

XV.

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF PHILIPPINES
AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

With the First Census of the United States, and at every succeeding census, there have been enumerated geographic areas which were not states of the Union. These areas, observed from census to census, form a striking picture of organization of new territory and its rapid development to a degree of population strength which justified entrance into the Union of states. Since 1912, when Arizona and New Mexico were admitted to the Union, there have remained as territories only Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

There began also to appear other outlying areas enumerated at the decennial census: Guam, American Samoa, and the Panama Canal Zone. Thus at the census of 1920 the nonstate areas, which at previous censuses had included territories within the continental area of the Nation, comprised only the District of Columbia, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, and various islands in the Atlantic and Pacific. Table 65, which appears on page 254, presents a list of nonstate areas enumerated at each census. It is appropriate that there should be included here some reference to the population of outlying areas enumerated at the Fourteenth Census. These areas, with their population in 1920, are as follows:

Alaska Territory.....	55,036	Guam.....	13,275
Hawaii Territory.....	255,912	American Samoa.....	8,056
Porto Rico Territory.....	1,299,809	Panama Canal Zone.....	22,858

ALASKA.

Between 1910 and 1920 the population of Alaska decreased from 64,356 to 55,036, that is, by 9,320, or 14.5 per cent. This decrease was the result of less profitable mining and fishing operations and the consequent departure from the territory of persons whose sole interest was in these enterprises.

The first census of Alaska was taken in 1880, 13 years after the purchase by the United States from Russia of this vast northern territory. The population doubled from 1890 to 1900, the period of greatest mining excitement, and remained practically stationary until the census of 1910, covering the period of pro-

duction. The census of 1920 suggests the general tendency to "clean up" and the failure to develop further spectacular discoveries. It is not, however, from the finding and feverish mining of precious metals that permanent prosperity and population are secured, if the history of California and Nevada mining communities afford fair examples; and, since it is now agreed that Alaska offers great opportunity for future development in agriculture, lumber, coal, and fisheries, it is likely that future censuses will record solid and gratifying increases, the first signs of which appeared in 1920 in the growing equality of the sexes, in the face of a sharp decrease in total population. The decrease, moreover, was largely among the foreign born. With the native Americans decreasing at a comparatively slow rate and establishing families, the future of the territory, it is to be hoped, is now being laid on more secure foundations.

There is but one town in Alaska which the Census Bureau would class as an urban community—Juneau, in the southern district, with 3,058 inhabitants. Four other towns have more than 1,000 inhabitants each: Ketchikan, 2,458; Anchorage, 1,856; Sitka, 1,175; and Fairbanks, 1,155. In 1910 there were 7 towns instead of 5 having more than 1,000 inhabitants each. An interesting example of the collapse of boom expansion is Nome, which had 12,488 inhabitants in 1900, 2,600 in 1910, and only 852 in 1920. There are in the territory a total of 17 incorporated towns, 151 unincorporated villages, 5 unincorporated towns, 5 forts, 5 islands, and 2 stations. Among them some had as few as 16 or 18 inhabitants.

TABLE 44.—RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF ALASKA: 1920 AND 1910.

COLOR OR RACE.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.		Per cent of decrease or increase (+) 1910-1920.
	1920	1910	1920	1910	
Total population...	55,036	64,356	100.0	100.0	14.5
White.....	27,883	36,400	50.7	56.6	23.4
Native.....	16,286	18,426	29.6	28.6	11.6
Foreign-born.....	11,597	17,974	21.1	27.9	35.5
Indian.....	26,558	25,331	48.3	39.4	+4.8
Chinese.....	56	1,209	0.1	1.9	95.4
Japanese.....	312	913	0.6	1.4	65.8
Negro.....	128	200	0.2	0.3	38.8
All other.....	99	294	0.2	0.5	66.3

This table brings out the decrease in population among the foreign-born white, which accounts for 68.4 per cent of the total decrease shown by Alaska in 1920. A further analysis of the foreign-born decrease in terms of nationality results in the following tabulation:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1920	1910	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1920	1910
Norway.....	2,169	2,597	Finland.....	794	976
Canada.....	1,716	2,208	Ireland.....	601	1,157
Sweden.....	1,688	2,717	England.....	562	1,023
Germany.....	843	1,550	Italy.....	329	744

Three nationalities—Norwegian, Swedish, and Canadian—were largely in the majority among the foreign born. The decreases of these nationalities have apparently been proportionally less heavy than those of the others.

