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# THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT <br> OF <br> <br> The Bureau of Statistics <br> <br> The Bureau of Statistics <br> OF <br> Labor and Industries <br> OF 

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 3 Inst

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Camden, N. J.

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> State of New Jersey, Office of the Bureau of Statistics, Trenton, October 3 I , igi2.

## To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, Governor:

Sir:-In accordance with the provisions of Chapter IO5, Laws of 1878 , and the several supplements thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly through you, the thirty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.

## INTRODUCTION.

The main features of this, the thirty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, are on the same lines as those of preceding years. Part One, which is devoted entirely to the Statistics of Manufactures, shows the condition of manufacturing industry in New Jersey for the twelve months covered by the report, with regard to the character of management-corporate, partnership or individual; the number of persons who as stockholders, partners, or individual owners have a proprietary interest in the establishments considered; the quantities and cost values of all raw material used; the selling value of all products; the number of persons employed; the total amount paid in wages; the classified weekly and yearly earnings of wage workers; the proportion of business done, by which is meant the extent to which the actual work performed in each establishment during the year approached its full productive capacity-full capacity being represented by ioo per cent.

This statistical presentation is in fact a complete census, fully equal in comprehensiveness and accuracy, so far as the real manufacturing industries of the State are concerned, to that which is made by the Federal Government every five years, and, because of the greater variety of important details of an interesting character presented in its tables, much more useful for all purposes of economic and sociological research. A careful examination of these tables and a perusal of the explanatory text preceding them will convey a more correct understanding of all matters relative to employment, earnings, female labor, child labor, etc., than can be obtained in any other way. This part runs from page 3 to page 128 .

Employment, working hours and wages on steam railroads in New Jersey, in which occupation nearly 47,000 men are em(ix)
ployed-pages I3I-147; a study of the cost of living in New Jersey as exemplified in a succession of tables showing retail prices for a selected bill of table supplies, and comparisons of the same with prices of previous years, occupies pages 149-158, and the review of the vegetable and fruit canning industry, with a most interesting study of the British National Insurance Act of 191I, which went into operation throughout Great Britain and Ireland on July 15, 1912 (pages 169-182), completes the contents of Part Two.

Part Three (pages 185-269), under the general title "Industrial Chronology of New Jersey," contains a tabulated record of the industrial accidents of the year, their causes and results, with other details relating to industrial occurrences which are interesting alike to the general public and to employers and wage earners. Each particular subject is prefaced by a brief introduction, indicating its particular points of interest, and the contents of the entire volume very fairly reflect the spirit of the act under which this Bureau was established thirty-five years ago.

It is, perhaps, not inappropriate to bestow a word of well deserved praise on the office force, whose interest in the work of the Bureau and whose zeal and intelligence displayed in the performance of their several duties entitle them collectively and severally to the highest commendation in my power to bestow.

I regard the paying of this justly earned tribute from me as being particularly appropriate at this time for the reason that my official relation to the office, which covers a period of ten years back, will terminate with the publication of this report.

WINTON C. GARRISON, Chief, Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

## PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures in New Jersey,
Capital Invested, Number of Operatives Employed.
Cost Value of Material Used.
Selling Value of Goods Made.
Average Working Hours.
Classified Weekly Wages.
Average Yearly Earnings of Labor.

## Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1912.

The following is a statistical presentation of the conditions which prevailed in the manufacturing establishments of New Jersey that are operated on what is known as the factory system, and are in a position to furnish, from their records, the several varieties of information required for these reports.

The law establishing this system of annual statistics of manufactures does not require that a compilation should be made each year similar in character to the Federal Census of manufactures, in which absolutely all forms of productive industry, great and small, permanent and temporary, found to be in existence at the time of making the canvass are included, provided the yearly products of the same are not less than five hundred dollars in value. The purpose aimed at by this presentation is rather to show the permanent industrial growth of our State, and the general economic conditions surrounding that numerous and important part of our population that is permanently employed in factory and workshop occupations.

While the "Statistics of Manufactures" is not, and never was intended to be regarded as a census in the ordinary meaning of that term, the compilation undoubtedly serves to show from year to year whether our industries are growing or declining in diversification of forms and numbers employed. It is, in fact, a complete census of the real factory industries of the State, and to show how slightly its totals differ in all essential respects from those of the Federal compilation, it is sufficient to point to the fact that in the nearly 9,000 separate plants credited to New Jersey by the United States Census of i910, the average number of persons employed that year is reported at 326,102 , while the 2,475 establishments included in this compilation, report 324,670 as the greatest number employed at any time during the year, and 305,295 as the average; it is thus shown that notwithstanding the difference in the number of establishments reporting, the average number employed as shown here is less than 6 per cent. below the figures of
the Federal Census for the far greater number of concerns included in its canvass.

The number of establishments considered in this presentation is 2,475 , or 52 more than appeared in the statistics of last year. All but a comparatively small number of these 52 plants had commenced business in this State during the next preceding three years, and were excused from reporting until the present year so as to allow time for a complete organization of their respective systems of manufacture before being called upon to fill out the manufacturers' schedules. The establishments reporting are divided into 89 general industries, and one group under the heading "Unclassified," which contains concerns that could not be presented under correct industry headings without incurring the risk of exposing the business of their owners, because of the fact that not more than two of them were engaged in any one particular line of manufacture, and the established rule which is never departed from, is to have not less than three establishments under any industry heading. The 89 general industry classifications contain a number of individual establishments ranging from 4 in the case of "mirrors" and "women's shirtwaists," to i96 under the heading "broad silk and ribbons." The tables as presented in this compilation are in the form of abstracts which show only the totals relating to each industry; consequently the report of no one establishment can by any possible means be separated from the totals of the industry group with which it is merged.

The tables-ten in number, follow the forms of previous years, and show for each industry-first, the character of management, whether the same be by corporation, partnership, or individual owner ; second, the total amount of capital invested, divided so as to show the sum charged to land and buildings, to machinery, tools and implements, and also the amounts in use for other purposes; third, the cost value of stock or material used in manufacture, together with the selling value of all goods made or work done; fourth, the greatest, least and average number of persons employed, by industries; fifth, the average number of persons efployed by months, classified according to sex and age; sixth, the total amount paid in wages and average yearly earnings of employes by industries; seventh, the classified weekly earnings of all wage earners; eighth, the average working hours per week
and per day; ninth, the proportion of business done-that is to say, the extent to which the operations of the various industries approached their productive capacity; and tenth, the primary power used, with its aggregate horse power.

Besides these ten general tables, there are a number of more limited compilations in which the totals for twenty-five selected industries are compared with those of the next preceding year and such increases or decreases as occur are shown in absolute numbers and by percentages. The industries used in these comparisons are selected for that purpose because in the matter of capital invested, number of wage earners employed, value of products, etc., they are the most important in the entire classification. These twenty-five industries really include much more than one-half the number of establishments considered, and an even larger proportion of all the other totals included in the compilation. Besides this special comparison of selected industries, the totals for "other industries" and for all establishments included in the compilation are compared for both years. In this way the rise or fall of activity in each industry is shown with satisfactory clearness from year to year, while the space occupied by the tables is much less than would be required if the comparisons were presented in any other way.

## TABLE No. 1.

This table shows the character of ownership of all establishments grouped under each of the eight-nine industry headings; the management is divided into three classes, headed respectively, corporations, partnerships and individual owners. The number of stockholders-male, female, and trustees acting for minors, estates, etc., is given for corporations ; the number of partners, male, female, and special, in private firms or partnerships, and the number of private owners is also shown on the table.

Of the 2,475 establishments reporting, I, 7 IO , or 69 . I per cent. of the total number are shown by the table to be under corporate management, and 765 , or 30.9 per cent., are managed by partnerships, individual owners or other forms of private control. In the manufacturing statistics of 1910, the proportions of the total number of establishments under corporate, and under private control were 68.5 per cent. and 3 I. 5 per cent., respectively. The increase in corporate form of management during the year covered
by these statistics, is therefore, o. 6 per cent. and as a matter of course, private management shows a falling off of exactly the same percentage. The evolution in industry toward the corporate form of management has progressed steadily during recent years, the growth showing an average of about 1.5 per cent. per year since the commencement of the compilation of these annual statistics. While noting in previous reports this marked and steadily maintained tendency, the many advantages of the system were referred to and explained; these were, in part, as follows: Limitation of liability of investors to the par value of stock held ; promoting efficiency and economy of administration by bringing to bear on the work in hand, the highest technical skill supported by ample capital; dividing the risks and profits of business enterprise among many persons, so that stockholders are neither impoverished by reverses, nor greatly enriched by success. The force of this latter statement will be recognized when the actual number of persons sharing the ownership of all establishments under both forms of management is considered. The number of partners and individual owners concerned in the 765 establishments under non-corporate management is 1,342 , or a small fraction less than an average of I .8 for each of them, while the stockholders in the I, 710 establishments under corporate management report a total of IIIO,O9I stockholders, or an average of 64.6 for each corporately owned plant. This exhibit of the comparative popularity of both systems of management, should interest all who regard with disfavor the centralization of authority whether in industry, commerce, or finance; the above figures show that in privately owned establishments there are less than an average of two owners who assume all the risks and enjoy all the profits of the business, while under corporate management, the liabilities and profits are divided among an average of 64.6 persons for each establishment. The total number of stockholders and partners interested in all establishments reporting is III,433.

