

TAKE OCCUPATIONS

Census Enumerators' Questions Will Apply to Everybody.

A GENUS OF OCCUPATIONS

An Employer is One Who Employs Helpless, Other Than Domestic—Employee is One Who Works For Wages or a Salary—Information For the Enumerators.

Washington, D. C., 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 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 reasons, 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. If 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 household work 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 household work 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 household work 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 returned as an occupation. This applies also to a child working for his board away from home. Children, or even adults, attending school or college 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 at 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."

WOMAN'S BEE

A Most Interesting Program Promised For the Evening of March 4, 1910.

The Woman's Betterment Association of Washington Public Schools will give on Friday night, March 4, at the schoolhouse auditorium, an old-time spelling bee, managed just as they were in "ye olden time." The schoolmaster will be Mr. Stephen C. Bragaw. The two leaders, Mr. A. M. Dumay and Mrs. M. T. Plyler, will choose the spellers for their respective sides. Come and see the ladies make the men ashamed of themselves. The nine-back spelling book will be used. Admission 10c. Exercises to begin at 8 o'clock.

MRS. BOYD RECOVERING.

Mrs. W. E. Boyd, of this city, who for the past six weeks has been at the Washington Hospital where she underwent a very serious and painful operation, has so far recovered as to be able to again be at home to the delight of her family, relatives and friends.

STRUCK ON HEAD

Struck on the Head By One of the Inmates of the County Home This Morning.

Alderman J. G. Chauncey was struck on the head by one of the inmates of the county home this morning, inflicting a painful wound. If Mr. Chauncey had not dodged the blow there is no doubt but what the lick would have proven more serious. Mr. Chauncey had occasion this morning to pay a visit to Cedar Hill cemetery, situated adjacent to the county home. In passing the front gate of the home he was accosted by a colored inmate, the name of whom is unknown, with the inquiry if he (Chauncey) had brought him his money. Mr. Chauncey told him he knew nothing of his money. About this time Mrs. Bright, the keeper's wife, hailed to Mr. Chauncey requesting that he aid her in getting the negro back in the yard. He was persuaded to return and went as far as the woodpile, where he loitered. No coaxing could induce him to go on. Mr. Chauncey finally told him if he did not move on he would shoot him. This assertion seemed to fire the negro, so he grabbed a stick of wood and before Mr. Chauncey realized what was his intention he had been struck across the head and shoulder. The negro was then caught and thrown to the ground where he was held for several minutes. In the meantime Mr. Chauncey discovered that his head was bleeding profusely, there being over a pint of blood in his hat. The negro was then turned loose when he ran. Mr. Chauncey came to the city as quickly as possible. Dr. E. M. Brown rendered the necessary medical assistance. While the wound is not thought to be serious it is painful.

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 only a day laborer; whether he be paid in money or in kind; and whether he be employed by his own parent or by 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.

Employer and Employee. The Census Bureau instructs the census takers that an employer is

DISASTROUS WRECK

Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Train Wrecked.

TWO HURT IN ACCIDENT

An Accident Occurs on the Elevated Road Near 177th Street, New York City—One Train Crashes Into Another and Five is the Result—Crowds Cheer Firemen.

New York, Feb. 22.—Speeding along on a level with the housetops, a northbound train on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad crashed into the rear of another crowded train today in the hush hours. The wreckage caught fire and all the passengers had to be taken from the cars by firemen and railroad employees working on ladders reaching from the street. The accident occurred near 177th street.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company in an official statement declared that one passenger and a motorman were injured.

Ambulances from every hospital in the upper districts of the city were summoned, and the police reserves called out to handle the crowds which gathered for blocks about the scene. Firemen were summoned and helped in taking down the passengers.

With some of the wrecked cars hanging over the street, protruding from the high "L" structure, the passengers were pinned in. Within a few minutes after the accident, fire ladders had been shot up to the roadbed and the work of taking down the passengers began. As firemen carried the women passengers to the street below, the crowds burst into wild cheer.

UNIVERSITY

Interesting News Notes From the State's Foremost Educational Institution.

Of the investigators at work today none are doing more determined work than Dr. D. H. Doley and Dr. W. S. MacNider of the medical faculty. In the pathological laboratory Dr. Doley is at work upon the functional activity of the nerve cells and in the pharmacological laboratory Dr. MacNider is doing research work upon the kidneys. Dr. Doley has written articles on his work for the Medical Journal of Research and the American Journal of Physiology and has made addresses concerning his theories before the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. Dr. Doley will give demonstrations in March at John Hopkins University. Mr. MacNider's work is concerned with the recuperative power of kidneys and the acute stages of Bright's disease. His work will be of practical value in aiding the recuperative power of kidneys and in relieving acute stages of Bright's disease. Both of these young professors have a passion for their work and may yet make even greater contributions to medical science.