The decrease in persons gainfully employed in Alaska exceeded the decrease in the total population, the loss in population being 9,320, while the decrease in persons gainfully employed was 13,276. One factor in bringing about this curious result was the tendency during the decade toward more nearly normal proportions between the sexes. Such a redistribution is of great importance, especially in shifting the number of persons actually wage earners and in determining the natural rate of increase. The figures are as follows:

SEX.	1920	1910
Male	34,539	45,857
Female	20,497	18,499

There were, in 1910, 247.9 males for every 100 females, which figure was reduced in 1920 to 168.5 males for every 100 females. Such a change also resulted in a decided increase in the proportion of married males. The percentage of males over 15 years of age who were married increased from 30.9 in 1910 to 39.2 in 1920, while there was practically no change in the proportion of females married.

The decrease in persons gainfully employed was distributed throughout all the occupational groups save agriculture. The greatest decreases occurred in the mining and manufacturing groups, indicating a decided falling off in those forms of industrial activity.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Islands, nine in number, were acquired by the United States in 1898 and were organized as the territory of Hawaii in June, 1900. The Federal censuses since that time have reported considerable increases in population. The number of inhabitants in 1900 was 154,001; in 1910, 191,909; and in 1920, 255,912, the increase during the last decade being 64,003, or 33.4 per cent.

The entire population of Hawaii which might be termed urban resides in two cities, Honolulu and Hilo. Honolulu, much the larger, is on Oahu Island, and recorded in 1920 a total population of 83,327, an increase of 59.7 per cent over the number of its inhabitants in 1910. Hilo had a population of 10,431 in 1920, having increased slightly more than 50 per cent during the decade.

The census figures which have aroused the most interest are those dealing with race and color. They are given in the following table:

TABLE 45.—POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY RACE, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1920 AND 1910.

RACE.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.		Per cent of increase or decrease (-).
	1920	1910	1920	1910	
Total.....	255,912	191,909	100.0	100.0	33.4
Hawaiian.....	23,723	26,041	9.3	13.6	-8.9
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	11,072	8,772	4.3	4.6	26.2
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	6,955	3,734	2.7	1.9	86.3
Caucasian:					
Portuguese.....	27,002	22,301	10.6	11.6	21.1
Porto Rican.....	5,602	4,890	2.2	2.5	14.6
Spanish.....	2,430	1,990	1.0	1.0	22.1
Other Caucasian.....	19,708	14,867	7.7	7.7	32.6
Chinese.....	23,507	21,674	9.2	11.3	8.5
Japanese.....	109,274	79,075	42.7	41.5	37.1
Korean.....	4,050	4,533	1.9	2.4	9.2
Filipino.....	21,031	2,361	8.2	1.2	790.8
Negro.....	348	695	0.1	0.4	-49.0
All other.....	310	376	0.1	0.2	-17.6

The racial classification is rendered somewhat complex by the number of intermarriages between natives and immigrants. The native and mixed native and foreign groups are as follows: Hawaiian, pure native stock; Caucasian-Hawaiian, a mixture of Caucasian and Hawaiian stock, largely a development from the

Spanish settlement of the island; and Asiatic-Hawaiian, representing a mixture of Asiatic and Hawaiian stock.

The large proportion of Japanese and relatively small number of Caucasians, other than Portuguese, are significant. Of the 19,708 persons classed as "Other Caucasians"—of which number nearly 11,000 were born in continental United States—12,670, or approximately two-thirds, were located in the city of Honolulu alone.

Of the actual increase among the Japanese, 8,000 were males and 22,000 were females. The men are employed mainly in agriculture, while the women are employed either on sugar farms or as domestic and personal servants. It is interesting to note that nearly 85 per cent of the foreign born enumerated at the 1920 census who had immigrated within the preceding 10 years were Japanese.