Of the 110,091 stockholders in corporations, 67,878 , or 61.7 per cent. are males; 36 , roo, or 32.8 per cent. are females; and $6,1 \mathrm{I} 3$, or 5.5 per cent. are banks and trustees, the latter acting for minors who are in most cases, orphans. Of the 1,342 partners and individual owners, 1,257 , or 93.6 per cent. are males; 63 , or 4.7 per cent. are females, and 22 , or 1.7 per cent. are special partners or trustees for the estates of deceased persons.

The following table shows a comparison of the statistics of management of all industries for the years 1910 and i91.

|  | 1910. | 1911. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of establishments owned by individuals and partnerships.. | 764 | 765 |
| Number of individual owners or partners................................. | 1,337 | 1,342 |
| Average number of owners per establishment........................ | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Number of establishments owned by corporations...................... | 1,659 | 1,710 |
| Number of stockholders. | 103,815 | 110,091 |
| Average number of stockholders per establishmo | 62.6 | 64.4 |
| Aggregate number of partners and stockholders.. | 105,152 | 111,433 |

Of the eighty-nine general industries shown on Table No. I, there are five with an aggregate of 4I establishments that are operated under corporate management exclusively; these are: High explosives, Io establishments; drawn wire and wire cloth, 14 establishments; mining iron ore, 6 establishments; pig iron, 4 establishments, and thread, 7 establishments. No one of the entire number of industries is under exclusively private management.

Unquestionably no other business interest of the State, nor indeed all other interests combined, equals our manufacturing industries in the number of people who are directly concerned in their welfare in the two relations of employers and wage earners; of the former there are in 1,483 , and of the latter there were an average of 305,295 employed throughout the year, in all the establishments considered, which makes a grand total of 416,778 persons, or about 16 per cent. of the total population of our State, whose income are dependent in whole or in part, on the prosperity of manufacturing industry.

## TABLE No. 2.

In this table, the aggregate amount of capital invested in the establishments appearing under each industry heading is given, as is also the total for the establishments included in all industries. The capital invested is arranged under three subdivisions, viz.: The amounts representing the value of "land and buildings;" of "machinery, tools and implements;" and the sums reported as "bills receivable," stock in process of manufacture, and "cash on hand or in bank" on the dates when the establishment reports from which the table is compiled were made.

The total capital invested in all industries is, as reported, $\$ 848$,600,943 . The investments of three heavily capitalized establish-
ments are not included in this total, the managers of these concerns being unwillinng to make any definite report relating to their capital, while filling out perfectly, all other information called for by the blank. As shown by the foot notes to the table, there are five industries in which a number of establishments ranging from one to six that were unable to give the capital invested in subdivisions as called for by the schedule, but instead, reported their several amounts in total sums. These instances of departure from the form are so few, that their occurrence does not impair the substantial accuracy of the subdivisions of capital invested, as presented by the table.

The capital invested in "lands and buildings" used for manufacturing purposes is $\$ 201,065,82 \mathrm{I}$, or 23.7 per cent. of the total; the amount invested in "machinery, tools and equipment," is \$igr,550,oi9, or 22.6 per cent. of the total; and the amount reported as representing "bills receivable, stock in process of manufacture, cash on hand, etc.," is $\$ 455.985$, to3, or 53.7 per cent. of the total capital invested in all industries. The changes in capital invested in I9I I and I9IO are shown in the following table:

|  | 1911. | 1910. | Increase in 1911. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Per Cent. |
| Total capital invested. | \$848,600,943 | \$779,490,692 | \$69,110,348 | 8.8 |
| In lands and buildings................. | 201, 065, 821 | 191,502,005 | 9,563,816 | 5.0 |
| In machinery, tools and implements.. | 191,550,019 | 178,948,302 | 12,601,717 | 7.0 |
| In bills receivable, unfinished stock, cash on hand or in bank.. | 455, 985,103 | 409,040,385 | 46,944,718 | 11.0 |

In previous reports the fact that capital invested in manufacturing industry as reported in these statistics does not, generally speaking, include the value of land and buildings in the numerous instances where factories are located in premises held under lease and rental. The aggregate value of land and buildings in actual use for manufacturing purposes, that for that reason does not appear in the compilation is believed to be quite large, particularly in the principal cities and towns where there are many buildings, space in each of which is rented by several industrial concerns. The lessees or tenants of such buildings are not in a position to place valuations on property not their own, and the actual owners or agents when found are, as a rule, indisposed to furnish infor-
mation on the subject, suspecting apparently that the purpose behind the inquiry may be in some way inimical to their interests. In the absence of definite authority to insist on valuations for such property being furnished, the manufacturing industries of our State must continue to show a total capitalization much below what it would be if all this rented property were included.

In the following table comparisons are made of the total capital invested in twenty-five leading industries for I9II and 1910, each being compared separately, and the increases or decreases shown numerically and by percentages. The same table gives a comparison of the aggregate totals of "other industries," by which is meant those not included in the twenty-five leading classifications. The totals for "all industries," including the entire 2,475 establishments reporting are also compared on this table.

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Capital I | nvested. | Increase Decrease 1911 as com with 191 <br> Amount. | +) or - ) in pared 0. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Artisans' tools | 41 | \$4,462,278 | \$4,559,158 | + $\$ 96,880$ |  |
| Boilers (steam) | 17 | 11,530,009 | 12,156,349 | + 626,340 | + $\quad .4$ |
| Brewery products | 37 | 37,322,869 | 38,360,059 | + 1,037,190 |  |
| Brick and terra cotta | 77 | 21,927, 240 | 24,546,680 | + $2,619,440$ |  |
| Chemical products...................... | 77 | 37,096,101 | 41, 016, 082 | + 3,919,981 | + 10.6 |
| Cigars and tobacco.................... | 36 | 11,147, 957 | 9,923,452 | - 1,224,505 | -11.0 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth.......... | 14 | 5,216,210 | 20,608,120 | + 15,391,910 | +*295.0 |
| Electrical appliances.................. | 34 | 19,081, 081 | 18,538, 230 | - 542,855 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Furnaces, ranges and heaters........ | 16 | 7,664,717 | 8,435,982 | + 771,265 | + 10.0 |
| Glass (window and bottle) $\ldots$.......... | 20 | 5,830,898 | 5,522,205 | 308,693 | - 5.3 |
| Hats (fur and felt).................... | 40 | 4,488,496 | 4,405,801 | 82,695 | 1.8 |
| Jewelry Leather (tanned and finished)........... | 113 | $8,676,928$ $17,133,095$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ 19,234,491 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $+\quad 1,037,563$ <br> $+\quad 2,099,297$ | + 12.0 |
| Lamps (electric and other).......... | 10 | 7,356,256 | 10,038,995 | + $2,682,739$ | + 36.5 |
| Machinery | 139 | 50,899,725 | 53,631,621 | + 2,731,896 | + 5.4 |
| Metal goods | 87 | 14,271,612 | 15,188,835 | + 917,223 | + 8.4 |
| Ofls | 21 | 70,704,966 | 77,050,669 | + 6,345,703 | + 9.0 |
| Paper | 48 | 11,143,506 | 11,155,999 | + 12,493 | + 0.1 |
| Pottery | 52 | 9,795,610 | 10,152,602 | + 356,992 | + 3.6 |
| Rubber products (hard and soft). | 53 | 28,902,913 | 30, 140, 119 | + 1,237,206 | + 4.3 |
| Shipbuilding ......................... | 17 | 24, 242, 344 | 26,059,282 | + 1,816,938 | + 7.5 |
| Silks (broad and ribbon goods) | 196 | 36,705, 225 | $36,095,719$ | - 609,506 | - 1.7 |
| Steel and iron (structural).. | 29 | 9,043,705 | 9,236,986 | + 193,281 | + $\quad 2.1$ |
| Steel and iron (forging) | 13 | 15,502,559 | 16,150,405 | + 647,846 | + 4.2 $+\quad 20$ |
| Woolen and worsted goods. | 27 | 39,993,786 | 40,812,045 | + 818,259 | + 2.0 |
| Twenty-five industries | 1,300 | \$510,140,091 | \$552,732,278 | + \$42,592,187 | + 8.3 |
| Other industries | 1,175 | 269,350,601 | 295, 868,665 | + 26,518,064 | + <br> + |
| All industries. | 2,475 | \$779,490,692 | \$848,600,943 | + \$69,110,251 | + 8.9 |

[^0]As shown by the above table, five industries, viz.: "cigars and tobacco;" "electrical appliances;" "glass (window and bottle;" "hats (felt and fur);" and "silk (broad and ribbon)" have less capital invested in igi i than in igio. The reductions shown by these industries are, however, small; the largest-i i.o per cent.is shown by "cigars and tobacco," the next largest-glass (window and bottle) - is 5.3 per cent., and the others less than 2 per cent. each. Twenty of the twenty-five selected industries show increases of capital, one of them-"drawn wire, and wire cloth" -being exceptionally large because this item is reported in I9II, but was overlooked in 1910, by the two largest concerns engaged in that industry. Outside of this apparent increase, which is really nothing more than the correction of a previous omission, the greatest growth of capital shown by any of the selected industries occurs in "lamps (electric and other)," which is 36.5 per cent. more in igil than in igio. The next greatest increase is shown by the "jewelry" and the "leather" industries. The entire twenty-five selected industries show an increase of $\$ 42,592,187$, or 8.3 per cent. in capital invested in I9II as compared with i910; "other industries," that is to say, those not included in the selected group, show an increase for igil of 9.8 per cent. as compared with 1910, and the increase for "all industries" is 8.9 per cent., which is precisely the same as the increase of capital invested shown by the comparison of the year I9IO with 1909.