Sunday, February 15, was a significant day in the religious life of the University. On that day Eugene E. Barnett, a graduate student in the University, accepted the commission of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. to become a missionary in Brazil. The students contributed \$400 to his support on the foreign field, and 315 students enrolled in voluntary mission study. Barnett is not the only Carolina alumnus who will soon go to the front. W. J. Gordon, of the class of 1903, will in a few months sail as a missionary to the Orient. Otto B. Ross, '05, is now in a hospital in New York city preparing for his work in China. A. F. Jackson, an alumnus of the University Medical School, will go within a year's time as a medical missionary. In the present student body A. R. Morgan, C. E. Norman, Totten, W. L. Cooper, Jr. and J. W. Freeman are among those beside Barnett who have volunteered to go into the non-Christian fields. In the mission study room of the Y. M. C. A. building are Chinese curios presented by R. T. Bryan, '52; Lucy Little, '89, and George Worth, '91, who have been on the foreign field since graduation.

The present awakening of interest in missionary activity is not an ephemeral outburst, but is the result of a steady preparation. The contributing forces in this preparation have been Bible study, the Student Volunteer and the Laymen's Movements. The Bible study classes with a voluntary enrollment of 350 gave a more religious tone to campus life. The enthusiasm of the delegates to the Rochester and Greensboro conventions quickened the interest in missions. The missionary spirit of the twenty students who were with us every Sunday afternoon to teach in the

AID HIM

The City Should Support The Chamber of Commerce Secretary and Aid Him in His Work.

For a town to rapidly grow it is essential that a body of men take the lead. A body of men may form a corporation and pay some one to look after the work for the interest of the town. But unless those giving financial support to the organization will attend the meetings and instruct the secretary what they would prefer him to do, that he may know he is working along the lines to please his supporters, he will be handicapped. If he takes upon himself without being instructed, he may work for the promotion of such projects not as important to his supporters as other things may be. Give your secretary support.

RIOTING BY MOBS

Philadelphia's Sunday Disturbed by Infuriated Strikers.

SYMPATHIZERS BURN CARS

Passengers and Crows Are Driven From Cars and the Cars Are Burned by the Strike Sympathizers—Mayor Will Enforce the Riot Act to Preserve Peace.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—Rioting in every section of this city followed the attempt of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to operate its lines here today. Passengers and crows were driven from the cars by infuriated mobs of strike sympathizers and in nearly a score of instances the abandoned cars were burned or otherwise destroyed. At midnight every car was withdrawn from service.

Stern measures were adopted by the police to quell the disorders and nearly five hundred persons were arrested charged with inciting to riot. Two women were shot by stray bullets, and many people were removed to hospitals.

Mayor Reburn tonight ordered Director of Police Clay to swear in 3,000 additional men and issued a proclamation enforcing the riot act. During the morning hours cars were run on every line with little difficulty except in the mill district of Kensington, where cars were stoned by disorderly mobs. At 11 o'clock the transit company officials announced that cars were running on their regular Sunday schedule. Shortly afterwards riots were reported from scores of widely separated localities.

At Twentysixth and Wharton streets, in the southern section of the city, a mob of boys drove the conductor and motorman from their posts, and after the four women passengers had left the car, set it on fire. The following car was also stopped and being set on fire when a detachment of police reached the scene. Mary Devlin, aged 16 years, was shot in the leg when the police fired on the mob.

In the usually quiet residential section of West Philadelphia, mobs were formed which for a time baffled the police. Iron bars and stones were piled on the tracks and several cars were wrecked. Mounted police were powerless to disperse the mobs here and a fire hose was finally brought into play. The importation of 175 strike-breakers from New York led to an attack on the barns and main offices of the company at Eighth and Dauphin streets this afternoon. Windows were broken, stones hurled by the mob which was finally dispersed after 25 arrests had been made.

FROM YEATSVILLE.

At the home of Mrs. J. M. Tankard, Saturday, February 12, 1910, at 3:30 o'clock, the children of Yeatsville met and organized a Junior Auxiliary for the benefit of the cemetery fence at Yeatsville. The children will meet every Saturday at 3:30 o'clock at the home of the members. The officers are as follows: President, Beatrice Woolard; vice president, Alba Killingsworth; treasurer, Lucie Killingsworth; secretary, Clara Jackson. We hope this meeting will be a great success and a pleasure to all.

SECRETARY.

Sunday school prepared the way for larger enterprises. When Mr. E. T. Colton, member of the executive board of the international committee, came to Chapel Hill he found the student body ready for larger enterprises. Three hundred and fifteen men in mission study, \$400 raised for the support of Barnett on the foreign field.

MAKES A REPORT

On the Work of the Anti-Saloon League.