Because of the widespread discussion in continental United States concerning the number of Japanese in the states and the limitation of the number migrating to this country, secured by agreement with Japan, comparison with the unrestricted migration of Japanese to Hawaii is of much interest. Here are the changes which have occurred in the number of persons of this race in continental United States and in Hawaii:¹

YEAR.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
1880.....	148	86
1890.....	2,039	12,360
1900.....	24,326	61,111
1910.....	72,157	79,675
1920.....	111,010	109,274

The figures for Hawaii for 1880 and 1890, as shown in the above table, are taken from reports published by the then Hawaiian Government. (It will be remembered that the Hawaiian Islands did not become a territory of the United States until 1898, and appeared for the first time in the reports of the census of 1900 as a part of this country.)

Obviously the Japanese were not attracted either to Hawaii, then an independent kingdom, or to the United States as early

¹ The figures in this statement include the American born (or Hawaiian-born) descendants of Japanese immigrants, in addition to the immigrants themselves.

as 1880. But by 1890 Hawaii had apparently been discovered as a desirable country to which to emigrate, and in that year also the first suggestions of emigration to the United States appeared. During the following decade occurred the heaviest movement of Japanese to Hawaii, together with a marked increase in the number coming to the United States.

Thereafter appears a rather interesting equalization of numbers. Immigration of Japanese to Hawaii slackened from 1900 to 1910, the increase in Japanese population for the 10 years amounting to less than 20,000, as against nearly 50,000 for the preceding decade; but the number coming to this country was so great that the total Japanese population of continental United States in 1910 tended to approach the number in the territory of Hawaii. In 1920 the increase shown for continental United States was considerably greater than for Hawaii, and for the first time the number of Japanese in continental United States slightly exceeded that in the island territory.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico was formally surrendered by Spain in October, 1898, and was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris, signed December 10 of the same year.

The population of Porto Rico, as recorded by the census of 1910, was 1,118,012. This number increased during the decade from 1910 to 1920 by 16.3 per cent, resulting in a total of 1,299,809 inhabitants at the taking of the 1920 census. The average number of inhabitants per square mile in 1920 was 378.4, as compared with 325.5 in 1910 and 277.5 in 1899. This represents a density 10 times as great as that for continental United States.

The decade has shown a slight increase in the proportion of urban population. In 1920 the urban population, according to the customary census classification, constituted 21.8 per cent of the total population, as compared with 20.1 per cent in 1910. There were, in 1920, 16 cities or towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants, the largest being San Juan and Ponce. San Juan had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, having increased about 50 per cent during the decade. Ponce, with a population of 41,912, had increased but 19 per cent.

The following table indicates the racial distribution. The Census Bureau classes as native all those born in continental United States or any of its outlying possessions. It is interesting to note how nearly completely the population is made up of natives.

TABLE 46.—POPULATION OF PORTO RICO, BY COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY: 1920 AND 1910.

COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
Total.....	1,299,809	1,118,012	100.0	100.0
White.....	948,709	732,555	73.0	65.5
Black.....	49,246	50,245	3.8	4.5
Mulatto.....	301,816	335,192	23.2	30.0
Chinese.....	32	12	(¹)	(¹)
Japanese.....	4	8	(¹)	(¹)
All other.....	2		(¹)	
Native.....	1,291,642	1,106,246	99.4	98.9
Foreign born.....	8,167	11,766	0.6	1.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Since the number of foreign born is so slight, and since 99.8 per cent of the natives were actually born on the island, it would appear that the increase is almost entirely internal—that is, due to excess of births over deaths. The experience of Porto Rico is especially interesting because of the unusual density of population, and of the fact that the island is self-supporting.

Some geographic concentration by race can be observed, the blacks and mulattoes being found mainly in the northern and eastern parts of the island, about San Juan. The decrease in both these groups, as compared with the increase in the white population, is very marked.

GUAM.

Guam is the largest and southernmost island of the North Pacific group known as the Marianne or Marianas Islands. It is located 5,053 nautical miles southwest of San Francisco, 3,337 nautical miles west by south of Honolulu, and 1,506 nautical miles east of Manila. The island is about 30 miles in extreme length and from 4 to 8½ miles in width, its estimated area being 225 square miles. On December 10, 1898, Guam was ceded to the United States by Spain.

