philippine Census reports and 1,135 of the reports of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh censuses were also distributed.

In order to secure much needed storage space, 60,780 volumes of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses were transferred to the custody of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

DEVELOPMENT OF TABULATING APPARATUS.

Much progress has been made during the year in the development of an independent system of automatic tabulating machinery for handling the population returns of the Thirteenth Census. The legislative appropriation act of last year appropriated \$40,000 for this purpose, of which sum \$9,068.87 was expended. The legislative act for the current year reappropriates the unexpended balance of \$30,931.13 "for tabulating census returns, including cost of cards, rental, purchase and construction of necessary apparatus, and experimental work in developing tabulating machinery."

For the small sum above indicated the Census experts have succeeded in devising a tabulating apparatus, along lines entirely novel, which infringes no patents and which is a marvel of simplicity, of accuracy, and of rapid manipulation of the punched cards. The possibilities of saving, in the cost of compiling future censuses, which this successful outcome represents, are enormous, approaching three-quarters of a million dollars at the Thirteenth Census alone. The Census experts are now engaged in the development of a new and improved system of counters to be attached to this tabulating machine, and they will proceed from that to other subsidiary mechanisms needed to make a complete system from which the hand manipulation of the cards will be practically eliminated at every stage. Still other devices have been worked out, which, if they can be mechanically perfected, will revolutionize the whole method of modern census taking. The main mechanism, that which permits the Census Bureau to carry thru the great and expanding work of tabulating a decennial census, has been perfected, and has already demonstrated its capacity to handle the work in much quicker time than has ever been done. I can not speak in terms of too high praise of the ingenuity, the skill, the enthusiasm, and the perseverance of the experts who have achieved this gratifying result.

Respectfully,

S. N. D. NORTH, *Director.*

Hon. VICTOR H. METCALF,

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THOMAS S. MERRILL, DISBURSING CLERK, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

1. Expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Remarks.
Salaries, 1906	\$711,644.78	The amount appropriated was \$745,760. The unexpended balance (\$34,115.27) will be covered into the General Treasury.
Collecting statistics, 1905-6..	354,392.29	The amount appropriated was \$625,000. Of this amount \$120,627.04 was applied to the payment of expenses incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. The unexpended balance on June 30, 1906 (\$149,980.67), was reappropriated for the service of the fiscal year 1907. (Legislative act approved June 22, 1906.)
Tabulating statistics, 1906 ...	9,068.87	The amount appropriated was \$40,000. The unexpended balance (\$30,931.13) was reappropriated for the service of the fiscal year 1907. (Legislative act approved June 22, 1906.)
Stationery, 1906	8,000.00	The amount appropriated (\$8,000) was entirely expended.
Library, 1906	2,500.00	The amount appropriated (\$2,500) was entirely expended.
Rent, 1906	22,080.00	The amount appropriated (\$22,080) was entirely expended.
Miscellaneous expenses, 1906.	12,000.00	The amount appropriated (\$12,000) was entirely expended.
Printing allotment, 1906.....	129,859.56	The amount appropriated was \$150,000. The unexpended balance (\$20,640.44) will be covered into the General Treasury.
Total expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	1,249,046.45	

2. Statement showing amounts appropriated for the support of the permanent Census Office, exclusive of printing.

Fiscal year.	Amount appropriated.	Remarks.
1903.....	\$1,184,749.53	No appropriations were made specifically for this fiscal year, but the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Expenses of the Twelfth Census" was reappropriated. The expenditures from this balance during the year, exclusive of printing, amounted to the sum indicated.
1904.....	1,219,902.08	The appropriations made specifically for this fiscal year, exclusive of printing, amounted to \$926,460. The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Expenses of the Twelfth Census" was also reappropriated. The expenditures from this balance during the year, exclusive of printing, amounted to \$293,442.08.
1905.....	1,356,705.06	The appropriations made specifically for this fiscal year, exclusive of printing, amounted to \$1,254,260. The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Expenses of the Twelfth Census" was also reappropriated. The expenditures from this balance during the year, exclusive of printing, amounted to \$102,445.06.
1906.....	1,455,340.00	This amount was specifically appropriated for the fiscal year 1906 and does not include the allotment for printing. The appropriation "Expenses of the Twelfth Census" was exhausted during the preceding year.
1907.....	1,008,920.00	This amount was specifically appropriated for the fiscal year 1907 and does not include the allotment for printing.
Total	6,225,616.67	

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3. *Statement showing amounts appropriated for salaries of the clerical force of the permanent Census Office.*