The importance of the industrial establishments included in the "twenty-five selected industries" considered in these comparison tables, is shown in the following table which gives the average amount of capital invested per establishment. The same table shows the average capital per establishment for "other industries" and for "all industries."


[^1]As shown by the above table, the average amount of capital invested per establishment included in the "twenty-five selected industries," was $\$ 425,178$ in 1911, and $\$ 398,236$ in 1910; the increase in I9II is therefore $\$ 26,942$, or 6.8 per cent. "Other industries" show an average capitalization per individual establishment in 1910, of $\$ 235,859$, and $\$ 251,803$ in I91 i ; the increase of capital per plant in this group during the latter year, is, therefore, $\$$ I 5,944 , or 6.8 per cent. For "all industries," including the entire 2,475 establishments considered, the average capital per establishment was $\$ 32$ 1,705 in 1910, and $\$ 342,869$ in 191 1, showing an increase of $\$ 2 \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{I} 64$, or 6.6 per cent. For "all industries," the average is $\$ 321,705$ in 1910, and $\$ 342,869$ in 1911, which is an increase of $\$ 2 \mathrm{I}, 164$, or 6.8 per cent. per establishment."

Eight of the twenty-five selected industries show decreases in the average amount of capital invested per establishment, and seventeen show increases; of the eight decreases, three are merely nominal, being less than I per cnt. and the other five, as shown by the figures, are, with the exception of "cigars and tobacco" quite small. The increases, as shown by the table, are for the most part large; with the exception of the 295 per cent. shown by "drawn wire and wire cloth" an explanation of which appears in the foot note to the table, the largest increase in average capital per establishment in I91 1, 22.8 per cent., is shown by the manufacture of "lamps (electric and other)," and the next greatest, ro. I per cent., is credited to "furnaces, ranges and heaters."

Among the "twenty-five selected industries" there are six, viz., "brewery products," "drawn wire and wire cloth," "lamps," "shipbuilding," "steel and iron forgings," and "woolen and worsted goods," that show a capitalization per establishment of from $\$ 1,000,000$, to $\$ 1,500,000$, while one industry, oil refining, shows an average capitalization for each of the twenty-one establishments grouped under that heading, of $\$ 3,669,079$ for i91. The industry showing the lowest capitalization per establishment is "jewelry," in which industry there are II3 firms engaged, all in or near the city of Newark. The average capital invested per firm is $\$ 85,968$; and as at least 90 per cent. of these rent space in large buildings, about that proportion of the value of "lands and buildings" occupied by them is, for reasons already explained, lost to the total aggregate capital invested as reported for the industry.

The data relating to capital invested, as presented on this table, shows in the most striking manner how vast is the scale on which modern manufacturing industry is now carried on, and the immense sums of money which must be invested by its promoters before entering the competitive struggle for business and profits.

## TABLE No. 3.

This table shows the cost value of all "material used" in manufacture and also the selling value of all "goods made or work done" for each of the eighty-nine industry groups, for the "unclassified" establishments, and for "all industries." Included in the totals of "material used" are the cost values of such material as had been worked into and become a part of the finished prod-
ucts of each industry, together with articles consumed in the processes of manufacture, such as oils, waste, packing cases, fuel, lighting, etc.

In the following table the data relating to the twenty-five selected industries for IgII are compared separately with those for 1910, the increases and decreases being shown both numerically and by percentages. The totals of "other industries," that is to say, those not included in the selected group, are also compared.

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Value of Stock Used. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( $\rightarrow$ ) in 1911 as comparedwith 1910 . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1910. | 1911. | Amount. | \% \#\# \# did a |
| Artisans' tools | 11 | \$1, 386,294 | \$1,351,615 | 834,679 |  |
| Bollers (steam) | 17 37 | 3,232,673 | 3,084,086 | $\pm \begin{array}{r}148,587 \\ \hline 22,727 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Brewery products | 37 77 | 2,922, 2,965 | $5,988,283$ $3,215,364$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 22,727 \\ +\quad 2931 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ( $+\quad 0.4$ +10.0 |
| Chemical products | 77 | 18,469, 281 | 20,455, 959 | + 1,986,678 | +10.8 |
| Cigars and tobacco | 36 | 11,344,624 | 12,209,415 | + 864,791 |  |
| Drawn wire and wire | 14 | 25,145,306 | 24, 203,680 | - 941,626 | - 3.7 |
| Electrial appliances | 34 | 9,775, 022 | ${ }^{9,030,223}$ | - 744,799 |  |
| Furnaces, ranges and | 16 | 3,518,217 | 3,259,020 | 259,197 |  |
| Glass (window and bott | 20 | ${ }_{2}^{2,323,365}$ | 2,479,151 | + 155,786 |  |
| Hats (fur and felt). | 40 | 5,089,723 | $4,629,668$ $6,101,603$ | 460,055 142,614 |  |
| Leather (tanned and finished | 86 | 20,215,588 | 20,737,027 | + $\quad 122,439$ | + ${ }^{2.6}$ |
| Lamps (electrical and other) | 10 | 2,972,448 | 4,515,759 | + 1,543,311 |  |
| Machinery | 139 | 16,828,375 | 15.368, 881 | - 1,459,494 |  |
| Metal goods | 87 | $9,581,722$ | 9,904,981 | + 323,259 | + 3.4 |
|  | 21 | 60,716,766 | 64,695,175 | + 3,978,409 | + 6.5 |
| Paper | 48 | 7,784,926 | ${ }^{7}, 099,718$ | - 685,208 |  |
| Pottery | ${ }^{52}$ | 2,558, 366 | 2,553,756 | - 4,610 |  |
| Rubber products (hard and soft).... | 53 | 23,647,377 | 23,657, 966 | + 10,589 |  |
| Shipbuilding | , | 4,341, 484 | 3,576,907 | - 761,577 |  |
| Sliks (broad and ribbon goods)....... | 196 | 29,115, 893 | 28,839, 536 | - 276,357 |  |
| Steel and fron (structural)........... | 29 | 6, 209, 434 | 6,014,675 | - 194,759 | - 3.1 |
| Steel and fron (forging).............. | 13 | 4,111,706 | 2,860,336 | - 1,251,370 | - 30.4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods............ | 27 | 21, 290,115 | 20,336, 257 | - 953,858 |  |
| Twenty-five industries | 1,300 | \$304,121,751 | \$306,169,041 | + \$2,047,290 |  |
| Other industries ...................... | 1,175 | 258, 414, 123 | 259,777,321 | + 1,363,198 | + 0.5 |
| All industries.................... | 2,475 | \$562,535,874 | \$565,946,362 | + \$3,410,488 | + 0.6 |

As shown by the above table, the cost value of every variety of stock or material used by the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1910 was $\$ 304,121,751$; in ig1 1 the value reported was $\$ 306,169,041$, which is an increase of $\$ 2,047,290$, or 0.7 per cent. The cost value of stock or material used by "other indus-
tries" in I9IO was $\$ 258,414,123$, and for I9II the cost is $\$ 259$,$777,32 \mathrm{I}$; the increase is $\$ \mathrm{I}, 363,198$, or o. 5 per cent. For "all industries" combined the cost value of material used in igIo was $\$ 562,535,874$; in I9I I the total cost value was $\$ 565,946,362$, a difference in favor of igII amounting to $\$ 3,410,488$, or 0.6 per cent. Of the "twenty-five selected industries," fifteen show a falling off in the cost value of material used, and ten show increases sufficiently large to offset these and leave a small percentage of gain. The decreases range from 0.2 per cent. in "pottery," to 30.4 per cent. in steel and iron forgings. The increases range from 0.4 per cent. in brewery products, to 51.9 per cent in the manufacture of electric and other "lamps." With a few exceptions the increases and decreases are both small, and in the aggregate come within an insignificant fraction of cancelling each other. To what extent the decreases in the cost value of material used are due to diminished consumption, or to reductions in prices paid for the same, cannot be determined, as values only, without quantities, are reported by all establishments.

The industries showing the largest expenditures for stock or material used in IgII are: "Oil refining," $\$ 64,695,175$; "silk goods," $\$ 28,839,536$; "drawn wire and wire cloth," $\$ 24,203,680$; "rubber products (hard and soft)," \$23,657,966; "leather (tanned and finished)," \$20,737,027; "chemical products," \$20,455,959 ; and "woolen and worsted products," $\$ 20,336,257$. The average cost value of material used by each of the 2,475 establishments reporting is $\$ 228,665$.

The selling value of "goods made or work done" is shown on this table for each industry group and for all industries combined. In the following table these selling values are given for each of the "twenty-five selected industries," for "other industries," and also for "all industries;" the data for I9II is placed in comparison with those of i9ro, and the increases and decreases are noted numerically and by percentages.