TABLE 47.—POPULATION OF GUAM, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1920.

COLOR OR RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.	COLOR OR RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All races.....	13,275	100.0	Japanese.....	210	1.6
			Chinese.....	74	0.6
Chamorro.....	12,216	92.0	Mixed.....	42	0.3
Filipino.....	396	3.0	Black.....	28	0.2
White.....	280	2.1	Not reported.....	29	0.2

The island of Guam has little attraction for population, its importance centering about the naval station there located. In 1920 the total population was 13,275, an increase of 1,469, or 12.4 per cent, over the number enumerated in 1910. This 1920 figure is lower than had been forecast by the early years of the decade, because of an epidemic of influenza which swept the island in October and November of 1918. In those two months there were 858 deaths, and the death rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was 72.3 per 1,000 of population.

The population is made up mainly of natives, called Chamorros, a hybrid race with the Malayan strain predominating.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa comprises six islands, namely, Rose, Manua, Olosega, Ofu, Tutuila, and Aunuu. Tutuila, the largest and most important of these islands, lies 4,160 nautical miles southwest from San Francisco, 2,263 nautical miles south-southwest from Honolulu, and 2,354 nautical miles northwest from Sidney, Australia. The United States took formal possession of American Samoa February 19, 1900.

TABLE 48.—POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY RACE: 1920.

RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.	RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All races.....	8,056	100.0	Mixed.....	233	2.9
Polynesian.....	7,776	96.5	White.....	41	0.5
			All other.....	16	0.1

¹ Comprises 3 Japanese, 1 Chinese, and 2 Negroes.

Prior enumerations made by the governor of the islands since the United States took possession recorded a population of 5,679 in 1900, 5,563 in 1901, 5,888 in 1903, 6,780 in 1908, 7,251 in 1912, and 7,550 in 1916.

The population of American Samoa consists almost entirely of native Polynesians. The few inhabitants of mixed blood are for the most part the children of white fathers and Polynesian mothers.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

The Panama Canal Zone was acquired by the United States November 18, 1903, by treaty with the Republic of Panama. In

accordance with the terms of this treaty, Panama granted to the United States "in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a zone of land and land under water" of the width of 10 miles for "the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection" of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The cities and harbors of Panama and Colon, which are included within the boundaries of this zone, were, however, expressly excluded from the grant.

In the period between 1903 and 1920 a number of censuses were taken under the supervision of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the sanitary department, and the police. The census of 1920 was the first Federal decennial census at which the Canal Zone was enumerated.

In 1904 the first census taken by the Isthmian Canal Commission indicated a population of approximately 10,000. In 1912 this had increased to 60,000, the increase consisting mainly of laborers working on the canal construction. The first Federal census, that of 1920, recorded a population of 22,858 persons. That there has been such a wide fluctuation is by no means strange. In the first place, the number of persons employed in the construction of the canal has varied widely between these dates. In the second place, there was a considerable decrease in 1912 due to an Executive order, known as the depopulation order, which demanded the departure of native landowners and squatters, either into the two cities of Panama and Colon or to points outside the Canal Zone.

TABLE 49.—POPULATION OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE, BY COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY: 1920.

COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY.	TOTAL.	CIVILIAN.	MILITARY AND NAVAL.
Total population.....	22,858	17,964	4,894
White.....	12,370	7,711	4,659
Negro.....	10,429	10,207	222
Other colored.....	59	46	13
Native white.....	10,753	6,660	4,093
Native parentage.....	7,734	4,771	2,963
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,019	1,889	1,130
Foreign-born white.....	1,617	1,051	566
Native Negro.....	2,757	2,719	38
Foreign-born Negro.....	7,672	7,488	184

XVI.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The greatest of all wars will make the 10 years from 1910 to 1920 conspicuous among all census periods. The conflict itself and the suspense and uncertainty which were finally terminated by the Versailles treaty together extended from 1914 to 1919. Therefore, normal influences, such as existed, were massed at the beginning of the decade, but even in neutral lands had been largely swept away by the close of this period. In consequence, almost all the population changes shown by the Fourteenth Census reflected the influences of the Great War.