Fiscal year.	Amount appropriated.	Remarks.
1903.....	\$818,924.90	No appropriation was made specifically for salaries for this fiscal year. The amount indicated was expended for this purpose from the appropriation "Expenses of the Twelfth Census."
1904.....	824,210.28	The appropriation made specifically for salaries for this fiscal year amounted to \$685,860, and the expenditures for this purpose from the appropriation "Expenses of the Twelfth Census" aggregated \$138,350.28.
1905.....	777,532.97	The appropriation made specifically for salaries for this fiscal year amounted to \$711,760, and the expenditures for this purpose from the appropriation "Expenses of the Twelfth Census" aggregated \$65,772.97.
1906.....	745,760.00	This amount was specifically appropriated for salaries for the fiscal year 1906, and constituted the only fund available for that purpose.
1907.....	717,020.00	This amount was specifically appropriated for salaries for the fiscal year 1907, and constituted the only fund available for that purpose.
Total.....	\$3,883,448.15	

APPENDIX B.

Clerical and subclerical force.

Chief clerk	William S. Rossiter.	
Disbursing and appointment clerk	Thomas S. Merrill.	
Chief statisticians:		
Population	William C. Hunt.	
Manufactures	William M. Steuart.	
Agriculture	Le Grand Powers.	
Vital statistics	Cressy L. Wilbur.	
Geographer	Charles S. Sloane.	
Expert chiefs of division:		
Population	Edward W. Koch.	
Manufactures	Joseph D. Lewis.	
	Frank L. Sanford.	
	Jasper E. Wheelchel.	
Agriculture	Hart Momsen.	
Vital statistics	Richard C. Lappin.	
Revision and results	Joseph A. Hill.	
Total		14
Stenographer		1
Clerks, class 4		4
Clerks, class 3		7
Clerks, class 2		25
Clerks, class 1		299
Clerks, \$1,000		196
Clerks, \$900		16
Expert map mounter		1
Engineer		1
Electrician		1
Skilled laborers, \$1,000		2
Skilled laborers, \$900		5
Watchmen		10
Messengers		6
Firemen		2
Assistant messengers		10
Skilled laborers, \$720		11
Unskilled laborers, \$720		8
Charwomen		24
		629
Total		643

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Regular fieldwork	17
Cotton agents	721
Expert special agents	13
Experts appointed in connection with the development of tabulating machinery	4
	755
Total number of employees	1,398

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APPENDIX C.

Status of effective registration of deaths, 1906.

Registration states, 1900.		Added as registration states, 1906.		Not yet accepted as registration states.	
State.	Population, 1900.	State.	Population, 1900.	State.	Population, 1900.
				Alabama	1,828,697
				Arizona	122,931
				Arkansas	1,311,564
		California	1,485,053		
Connecticut	908,420	Colorado	589,700	Delaware	184,785
District of Columbia..	278,718			Florida	528,542
				Georgia	2,216,331
				Idaho	161,772
				Illinois	4,821,550
Indiana	2,516,462			Indian Territory ...	392,060
				Iowa	2,231,853
Maine	694,466	Maryland	1,188,044	Kansas	1,470,495
Massachusetts	2,805,346			Kentucky	2,147,174
Michigan	2,420,982			Louisiana	1,331,625
				Minnesota	1,751,394
				Mississippi	1,551,270
				Missouri	3,106,665
				Montana	243,329
New Hampshire	411,588			Nebraska	1,066,300
New Jersey	1,883,669			Nevada	42,335
New York	7,268,894			New Mexico	195,310
				North Carolina	1,893,810
				North Dakota	319,140
				Ohio	4,157,545
				Oklahoma	398,331
				Oregon	413,536
Rhode Island	423,550	Pennsylvania	6,302,115	South Carolina	1,340,316
		South Dakota	401,570	Tennessee	2,020,616
				Texas	3,048,710
				Utah	276,749
Vermont	343,641			Virginia	1,854,184
				Washington	518,103
				West Virginia	958,800
				Wisconsin	2,069,042
				Wyoming	92,531
Total	19,960,742	Total	9,916,482	Total	46,117,351

Population, registration states, 1900	19,960,742
Per cent of total population	26.3
Population, registration cities in states added, 1906	3,835,119
Per cent of total population	5.0
Population of registration cities in nonregistration states	6,969,757
Per cent of total population	9.2
Population in registration area, 1900	30,765,618
Per cent of total population	40.5
Net population added to registration area in 1906	6,081,369
Per cent of total population	8.0
Population in registration area in 1906	36,846,981
Per cent of total population	48.5