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Value of Goods Made. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease $(-)$ in 1911 as compared with 1910. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1910. | 1911. | Amount. |  |
| Artisans' tools | ${ }^{41}$ | \$3,693,983 | \$3,644,380 | - \$49,603 |  |
| Boilers (steam) ....................... | 17 | 5,984, 356 | 5,617,304 |  |  |
| Brewery products ............................ | 37 77 | $20,449,978$ $9,679,494$ | $21,205,946$ $9,577,995$ | + 755,968 $\pm \quad 101,499$ | + 3.7 <br> 1.0 |
| Chemical products | 77 | 35,657,246 | 39,367,918 | + 3,710,672 | + 10.4 |
| Cigars and tobacco | 36 | 24,535, 026 | 26,156,456 | + 1,621,430 | + 6.7 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth........... | 14 | 39,150, 336 | 35, 514,691 | - 3,635,645 | - 9.3 |
| Electrical appliances ............... | 34 | 20,165, 077 | 17,662,810 | - 2,502,267 | - 12.4 |
| Furnaces, ranges and heaters......... | 16 20 | $6,670,737$ $5,490,066$ | $6,614,779$ $5,830,556$ | ¢5,958 <br> $\quad 340,490$ | - 0.8 |
| Hats (fur and felt)...................... | 40 | 10,503, 020 | $9,728,413$ | - 774,607 | + 7.4 |
| Jewelry ............................... | 113 | 11, 223,541 | 10,891,627 | - 331,914 | - 2.9 |
| Leather (tanned and finished)........ | 86 | 29,359,572 | 30,382, 249 | + 1,022,677 | + 3.5 |
| Lamps (electrical and other).......... | 10 | 7,277, 276 | 9,728,159 | + 2,450,883 |  |
| Machinery | 139 | 36,718,446 | 37,394,567 | + 676,121 |  |
| Metal goods | 87 | 18,446, 264 | 18,850, 213 | + 403,949 | + 2.2 |
| Oils | 21 | 70, 720, 942 | 77,585,033 | + 6,364,091 | + 9.7 |
| Paper | 48 | 13,363.369 | 13,191,142 | - 172,227 | 1.1 |
| Pottery Rubler products (hard and soft)...... | ${ }_{53}^{52}$ | $8.340 ; 246$ $34,733,592$ | $8,330,378$ $36,057,242$ | $+\quad \begin{array}{r}9,868 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array} .323,650$ |  |
| Shipbuilding ........................ | 17 | ${ }_{8,765,216}$ | 10,075,002 | + $1,309,786$ | a $+\quad 15.8$ $+\quad .8$ |
| Silks (broad and ribbon goods)....... | 196 | 52,572,837 | 52,023, 853 | - 548,984 | - 1.0 |
| Steel and fron (structural)............ | 29 | 10.935, 411 | 10,191,216 | - 744,195 | -. 6.8 |
| Ster and iron (forging)................ | 13 27 | $\begin{array}{r}7.636,544 \\ \text { 30,754, 104 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $6,131,604$ 30 | 1,501,944 | 19.7 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Twenty-five industries | 1,800 | \$522,825,679 | \$532,612,300 | + \$9,786,621 |  |
| Other industries ..................... | 1,175 | 391, 947, 13, 1 | 408, 148, 252 | + 16,201,121 | + 4.1 |
| All industries | 2,475 | \$914,772,810 | \$940,760,552 | + \$25,987,742 | + 2.8 |

As shown by the above table, the total value of all goods made or work done during the year i911 was $\$ 940,760,552$; in 1910 the total value reported was $\$ 914,772,8$ IO; the increase in I9II is, therefore, $\$ 25,987,742$, or 2.8 per cent. As pointed out in a foot note to the table, there were two establishments under the "unclassified" heading, neither of them large however, that failed to return the value of material used, and goods made or work done for igil.

Of the "twenty-five selected industries" appearing in the comparison table, twelve show an increase in the total value of products, and thirteen show a decrease. With a few exceptions, however, the changes are not very great and balancing one with another, the table shows a net increase for the twenty-five selected industries in 19II, as compared with 1910, of 1.9 per cent. "Other industries," that is to say, the group not included in the
twenty-five selected industries show a much larger increase for I9II over igio, the proportion being 4 . 1 per cent.

Much the largest proportionate increase in total value of product shown by any one of the industries is that credited to "lamps (electric and other)", 33.7 per cent., and the next greatest is 15.0 per cent., which was the gain made during the year by "shipbuilding." The greatest falling off, 19.7 per cent., is shown by "steel and iron forgings." In the total value of "goods made or work done," "refining oils" is far ahead of all other industries with a product valued at $\$ 77,585,033$; "silk goods (broad and ribbon)" come next with a product of $\$ 52,023,853$, which is $1: 0$ per cent. below the total for i910. From the standpoint of value of products alone, oil refining is the most important industry of the State, but the number of wage earners employed, 7,500 , is relatively small. Undoubtedly the production of "silk goods," in which New Jersey leads all other States, is our greatest industry, giving employment in its various branches, as it does, to nearly 30,000 operatives, men and women, and producing merchandise to the value of more than $\$ 52,000,000$ annually. Besides the oil refining and silk industries, there are many others, as will be seen by an examination of the table, that show products ranging in value from above $\$ 20,000,000$ to nearly $\$ 40,000,000$. The average value of product per establishment for the group included in the "twenty-five selected industries" is $\$ 412,778$; for other industries the average per establishment is $\$ 347,360$; and for "all industries," including the entire 2,475 establishments reporting, the average product is valued at $\$ 380$, io 5 per establishment.

## TABLE No. 4.

This table shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries, and for all industries combined, the greatest, least and average number of persons employed, classified as, men 16 years old and over; women 16 years old and over; and young persons of either sex under the age of 16 years. As the minimum age at which children may be employed in factories and workshops of New Jersey is fourteen years, it is assumed that none of the young persons included in the third classification are below that limit. The excess of greatest over least number of persons employed is given for each industry and for all industries, both in absolute numbers and by percentages. The figures representing this excess and
their equivalent percentages, will show clearly the amount of idleness or unemployment experienced by each industry during the year. Just what is meant by unemployment may be illustrated by assuming that some particular industry or establishment employs at one time during the year five hundred persons, and that this number has been reduced to four hundred because of slackness in trade; under such circumstances there would be one hundred employes, or 20 per cent. of the greatest number on the pay roll at any time during the year who suffered the consequences of irregular or intermittent employment.

The totals of this table show the greatest number of persons employed at any one time during the year to have been 324,670 , and the least number28r,993. The difference between these totals is 42,677 , or I3.I per cent., of the greatest number, whose employment for one or another reason, principally fluctuation in demand for the products of the various industries in which they were engaged, was not continuous during the entire year. By far the larger proportion of this irregularity of employment is chargeable to the seasonal trades, the largest of which are the clay products and glass industries. The first of these practically suspends all operations during the winter months, and the second close down almost entirely during the summer months. There are other seasonal trades in which extra help is employed at certain periods of the year and discharged or "laid off" when the rush is over, and as stated above, this regular irregularity of employment accounts for the largest part, about 60 per cent., of the difference between the greatest and least numbers employed in all industries throughout the year. Apart from the customary periods of idleness in the seasonal industries, the fluctuations of employment in I9II as compared with 1910, were very slight indeed, as shown by the figures below, in which the state of employment for both years is compared.

|  |  |  |  | Increase. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1910. | 1911. |  |  |

## 2 stat.

As shown by the above comparison, the increase in the "greatest" and also in the "average number of persons employed" in igII as compared with igio, is, respectively, only 1.0 per cent. In the least number of persons employed the increase is 1.7 per cent., which shows that in the matter of employment the conditions of igI i were practically the same as those of 1910, the increases being represented by the small percentages shown above. To fully appreciate the extent of shrinkage in employment shown this year it should be noted that a comparison table similar to that above showed, for 1910, an increase of 8.2 per cent in the average number employed over that of 1909, and that the average annual ratio of increase considered over a period of sixty years is 4.4 per cent.

Of the aggregate average number of persons employed in "all industries," 305,295 , Table No. 3 shows that 222,997 , or 73.0 per cent., of the total are men sixteen years old and over; 76,216 , or 24.9 per cent., are women sixteen years old and over, and 6,082 , or 2.0 per cent., are young persons of either sex who are below the age of 16 years. The percentages of each one of these subdivisions of wage earners, and also the proportion of unemployment or temporary idleness are given below for 19II, in comparison with 1910 .

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYES. |  | Percentages. | Increase ( + ) |  |
|  |  | 1910. | 1911. | Decrease ( - ) |
|  |  |  |  |  |

As shown above, there has been a decrease of i.O per cent. in the proportion of male and an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the proportion of female employes. This is contrary to the experience of every year since the compilation of these statistics was begun; heretofore the experience had been that each succeeding year showed a small but steadily maintained increase in the proportion of male labor, and a practically corresponding reduction in the proportion of females. The percentages of young persons under 16 years of age remain the same, 2 per cent., for both years, and "unemployment" shows an increase of only one-tenth of one per cent., which is, practically speaking, nothing.