Although the period of active warfare by the United States was extremely short, in an economic sense participation in the conflict began in the early part of 1915. Entirely commercial, it was nevertheless very real, but it differed from the war activities of the militant nations in that supplies and munitions furnished from America were purchased and paid for by European countries unable to manufacture in sufficient volume for themselves. But the man power, which in other nations was of necessity divided between armies and factories, in the United States was concentrated, so far as unusual opportunities for profit accomplished that end, upon specialized manufactures and agriculture.

The Fourteenth Census was taken a little more than a year after the armistice was declared. Evidences were still present on all sides of the vast economic readjustment and effort which this Nation had made, first, to fill the orders of belligerents for munitions and supplies, and second, to concentrate the entire resources of the country upon the task of winning the war after the United States had at length entered the conflict.

War influence is seen at each successive step of the analysis which appears in this volume: In reduction in the rate of national population increase; in the changes which occurred in states, counties, cities, and smaller communities; and finally, in the pronounced readjustments which took place among the different elements of the population.

The persistent influence of the war alone is likely to make the Fourteenth Census conspicuous among Federal censuses, even long after it has passed into history. There are, however, two other causes for prominence. If succeeding censuses show a return to a

more liberal percentage of increase, the census of 1920 will be noteworthy for the sharp depression which it showed in population growth. On the other hand, should the low rate of increase continue, or should the rate tend to decline still further, then the Fourteenth Census will prove to be noteworthy as marking the beginning of a distinct slowing down in national growth. Finally, the Fourteenth Census records the effect (caused directly by the war) of an unsettlement of family relations, probably more widespread than corresponding changes during any previous decade covered by American census-taking except that of the Civil War. Millions of able-bodied men, a considerable proportion married, repaired for longer or shorter periods to centers of industrial activity or went to training camps or abroad with the colors. The degree of this suspension of family relations can not be measured, because by 1920 many persons had returned to their previous places of residence and were there enumerated as though never absent. The number thus long absent but having returned must have been great, yet in spite of this partial readjustment the census everywhere gives evidence of an unusual proportion of changes in residence. This characteristic of the decade in the aggregate must have been an important factor in retarding population increase.

From 1910 to 1920 the population of the United States increased 14,000,000, a considerably smaller absolute number than that shown by the census of 1910, but larger than the increase shown at any previous census. This increase was contributed unequally. A dozen states were responsible for nearly two-thirds of it, and at the opposite extreme 3 states returned a decrease, and 9 other states an increase of about 400,000. As might be expected, in view of war influences, the increase of population in the United States from 1910 to 1920 was largely confined to the industrial states, and within those states to areas principally urban. For the first time in the history of the Nation persons residing in urban environments exceeded in number those living in rural communities. The former increased at a rapid rate, approximating 25 per cent; but the increase of the latter was much slower—a rate little more, indeed, than 5 per cent.

In all American census-taking but eight instances of decrease of state population have occurred.¹ Three of these appeared at the

¹ These eight decreases do not include that shown by Virginia for the decade 1870-1870, due to the detachment of West Virginia.

census of 1920. These three states—Nevada, Vermont, and Mississippi—were conspicuous among those having small urban population, while the 9 states which showed at the census of 1920 very small increase were also composed largely of rural communities.

This noteworthy change was emphasized even more strongly by the counties. There are over 3,000 counties in the United States. Of this number, one-third declined in population. The declining counties comprised over 900,000 square miles, or almost one-third of the area of the United States, and contained 19,000,000 people, or more than one-sixth of the entire population. The counties which decreased were largely rural, and thus sharply reflected the tendency of the decade and the effort of large numbers of persons to readjust themselves to greater advantage during the period of immense industrial and agricultural activity.

In New York—which, possessing a greater population than any other state in the Union, affords an important example of extreme urban increase with contrasting conditions in the rural communities—New York City, with more than half the entire population, showed 17.9 per cent increase, as compared with 9.6 per cent for the remainder of the state. The latter increase in turn was practically all contributed by 21 cities of 25,000 or more. Three-fourths, indeed, of the 1,000 minor civil divisions of the state of New York lost population during the decade.