BY SUPERINTENDENT DAVIS

It is Stated That the Anti-Saloon League Forces Are Making Good Progress—People Are Realizing More Fully That the Law Must Be Enforced—Jug Trade a Menace.

Since January 1, 1910, in the interest of the work of the Anti-Saloon League, we have visited the following places: Farmville, Durham, Hookerton, Ayden, Winterville, Nashville, Elm City, Woodland, Aulander, Conway, Murfreesboro, Burlington, Webaue, Elon College, Winton, Union and Ahoskie.

Have spoken 28 times; traveled by railroad 1,039 miles and on buggy 109 miles. Our sermons, speeches and lectures have touched on the subjects of law enforcement, the need of national legislation to stop the jug trade from other States, the evil of the near-beer saloon and total abstinence.

It is believed that the Anti-Saloon forces are making good progress over the entire State. Our people today appreciate more fully than 12 months ago the fact that this law must be executed, and are not expecting it to enforce itself. The old complaint that "prohibition is a farce because it is not enforced" has now changed, and the complaint is "the officer is a farce because he does not enforce the prohibition law." The people have learned to lay the blame where the responsibility rests, and all appreciate the fact that the work of the executive branch of government, from the Governor of our State down, is to execute all laws with impartiality and without favor to any violator. Moreover, we find that moral support is being given the officer, who discharges his duty, and many words of praise and commendation reach our ears and our office regarding these officers, who are true to their official trust. There are still, however, some communities where officers and citizens alike are negligent and consequently the violators are plugging their trade. I believe that the prohibition law is more and more growing in favor.

The only complaints that we hear now regarding prohibition is that the jug trade is flooding our State with liquor, thus making Virginia rich, while North Carolina is not receiving any revenue, but these objections have been and are being so thoroughly answered by the condition of prosperity prevailing over our State, the unprecedented increase in the bank deposits this year over last and the universal judgment of depot agent, that the jug trade is smaller by far than the barrel trade, that the objectors have almost hushed their mouths.

Passing up and down the State, with an eye and ear always open to learn any truth touching our cause, we are persuaded that in some localities at least, the liquor forces are even now at work to secure, through the primaries and conventions, men to represent them in the legislature, who will do their bidding. We are not afraid that their efforts will avail anything if the forces of temperance and righteousness are truly vigilant, but I desire to sound a word of warning, and to urge our men, who love their State and humanity, to give some time and attention to this subject and see to it that those men are nominated, who will protect the present prohibition law. If we sit idly by and allow the no-license forces of the State to name the members of legislature and these members go to Raleigh and in any sense amend or tamper with the State prohibition law, we can blame nobody but ourselves. Therefore, citizens of North Carolina, I desire to put you on your guard.

If I were asked to state the greatest need of prohibition in North Carolina, I should answer in a sentence, "Executive officers of nerve and character, who know the responsibility of an official trust and appreciate the solemnity of an official oath." I am glad to say that in some parts of the State, we find these, but that in others, they are conspicuous by their absence. Wherever we do not find such officers, the blame rests more with the citizens than with the officers, for the reason that the citizens have the power to displace one officer and to elect another, and if any one has failed to meet his official trust, it is the part of wisdom, common sense and religious duty to elect another at the next election, who will have respect for his official oath and manhood to do his duty.

I might add that in my estimation, our law will not be permanently enforced and liquor lawlessness reduced to a minimum until the violator appreciates the fact that the officers are ever vigilant and stand ready to arrest and convict when

POKER PLAYERS

Citizen Says the Community Was Shocked and Grieved—Makes Suggestions.

(By Rev. H. B. Searight.)

We were all shocked and grieved that some of our prominent men were apprehended in a poker room one evening last week, and arrested for gambling. This deplorable incident suggests a few reflections on card playing and its tendencies.

Where did these young fellows learn to play? We wonder if their sisters, wives, or mothers play bridge at home? When the women meet from house to house and spend hours at bridge, or euchre, is it strange that the men should meet down town and have a little game of their own? Besides, what is the essential difference between playing for a few dimes (or dollars) and for a prize that costs money? Money is only a commodity, and to play for anything of value is gambling. It is to be hoped this recent raid will serve as an eye-opener to our society women, and show them whether their example leads.

We do beseech our women in the name of God, conscience and country, and for the sake of our boys, to abstain from cards, because card-playing by wives and mothers will naturally lead to gambling among the men. Thou art thy brother's keeper; and your example and influence is leading others into temptation and sin.

AT THE GALETY.

Those who were present at the Galety last night were charmed with the performance and the music by the orchestra. The pictures were high-class and pleasing. Tonight the following program will be presented: The Forgotten Watch; The Cook Makes Maderia Sauce; Marriage of the Cook; A Victim of Circumstances; Living Dolls, fairy story. There will be 3,000 feet of films and plenty of good music for only 5 and 10 cents. On Wednesday night there will be presented a Biograph picture, The Dancing Girl of Butte. Those who are thinking of being present at the Galety tonight should not alter their decision, as no better pictures have ever been presented by the management. First-class pictures and classical music is the promised program. Follow the merry crowd.

SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS.

Messrs. William Bell, W. H. McMillenny and Charles M. Brown, Jr., bagged three large wild turkeys this morning. They created no little excitement when exhibited by the huntsmen.

over evidence can be secured. I might add further that I mean by a true officer, one who will search for evidence that will convict any violator. After having had much experience in the last twelve months with the work of detectives to secure evidence to enforce the prohibition law, I have concluded that this is not the ideal way to enforce law. There may be conditions and circumstances which necessitate the use of a secret service man, but generally speaking, I feel that we must throw the entire responsibility on our executive officers and give them full, moral support, and all other possible aid to assist them in doing the things that they are elected and paid to do, namely, "to catch up with these violators."

I have learned as regards the work of detectives, that jurors are averse to accepting their testimony, that even the courts do not invite it, and that wherever used, the regular officers are too anxious to shift the responsibility that the law places on them on the detective. I have learned further that the occasional use of the detective causes the violator to be shy of the stranger, but in no way retards them from selling to his regular customer. Again, they know that a detective is on the field possibly one week in the year, whereas the vigilant officer is there fifty-two weeks, and under these circumstances, are much more afraid of arrest and punishment. If city and county authorities will appropriate money from their treasuries to pay for secret service work, then the detective becomes a representative of the government and his evidence means much more to courts and jurors. I believe that detectives employed in this way will accomplish good.

I desire to report regarding the American Issue, a sixteen page monthly paper, which we are editing, that it is being well received by the friends of temperance and prohibition over the State, and our subscription list shows substantial and satisfactory growth. We published for the February edition 2,500 copies and are hoping in a short while to have more than five thousand going through our State. We now have some agents soliciting subscribers and are constantly adding to that number. We believe that this paper is meeting a need in our State, and is already accomplishing much good. R. L. DAVIS, Supt. N. C. Anti-Saloon League.

HAS NEW PROGRAM.

Only Four Measures Will be the Demand.

MOVE RELIEVES LEADERS.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The announcement from the White House that President Taft had by his own motion cut down to four the number of administration measures he would demand at the present session of Congress is received by Republican leaders with unmixed feeling of relief. The administration program was so formidable that members who were warmly supporting the Taft policies hardly knew where to begin.

A schedule, including only the bills to amend the interstate commerce laws, provide for the regulation of the issuance of injunctions, start Arizona and New Mexico on the road to Statehood, and to validate the withdrawals of public lands for conservation purposes, is regarded as quite possible of attainment. Most of these measures, it is believed, can be put through the Senate while the House is still wrestling with appropriation bills.

The Faithful Get Busy.

When it was reported at the capital yesterday that the President would be satisfied with the enactment of the four measures named, steps were taken to bring all these matters out of committee at the earliest possible date. The postal savings bank bill already is before the Senate and an agreement between the supporters of conflicting amendments is assured. It is regarded as practically certain that the bill can be passed during the coming week.

The one conservation bill that President Taft is determined shall be passed is that which gives to the President the unrestricted power to withdraw public lands from settlement and place them in reserves that will continue in force until restored by him or by Congress to the portion of the public domain that shall be open to settlement. In the meantime an effort will be made by a special committee of Western Senators to perfect other conservation measures so that they will be ready for consideration at the next session.

AT THE GEM.

The Gem theater last evening was crowded with spectators and all present speak in the highest terms of the performance. It was creditable from first to last. In fact every picture was presented in such a way as to bring praise and commendation. Tonight the following noted films are scheduled: Across the Divide, fine Western drama; Straw Hat Factory at Florence, industrial; The Old Organ, melodrama; The Troubles of An Amateur Detective, fine comedy. This above program is one that will interest and amuse all who are present this evening at this popular place of amusement. In addition to the fine program promised the orchestra will render music that is in keeping with its reputation. The Gem was favored with a large number last night and judging by the program for this evening there will be an increased attendance. The Gem is the mecca for those wishing pleasure after supper.

BANKS CLOSED.

On account of today being a legal holiday, all the banks of the city were closed. The city postoffice was also closed.

OPENS OFFICE.

Mr. John B. Respass has opened a land and survey office in the Weiburg building on Market street.

New Advertisements in Today's News
Gem Theater.
Gaiety Theater.
Washington Light & Water Co.
A Comparison.
Wright's Tailoring Parlors—Clothes Insurance.
J. K. Hoyt—Ginghams and Dress Goods.
Mons.
Lavative Stomach Quinine.
Mother Gray Powders.
Doan's Kidney Pills.
Cardul.
Capidine.
Vina's Remedies.