The following table shows all the industries，seventy in num－ ber，in which the labor of women or children is utilized in the processes of manufacture ；the actual number of men，women and children employed with their corresponding percentages of the total numbers engaged in these industries are given for each occupation．

|  | INDUSTRIES． |  | Average Number of Persons Employed． |  |  |  | Percentage of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 淢 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت⿹丁口 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Artisans＇tools | 41 | 2，441 | 94 | 42 | 2，577 | 94.72 | 3.65 | 1.63 |
|  | Art tile | 12 | 716 | 337 | 48 | 1，101 | 65.03 | 30.61 | 4.36 |
|  | Boxes（wood and pape | 54 | 1，211 | 1，379 | 125 | 2，715 | 44.60 | 50.79 | 4.61 |
|  | Brick and terra cotta | 77 | 8，209 | 7 | 36 | 8，252 | 99.48 | ． 08 | ． 44 |
|  | Brushes | 15 | 223 | 109 | 7 | 339 | 65.78 | 32.15 | 2.07 |
|  | Buttons（metal） |  | 465 | 620 | 42 | 1，127 | 41.26 | 55.01 | 3.78 |
| 10 | Buttons（pearl） | 28 | 1，004 | 388 | 23 | 1，415 | 70.95 | 27.42 | 1.63 |
| 11 | Carpets and rugs |  | 625 | 313 | 32 | ， 970 | 64.43 | 32.27 | 3.30 |
| 13 | Chemical products | 77 | 6，716 | 2，219 | 116 | 9，051 | 74.20 | 24.52 | 1.28 |
| 14 | Cigars and tobacco | 36 | 1，895 | 7，807 | 513 | 10，215 | 18.56 | 76.42 | 5.02 |
| 15 | Clothing | 16 | 580 | 711 | 2 | 1，293 | 44.86 | 54.99 | ． 15 |
| 16 | Confectionery | 10 | 239 | 373 | 33 | 1，645 | 37.05 | 57.83 | 5.12 |
| 18 | Corsets and corset | 9 | 195 | 2，145 | 93 | 2，433 | 8.02 | 88.16 | 3.82 |
| 19 | Cutlery | 12 | 1，005 | 126 | 18 | 1，149 | 87.47 | 10.96 | 1.57 |
| 20 | Cotton goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 35 | 1，768 | 4，157 | 183 | 6，108 | 28.95 | 68.06 | 2.99 |
| 21 | Cotton goods（finishing and dyeing | 19 | 3，285 | 706 | 64 | 4，055 | 81.01 | 17.41 | 1.58 |
| 22 | Drawn wire and wire cloth．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 7，538 | 674 | 2 | 8 8，214 | 91.77 | 8.20 | ． 03 |
| 23 | Electrical appliances | 34 | 6，183 | 1，087 | 26 | 7，296 | 84.75 | 14.90 | ． 35 |
| 24 | Embroideries | 29 | 425 | 1，529 | 168 | 2，122 | 20.03 | ${ }^{7} 7.05$ | 7.92 |
| 26 | Food products | 34 | 3，025 | 670 | 57 | 3，752 | 80.62 | 17.86 | 1.52 |
| 27 28 | Foundry（brass） Foundry（iron） | 22 | 1，388 | 37 | 7 | 1，432 | 96.93 | 2.58 | ． 49 |
| 28 29 | Foundry（iron）${ }^{\text {Furnaces，ranges and heater }}$ | 58 16 | 8,575 | 107 | 28 | 8，710 | 98.45 | 1.23 | ． 32 |
| 30 | Furnaces，ranges and heaters | 16 14 | 2，131 | 86 20 | 8 | 2，225 | 95.78 95.98 | 3.86 4.02 | ． 36 |
| 31 | Glass（cut tableware）．．． | 1 | 353 | 48 | 37 | 438 | 95.98 80.59 | 4.02 10.96 |  |
| 32 | Glass（window and bottle）． | 20 | 5，597 | 148 | 209 | 5，954 | 84.01 | 10．96 | 8.45 |
| 33 | Glass mirrors | 4 | 5，128 | 23 | 20 | －159 | 80.50 |  | 3.51 5.03 |
| 34 | Graphite products | 6 | 991 | 1，173 | 64 | 2，228 | 80.50 44.48 | 14.47 52.65 | 5.03 2.87 |
| 35 | Hats（fur and felt） | 40 | 4，020 | 1，315 |  | 5，344 | 75.22 | 24.61 | 2.87 .17 |
| 36 | Hats（straw）．． | 3 | 317 | 358 | 6 | 681 | 46.55 | 52.57 | ． 88 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | High explosives | 10 | 2，197 | 67 | 5 | 2，269 | 96.83 | 2.95 | ． 22 |
| 40 | Jewelry Kil | 113 | 2，610 | 945 | 90 | 3，645 | 71.60 | 25.93 | 2.47 |
| 41 | Leather ．．． | 26 86 | 1，137 | 1，668 | 119 | 2，924 | 38.88 | 57.05 | 4.07 |
| 42 | Leather goods | 86 18 | $\begin{array}{r}5,769 \\ 548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 107 | 37 | 5，913 | 97.56 | 1.81 | ． 63 |
| 43 | Lamps ．．．．．．．． | 18 | 2， 2248 | － 3591 | 23 | 922 | 59.44 | 38.07 | 2.49 |
| 45 | Machinery | 139 | － 2 2， 2 ，776 | 3，694 | 41 | 5，955 | 37.28 | 62.03 | ． 69 |
| 46 | Mattresses and beddin | 7 | $\begin{array}{r}19,76 \\ 438 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}638 \\ 68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28 | 20，442 | ${ }^{96.74}$ | 3．12 | ． 14 |
| 47 | Metal goods | 87 | 6，508 | 1，834 | 195 | 510 8,587 | 85.88 | 13.34 | ． 78 |
| 48 50 | Metal noveltles | 24 | －957 | 1,884 283 | 195 | 8,537 1,296 | 76.24 73.84 | 21.48 | 2.28 |
| 50 | Musical instruments | 19 | 1，808 | 372 | 18 | 2，198 | 82．26 | 21.84 | 4.32 .82 |
| 52 | Ofl cloth（floor and table） | 9 | 2，099 | 14 | 24 | 2，137 | 98.23 | 16.92 .65 | 1.82 |
| 53 | Paints | 21 | 6，942 | 25 | 54 | 7，021 | 98.87 | ． 36 | 1．77 |
| 54 | Paper | 17 | 1，279 | 104 | 23 | 1，406 | 90.97 | 7.40 | 1.63 |
| 56 | Pottery | 48 | 3，060 | 303 | 55 | 3，418 | 89.53 | 8.86 | 1.61 |
| 57 | Printing and bookbinding | 19 | 4，671 | 897 | 91 | 5，659 | 82.54 | 15.85 | 1.61 |
| 60 | Rubber goods（hard and soft）． | 53 | 973 6,832 | 480 1,287 | 10 102 | 1,463 8,221 | 66.51 83.10 | 32．81 | ${ }_{1} .68$ |


|  | INDUSTRIES． |  | Average Number of Persons Employed． |  |  |  | Percentage of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | すूँ से |  |  |  |
| 62 | Saddlery and harness hardware．． | 11 | 758 | 80 | 12 | 850 | 89.18 | 9.41 | 1.41 |
| 63 | Scientific instruments ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 22 | 4，668 | 679 | 72 | 5，419 | 86.14 | 12.53 | 1.33 |
| 65 | Shoes | 28 | 2，401 | 1，562 | 76 | 4，039 | 59.45 | 38.67 | 1.88 |
| 66 | Shirts | 27 | 686 | 2，824 | 141 | 3，651 | 18.79 | 77.35 | 3.86 |
| 67 | Shirt waists（women＇s）．． | 4 | 11 | 432 | 13 | 456 | 2.41 | 94.74 | 2.85 |
| 69 | Silk（broad and ribbon）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 196 | 10，429 | 10，827 | 704 | 21，960 | 47.49 | 49.30 | 3.21 |
| 70 | Silk dyeing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23 | 5，094 | 617 | 42 | 5，753 | 88.55 | 10.72 | ． 73 |
| 71 | Silk throwing | 35 | 554 | 946 | 134 | 1，634 | 33.90 | 57.90 | 8.20 |
| 72 | Silk mill supplies． | 17 | 492 | 145 | 59 | 696 | 70.69 | 20.88 | 8.48 |
| 73 | Silver goods | 22 | 1，176 | 344 | 29 | 1，549 | 75.92 | 22.21 | 1.87 |
| 75 | Soap and tallow | 17 | 1，834 | 569 | 82 | 2，485 | 73.80 | 22.90 | 3.30 |
| 76 | Steel and iron（bar） |  | 988 | 68 | $\cdots$ | 1，056 | 93.56 | 6.44 |  |
| 79 | Textile products | 11 | 954 | 576 | 99 | 1，629 | 58.56 | 35.36 | 6.08 |
| 80 | Thread | 7 | 1，833 | 3，335 | 601 | 5，769 | 31.77 | 57.81 | 10.42 |
| 81 | Trunks and traveling bags | 13 | 490 | 23 | 3 | ${ }^{516}$ | 94．96 | 4.46 | ． 58 |
| 82 | Trunk and bag hardware．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 | 1，196 | 410 | 72 | 1，678 | 71.28 | 24.43 | 4.29 |
| 83 | ＇typewriters and supplies． | 7 | 274 | 55 | 1 | 330 | 83.03 | 16.67 | ． 30 |
| 84 | Underwear（women＇s \＆children＇s） | 23 | 137 | 1，988 | 46 | 2，171 | 6.31 | 91.57 | 2.12 |
| 86 | Watches，cases and material．．．．．．． | 10 | 1，597 | 800 | 52 | 2，449 | 65.21 | 32.67 | 2.12 |
| 88 | Wooden goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 40 | 1，789 | 16 | 39 | 1，844 | 97.02 | ． 87 | 2.11 |
| 89 | Woolen and worsted goods．．．．．．．．．． | 27 | 5，865 | 6．564 | 687 | 13，116 | 44.72 | 50.04 | 5.24 |
| 90 | Unclassified | 100 | 6，875 | 1，378 | 116 | 8，369 | 82.15 | 16.47 | 1.38 |
|  | Seventy industries <br> Other industries | $\begin{array}{r} 2,172 \\ 303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191,650 \\ 31,347 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 76,141 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,061 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 273,852 \\ 31,443 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.98 \\ & 99.69 \end{aligned}$ | 27.81 .24 | $\begin{array}{r}2.21 \\ .07 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | All industries | 2，475 | 222，997 | 76，216 | 6，082 | 305，295 | 73.05 | 24.96 | 1.99 |