When the increase of population at the Fourteenth Census is considered by nativity and color it appears that the whites increased by more than 13,000,000 and the Negroes by less than 700,000. The white increase was thus 16 per cent and the Negro but 6.5 per cent, marked decreases in the percentages for both elements. The whites of native parentage, in the 13,000,000 increase, numbered about 9,000,000; and this number in turn was composed of two elements, the equivalent of those derived from the original or native stock and those native born of native parents descended from persons who immigrated after 1790 but at dates sufficiently early to permit the existence of grandchildren born in this country. Computations by census experts seem to indicate the equivalent of about 47,000,000 persons as descended from the original or native stock. (The term "equivalent" is necessarily employed, because persons of absolutely pure native ancestry—that is, persons having no foreign-born ancestors who came to this country subsequently to 1790—represented a much

smaller number, so interwoven have the native and foreign elements become during the passage of more than a century.)

The importance of this computation as to the present theoretical strength of the descendants of the original stock is found in the fact that it appears to be evident that this blood strain in the population is not disappearing, but is increasing at a reasonable and rather normal rate, ranging somewhere between 10 and 12 per cent, an increase contributed by different parts of the country in widely varying percentages.

The native element migrated to the cities much more generally during the last decade than in previous decades. In the past this element has been found in much larger proportion in rural than in urban communities, but at the census of 1920 the proportions showed a marked change, since in almost all of the large cities native whites of native parentage manifested a decided tendency to increase. This change may prove to have been merely an evidence of the readjustments forced by war conditions, but it is likely to persist at the next census.

The increase in foreign born shown at the Fourteenth Census was extremely small. Analysis of the changes which occurred in the foreign element make it evident that, obedient also to the conditions prevailing during the decade, large numbers of foreigners left the United States in response to calls to the colors from their native lands. Those who departed were largely residents of cities, so that those who entered the United States and remained in the cities were not sufficient in number in many cases to make good the losses. The demand thus occasioned for labor attracted to the cities many of the native element, and accounts for the readjustments already referred to which occurred in connection with that great body of the population.

The percentage of increase in the number of Negroes was much less than that shown at any previous census. It is necessary, indeed, to go back 80 years—to the census of 1840—to find an absolute decennial increase in the Negro population less than that shown in 1920. As in the past (since 1810), this increase was derived almost exclusively from births. Among the colored population a remarkable movement was in progress during the decade. This also was the result of war conditions. The Negroes are essentially a rural element. Such increase of the Negro race as is shown by the census comes exclusively from the rural districts, but the call of the cities during the war period for additional labor, skilled and unskilled, proved an irresistible attraction to

many Negroes in the Southern states, and large numbers of them, beginning in 1915, drifted toward the northern and western cities, and, to a lesser extent, toward southern cities also. Two distinct changes were thus brought about by the Negro migrants: They shifted a considerable percentage of their numbers from rural to urban communities, and they removed many of their race from that environment in which their number tended to increase to a new environment in which they were not reproductive. It is probable that some readjustments, both as to residence and as to increase, began to occur shortly after the close of the decade under consideration, in which event the percentage of increase for the Negroes at the next census may show some improvement. Whether the urban tendency of the Negro race has been checked by the return to normal conditions probably depends on the demand for unskilled labor, governed in large measure by immigration legislation.

From this brief summary of the changes revealed by analysis of the Fourteenth Census returns, the direct or indirect influence of the war is apparent. In total population, in the readjustments of the native white population, in the decreased proportion of foreigners, and in the greatly reduced increase and the readjustments of the Negro population, the economic conditions which controlled the decade are clearly evident.

Because of the influence of the war, many of the tendencies which proved of statistical importance in 1920 may not continue, but when the returns of the next census are available for comparison, may turn out to have been merely temporary conditions, readjusted as the Nation began to swing again into the paths of peace.

Yet, withal, it is difficult to point to a decade of more absorbing interest statistically than that of 1910 to 1920. The analysis of Fourteenth Census returns presented in these pages passed quickly into an atmosphere of impressive changes. It dealt with population massing on a vast scale, with decrease in a thousand counties and in many thousand rural communities in order to increase population in areas more directly concerned with the great task which confronted the Republic. The detailed information now so accurately secured by the Federal census makes it possible to say in a very real sense that the social and industrial history of the United States during the war decade was written in the returns of the Fourteenth Census.