The seventy industries appearing on the above table include 2，172 establishments，or all but 303 of the total number in all industries．In these seventy industries the total number of per－ sons employed is 273,852 ，of whom 191，650，or 69.98 per cent．， are men； 76,141 ，or 27.8 I per cent．are women，and $6,06 \mathrm{I}$ ，or 2.21 per cent．，are children less than 16 years old．It should be borne in mind that these proportions of the three classes of labor are applicable only to the seventy industries employing both female and child labor and that the percentages of these two classes of employes must necessarily be greater than appears on Table No． 3 ，where the calculation is based on＂all industries，＂among them being，as shown above， 303 establishments，in which，practically speaking，neither women or children are employed．

Among the seventy industries appearing on this table are a con－ siderable number in which the proportions of women and children employed are very small，but in order to complete the list of orcu－
pations in which they formed any part of the labor force, it was necessary that these should be included. In the 303 establishments included in other industries, 99.69 per cent. of the wage earners are males, 16 years old and over; 0.24 per cent. are females, 16 years old and over, and 0.07 per cent. are children under the age of 16 years. In seventeen of these seventy industries the proportion of female employes is in excess of 50 per cent., and in five the proportion exceeds 75 per cent. In fiftythree of the seventy industries the proportion of children employed is under 4 per cent. ; in fifteen the proportion ranges from 4.07 , in "knit goods," upward to 10.42 per cent. in "thread." The totals of these seventy industries show that of every $\mathrm{T}, 000$ wage earners employed, approximately 700 were men 16 years old and over; 278 were women 16 years old and over; and 22 were children of either sex below the age of 16 years. The number of men, of women and of children per 1,000 persons employed in the "seventy industries," is shown on the table below for 1911 in comparison with 1910.

 | Number per 1,000 |
| :---: |
| Classification of Wage Earners in Seventy <br> Industries Employing Women and <br> Children. |

The balance between the sexes in factory and workshop employment as indicated by the above table shows a decided leaning toward the increased employment of women with a corresponding reduction of the proportion of men, the ratio of children remaining the same for both years. As pointed out above, the tendency has heretofore been uniformly the other way, each successive yearly presentation showing a small fractional increase in the ratio of males employed, and a corresponding reduction in that of females. Stated numerically, the number of men employed in these seventy industries is 2,620 greater in I9II than in 1910, while the increase in the number of women and of children is 4,680 and 198 , respectively.

Any further analysis of these seventy occupations must take the form of merely repeating the figures which appear on the
table. Persons interested in the subject of the employment of women and children have here, prepared for their inspection, a complete list of occupations in New Jersey in which they are employed, so arranged that the number of either, or both, may be seen at a glance.

Again taking up the consideration of wage earners employed with distinction of sex, the numbers reported by the "twenty-five selected industries" are shown in the following table for I9II in comparison with i910; comparisons are also made of "other industries" and of all industries for both years. The increases and decreases are noted in absolute numbers and by percentages.

| INDUSTRIES. | 's7ueuys!qe7sGg дo dəquin | Average Persons by Ind $1910 .$ | ber of loyed ies. $1911 .$ | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in 1911 as compared with 1910. | ease ease s com ith 19 $\qquad$ er. | + ) or - ) in pared 0. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Artisan's tools | 41 | 2,581 | 2,577 | - | 4 | 0.2 |
| Boilers (steam) | 17 | 1,968 | 1,934 | - | 34 | $-1.7$ |
| Brewery products | 37 | 2,262 | 2,402 | $+$ | 140 | + 6.2 |
| Brick and terra cotta................. | 77 | 7,504 | 8,252 | + | 748 | + 9.9 |
| Chemical products .................... | 77 | 8,228 | 9,051 | $+$ | 823 | + 10.0 |
| Cigars and tobacco................... | 36 | 9,430 | 10,215 | $+$ | 785 | + 8.3 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth.......... | 14 | 8,976 | 8,214 | - | 762 | - 8.5 |
| Electrical appliances ................ | 34 | 7,367 | 7,296 | - | 71 | - 0.9 |
| Furnaces, ranges and heaters...... | 16 | 1,995 | 2,225 | + | 230 | + 11.5 |
| Glass (window and bottle).......... | 20 | 6,104 | 5,954 | - | 150 | 2.5 |
| Hats (fur and felt)..................... | 40 | 5,689 | 5,344 | - | 345 | - 6.1 |
| Jewelry | 113 | 3,636 | 3,645 | + | 9 | $+\quad 0.2$ |
| Leather (tanned and finished)...... | 86 | 6,050 | 5,913 | - | 137 | - 2.3 |
| Lamps (electrical and other)........ | 10 | 4,837 | 5,955 | + | 1,118 | + 23.1 |
| Machinery ............................... | 139 | 22,631 | 20,442 | - | 2,189 | - 9.7 |
| Metal goods | 87 | 8,240 | 8,537 | $+$ | 297 | + 3.6 |
| Oils | 21 | 7,327 | 7,021 | - | 306 | - 4.2 |
| Paper . ..................................... | 48 | 3,411 | 3,418 | + | 7 | $+\quad 0.2$ |
| Pottery .................................. | 52 | 5,359 | 5,659 | + | 300 | + 5.6 |
| Rubber products (hard and soft).... | 53 | 8,459 | 8,221 | - | 238 | - 2.8 |
| Shipbuilding .......................... | 17 | 5,408 | ¢, 863 | + | 455 | $+\quad 8.4$ |
| Silks (broad and ribbon goods)..... | 196 | 21,745 | 21, 960 | + | 215 | + 1.0 |
| Steel and iron (structural).......... | 29 | 3,269 | 3,350 | + | 81 | + 2.5 |
| Steel and iron (forging).............. | 13 | 3,295 | 2,820 | - | 475 | 14.4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.......... | 27 | 13,369 | 13,116 | - | 253 | 1.9 |
| Twenty flive industries | $1,300$ | 179,140 | $179,384$ | $+$ | 244 | $+\quad 0.1$ |
| Other industries .................. | 1,175 | 123,125 | 125,911 | $+$ | 2,786 | $\begin{array}{r}  \\ +\quad 2.3 \end{array}$ |
| All industries ................. | 2,475 | 302,265 | 305, 295 | + | 3,030 | + 1.0 |

As shown by the above table the total number of persons employed in the "twenty-five selected industries" was practically the same for both years; the numerical increase in I9II is only

244, and the percentage one-tenth of one per cent. "Other industries," that is to say, those not included in the direct comparison, show an increase of 2,786 , or 2.3 per cent. in the number of wage earners employed, and for "all industries," which includes the entire 2,475 establishments reporting, the table shows that 3,030 , or exactly one per cent. more persons were employed in I9II than were carried on the pay rolls in igio. Eleven of the industries appearing in the comparison show decreases, the largest, I4.4 per cent., occuring in "steel and iron forgings;" the largest increase, 23.I per cent., is shown by "lamps, electric and other."

## TABLE No. 5.

Table No. 5 shows the average number of persons employed, by months, classified as men, women and young persons under 16 years of age. The number of persons employed each month of the calendar year is given separately for the eighty-nine general industries, and also for all industries including the entire 2,475 establishments reporting. This table serves to show such fluctuations of employment as are experienced in each industry, and the data are presented.in such a way as to indicate the periods of greater and least activity in each industry. The industries appear on this table in alphabetical order, and the periods of greatest and least activity which prevailed in each of them are those months during which the greatest and smallest number of persons respectively were employed.

The final division of Table No. 5 is a summary showing the aggregate average number of wage earners employed in "all industries" by months, which enables us to determine during which month of the year all the factory and workshop industries of the State were in the highest and the lowest conditions of activity. Employment in our factories and workshops is shown by this summary to have been lowest during the midsummer month of July, when the total number of wage earners employed is shown to have been 297,375 , and highest during the month of November, when 309,979 persons were reported on the pay rolls. This record of months of greatest and least activity applies to each of the three classes of wage earners, men, women and children.

## TABLE No. 6.

This table shows the total amount paid in wages and the average yearly earnings for each of the eighty-nine general industries,
together with the aggregate total paid in wages by all industries, and the aggregate average yearly earnings of all industries. Only the actual wages paid out for labor are considered in this compilation; salaries of officials, managers, superintendents, foremen, bookkeepers, commission men, and all other forms of compensation fixed on a yearly basis and not subject to deduction on account of absence from duty are excluded. Only such wages as are paid to persons employed in the actual processes of manufacture are included in these totals. It should be borne in mind that these averages are arrived at by combining the earnings of men, women, and children employed in the same industry, and also that they are not calculated on the basis of any given weekly or daily wage rate, but on the amounts actually paid to wage earners in each establishment, whether on the day work or piece work basis after all deductions for lost time or other causes had been made.

The highest average yearly earnings are, of course, shown by the industries in which men only are employed. Chief among these is "brewery products," which shows average earnings of $\$ 906.05$, an amount very much greater than that shown by any other occupation, not excepting the many which require the highest degree of technical skill on the part of workmen engaged in them. The brewery workers' high standard of earnings is due in part, at least, to the fact that the trade is perfectly organized. Other distinctively mens' occupations showing yearly earnings much above the average are: "Cornices and skylights," \$739.56; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," \$781.27; "ink and mucilage," \$8i8.30; "pottery," \$7I I.90; "shipbuilding," \$704.39; "silver goods," \$705.84; and "varnishes," \$744.82. Twenty-seven of the eighty-nine general industries show average yearly earnings ranging from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 700$ per year; twenty-one show average earnings ranging from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 600$ per year; twenty-three show average amounts ranging from $\$ 400$ to $\$ 500$ per year, and the remaining eighteen industries report averages below $\$ 400$ per year. Only one industry, "underwear," shows yearly earnings under $\$ 300$ per year.

In the industries reporting average yearly earnings below $\$ 500$ per year, the labor employed is largely that of women and children, and those showing less than $\$ 400$ per year employ comparatively few men. The industries employing considerable numbers
of women and children may be identified by referring to the table on pages 19-20.

Such changes as have taken place in average yearly earnings during the year are shown in the following table; the "twenty-five selected industries" are there compared individually; the increases and decreases are noted numerically and by percentages. Separate comparisons are also made of "other industries" and of "all industries."


Nineteen of the industries compared on the above table show increases of yearly earnings ranging from $\$ 2.65$ in "metal goods," to $\$ 72.19$ in "glass (window and bottle)." Six industries show decreases ranging from $\$ 5.84$ in "woolen and worsted goods," to $\$ 36.09$ in "steel and iron forgings." The average yearly earnings of wage earners in the "twenty-five selected industries" in igio
is $\$ 544.14$; for "other industries" the average was $\$ 499.64$, and for "all industries," \$531.94. In igII the average earnings of the "twenty-five selected industries" was $\$ 566.2 \mathrm{I}$, an increase of $\$ 12.07$, or 2.2 per cent.; for "other industries," the average was $\$ 5^{1} 3.09$, an increase of $\$ 13.45$, or 2.7 per cent.; and for "all industries" the average for I9I I was $\$ 544.30$, an increase over the previous year of \$12.36, or 2.3 per cent. The total amount paid in wages during igII by the 2,475 establishments reporting was \$166, 172,529 .

## TABLE No. 7.

The actual weekly earnings of men, women and young persons below the age of sixteen years are shown on this table for each of the eighty-nine industries and for all industries. The table shows for each industry the actual number of persons, men, women and children, in each of the establishments considered, who during the week when the largest numbers were employed, were paid one or another of the several amounts specified in the table, beginning with under $\$ 3$ per week, and advancing one dollar or more through the various amounts up to $\$ 25$ per week and over. The industries follow each other in alphabetical order, and as the actual number of persons whose weekly earnings fall in each class is shown, the clearness of the subject cannot be improved by any further analysis.

The table ends with a final summary in which the data shown for each of the eighty-nine industries separately, is given for all the industries combined. This condensed presentation shows the range of weekly earnings in the factory industries of the State; the entire body of employes is divided into thirteen groups, each of them including only those men and women whose weekly earnings are practically identical in amounts. This condensed compilation enables the investigator to determine at a glance the number of factory and workshop operatives included under either or all of the rates appearing on the table. The prevailing wage rates are much more accurately presented in this way than is possible by the use of averages.

The total number of wage earners appearing in this summary of classified weekly earnings is 336,$475 ; 246,654$ of these are men; 83,103 are women, and 6,718 are children below the age of 16 years. A calculation based on this summary shows the average
weekly earnings of men to have been, approximately, \$I3,00; women, $\$ 7.50$; and children, $\$ 4.50$.

The percentages of each of the three classes of wage earners receiving the specified wage rates are given for all industries on the following table.

| CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS. | Percentage of Wage Earners Receiving Specified Rates. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ḋ | d |  | §゙ - H |
| Under $\$ 3.00$ | 0.3 | 1.4 | 9.9 | 0.8 |
| \$3.00 but under $\$ 4.00$. | 0.6 | 4.0 | 32.0 | 2.1 |
| 4.00 but under 5.00 . | 1.6 | 11.3 | 32.5 | 4.6 |
| 5.00 but under 6.00 | 2.5 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 6.2 |
| 6.00 but under 7.00 | 3.8 | 18.0 | 5.4 | 7.3 |
| 7.00 but under 8.00 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| 8.00 but under 9.00 . | 7.0 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 8.0 |
| 9.00 but under 10.00 | 13.8 | 8.0 | .... | 12.1 |
| 10.00 but under 12.00.................................... | 17.8 | 8.0 | $\ldots$ | 15.0 |
| 12.00 but under 15.00 | 17.4 | 5.1 | $\ldots$ | 14.0 |
| 15.00 but under 20.00 | 19.6 | 1.6 | $\ldots$ | 14.8 |
| 20.00 but under 25.00 . | 6.8 | 0.1 |  | 5.0 |
| 25.00 and over.. | 4.2 |  |  | 3.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The above table shows that while only 20.4 per cent. of the men are in the classes whose earnings were less than $\$ 9.00$ per week, 77.2 per cent. of the women and all the children, are found in the same classes. Sixty-nine per cent. of the men are in the classes ranging from $\$ 9$ to from \$15 to \$20, and a fraction less than 23 per cent. of the women are distributed among the same grades. Of the male employes, only 4.2 per cent. of the total number appear in the rate " $\$ 25.00$ and over."

## TABLE No 8.

On this table, the average number of days in operation during the year is given for each of the eighty-nine industries, and also the average for "all industries;" the table also shows for each industry and for "all industries," the average number of hours worked per day and per week; the number of establishments in each industry that reported overtime, and the aggregate number of hours of such extra work.

The aggregate average number of days in operation, as shown by the tables, was 287.38 in 1911; in 1910 the average was 288. Io; the decrease, which was less than three-quarters of a
working day of average duration, is very slight, but gains some consequence from the fact that not since the panic year of 1907 has these statistics of manufacture failed to show a small, but steadily maintained increase in the number of days in operation each year. Deducting Sundays and all generally observed holidays, there remains 306 working days in the year. Of the eightynine general industries, twelve show averages exceeding 300 days; of these, "silk mill supplies," in which occupation there were 17 establishments reporting, shows an average of 352.35 days of 10.47 hours duration, and "smelting and refining," with 12 establishments, shows an average of 347.27 days of 10.82 hours, as its working time for the year. The lowest number of working days, 205, was reported by "bar steel and iron." The next lowest in days in operation, 233.59, is shown by "brick and terra cotta," which, as before explained, being a seasonal industry, invariably suspends work during the winter months.

The average number of hours worked per day for all industries in igII was 9.67 . In igio the average was 9.7 I , which shows a slight reduction as having taken place in 1911. Average working hours as given on this table should not be regarded as applying to Saturday, it being apparent from the average working hours per week as reported, 55.24, that in a very large majority of the establishments considered, the Saturday half-holiday throughout the entire year is now firmly established. Thirteen industries in which are included I $_{51}$ establishments, report average working hours in excess of ten per day, the highest being iron mining, ir 33 hours per day and 67.16 hours per week. Pig iron shows an average of II 33 hours per day and 76.00 hours per week, which must, as a matter of course, include Sunday also. These averages serve to show that the factory and workshop industries are still a very long way from a realization of the ideal of an eight hour work day.
"Overtime," as entered on this table, is computed on the basis of the actual number of hours in each establishment, multiplied by the actual number of wage earners who were so employed. To illustrate, if an establishment employing fifty wage earners reported that all had worked one hour beyond the customary limit of the day's running time, the overtime credited to that plant would be fifty hours; if only twenty-five of the operatives of the same plant had participated in the overtime, the overtime credited
would be only twenty-five hours. The overtime worked by all establishments included in an industry when added together, makes the total "overtime" for that industry. The total overtime reported for all industries is $1,728,526$ hours. Reduced to working days of the average, 9.67 hours, there are 178,750 days which on the basis of the average number of days in operation, $287 \cdot 38$, is equal to the labor of 622 persons for one year.

Sixty-eight of the industries report an aggregate of 373 establishments that were obliged to resort to overtime during the year in order to meet the demands for their products. The industries in which wage earners are largely composed of women and children report but little overtime.

## TABLE No. 9.

This table shows for each of the eighty-nine industries and for "all industries," the average "proportion of business done." The purpose is to show how nearly the actual operation of each industry measured by the report on the subject of its constituant establishment, approached its full productive capacity-full capacity being indicated by 100 per cent.-and also to show the amount of productive power not called into activity by the business demands of the year. The "proportion of business done" as reported by the individual establishments considered, represents their actual output of goods for the year compared with what it might have been, if all the existing facilities of the plants had been called into use.

During the year 1911 the aggregate average "proportion of business done" is shown by the table to have been 73.03 per cent., which is 26.7 per cent. below full capacity at the time the report on which this compilation is based, was made. It follows, therefore, that if all the establishments considered could have been operated fully, the value of products as given on Table No. 3 of this compilation would have been increased to approximately $\$ 1,238,000,000$. As a matter of fact there were many establishments in each of the industry groups that reported running to full capacity, but the larger number fell far enough below ioo per cent. to produce the average shown on the table.

Comparisons are made in the table below of the "proportion of business done" in i9Io and igir, by the "twenty-five selected industries," by the group included in "other industries" and by "all industries;" the increases and decreases are shown by percentages.

| INDUSTRIES. |  | Average Proportion of Business Done. Per Cent. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease $(-)$ in 1911 as compared with 1910. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1910. | 1911. |  | Cent. |
| Artisans' tools | 41 | 75.11 | 77.56 | $+$ | 2.45 |
| Boilers (steam) | 17 | 75.94 | 71.18 |  | 4.76 |
| Brewery products | 37 | 74.52 | 70.47 |  | 4.05 |
| Brick and terra cotta......................... | 77 | 76.23 | 72.46 | - | 3.77 |
| Chemical products ............................. | 77 | 78.84 | 77.14 | - | 1.70 |
| Cigars and tobacco | 36 | 80.14 | 79.17 | - | . 97 |
| Drawn wire and wire cloth................. | 14 | 81.92 | 81.92 |  |  |
| Electrical appliances ....................... | 34 | 70.42 | 67.94 | - | 2.48 |
| Furnaces, ranges and heaters............. | 16 | 74.69 | 69.37 | - |  |
| Glass (window and bottle)................... | 20 | 77.50 | 78.50 | + | 1.00 |
| Hats (fur and felt)........................... | 40 | 66.51 | 47.45 |  | 19.06 |
| Jewelry ....................................... | 113 | 69.07 | 68.98 | - | . 09 |
| Leather (tanned and finished)............... | 86 | 75.48 | 71.88 | - | 3.60 |
| Lamps (electrical and other) | 10 | 67.22 | 69.00 | $+$ | 1.78 |
| Machinery | 139 | 68.40 | 65.68 |  | 2.72 |
| Metal goods .................................... | 87 | 73.06 | 73.02 | - | . 04 |
| Oils ............................................. | 21 | 83.00 | 81.47 |  | 1.53 |
| Paper | 48 | 88.12 | 83.97 |  | 4.15 |
| Pottery | 52 | 78.18 | 75.65 | - | 2.53 |
| Rubber products (hard and soft)............ | 53 | 77.80 | 78.77 | + | . 97 |
| Shipbuilding .................................. | 17 | 71.18 | 67.65 | - | 3.53 |
| Silks (broad and ribbon goods).............. | 196 | 73.65 | 71.26 |  | 2.39 |
| Steel and iron (structural) | 29 | 64.42 | 58.00 |  | 6.42 |
| Steel and iron (forging) .................... | 13 | 74.23 | 63.46 | $\bar{\square}$ | 10.77 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.................... | 27 | 76.40 | 77.78 | $+$ | 1.38 |
| Twenty-five industries |  | 74.00 | 72.10 |  | 1.90 |
| Other industries .......................... | $1,175$ | 76.14 | 74.05 | - | 2.09 |
| All industries ........................ | 2,475 | 74.92 | 73.03 | - | 1.89 |

The above comparison shows that of the "twenty-five selected industries," nineteen experienced decreases in the "proportion of business done," five report increases, and one, "drawn wire and wire cloth," reports the same percentage of full capacity for both years. The aggregate average of the "twenty-five selected industries" shows a decrease in 19if, as compared with igio, of I. 9 per cent.; "other industries" show by the same comparison a decrease of 2.09 per cent. and for "all industries" the falling off in IgII as compared with 1910, is 1.89 per cent.

The largest decrease in activity, 19.06 per cent., is shown by men's hats; this unusually large decline is to some extent chargeable to confusion in the trade which followed the long strike of two years ago. The increases in the proportion of business done are all small, the largest being only 2.45 per cent.

TABLE No. 10.
This table. the last of the series included in the statistical presentation of manufacturing industry for 1911, shows the character and measure of power used in our factories and workshops, classified as steam engines, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels, compressed air and electric motors, with the amount of horse power of each.

A comparison is made in the following table of the power used in igio and in 191I, and such increases or decreases in horse power, or in the particular varieties of engines or motors, are shown.

| CHARACTER OF POWER. | Number of Motors. |  | Horse Power. |  | Increase ( $t$ ) or Decrease ( - ) in 1911. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1910. | 1911. | 1910. | 1911. | Motors. | Horse Power. |
| Steam engines | 4,422 | 4,506 | 467, 252 | 470, 959 | + 84 | + 3,707 |
| Gas and gasoline engines. | 340 | 367 | 12,682 | 15,528 | + 27 | + 2,846 |
| Water wheels (turbine)........ | 150 | 139 | 9,118 | 9,363 | - 11 | + 245 |
| Water motors | , | 16 | 19 | 107 | + 10 | + 88 |
| Electric motors | 13,034 | 14,494 | 151,306 | 172,844 | + 1,460 | $+\quad 21,538$ |
| Compressed air motors. | 51 | 58 | 4,486 | 5,258 | + 7 | + 772 |
| Totals | 18,003 | 19,580 | 644,863 | 674,059 | $+1,577$ | + 29,196 |

The above table shows the total number of motors in use for the production or application of power in igIo to have been 18,003 , and the power produced 644,863 horse power. In I9II, the total number of engines and motors reported is 19,580, and the total horse power, 674,059 ; the increase in the number of engines is therefore, 1,577 , which represents an increase of 29,196 horse power used in IgII, over that required for igio.

The table shows a very large increase in the use of electric motors, and a small falling off in the number of water wheels; but notwithstanding that reduction in number, the actual energy developed by water wheels shows an increase of 245 horse power in IgI 1 , as compared with igro.

The increase of power in use, is in practically the same proportion as the growth in the number of industrial plants, the numbers employed and the value of products, as shown by the series of tables that have been considered in this review.

## RECAPITULATION.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for igir, asconsidered and analyzed in the foregoing pages, show the condi-tions prevailing in the real factory and workshop industries ofthe State to be, divested of all subordinate details, as follows:
Number of establishments operated under the factory system ..... 2,475
Number of these owned by individuals and by partnerships. ..... 765
Number of individual owners and partners ..... 1,342
Number owned by corporations ..... 1,710
Number of stockholders in these corporations ..... 110,091
Total number of stockholders and partners ..... 114,433
Total amount of capital invested ..... \$848,600,943
Amount invested in land and 'bulldings. ..... $\$ 201,065,821$
Amount invested in machinery, tools and implements ..... \$191,550,019
Amount invested in other forms; cash on hand, etc. ..... $\$ 565,946,362$
Cost value of all stock or material used ..... $\$ 940,760,552$
Average number of persons employed ..... 305, 295
Number of these who are males 16 years old and over. ..... 222,997
Number of these who are females 16 years old and over. ..... 76, 216
Number of these who are children below the age of 16 years. ..... 6,082
Total amount paid in wages ..... \$166,172,529
Average yearly earnings ..... $\$ 544.30$
Average number of days in operation. ..... 287.38
Average number of hours worked per day... ..... 9.67
Average number of hours worked per week ..... 55.24
Average proportion of business done ..... 73.03
Total horse power of all kinds used ..... 674,059
TABLE No．1．－Private Firms and Corporations，Partners and Stockholders．－By Industries， 1911.

|  | INDUSTRIES． |  |  | Proprietors and FirmMembers． |  |  |  |  |  | Stockholders． |  |  |  | Aggre－ gates． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 玉゙ } \\ \text { : } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Banks and Trustees． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ذ゙ } \\ & \text { स् } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Agricultural machinery and implements． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 72 |
|  | Artisans＇tools ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 20 | 27 | 3 |  | ．．．． |  |  | 212 | 84 |  |  | 356 |
| 3 | Art tile | 12 | 1 |  | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 11 | 108 | 12 | 1 | 121 | 122 |
| 5 | Boilers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ${ }_{38}^{12}$ | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{42}^{12}$ | ${ }_{22}^{10}$ | 382 | ${ }^{242}$ | 40 | ${ }^{664}$ | ${ }_{164}^{676}$ |
| 5 | Boxes（wood and paper）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 32 1 1 | ${ }^{38}$ | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{42}$ | ${ }_{36}^{22}$ | 101 | 18 116 | 3 | ${ }_{1,106}^{122}$ | 1.104 |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | Brewing（lager beer，ale and porter） | 77 | 25 | 33 |  |  |  | 35 | 51 | 1，857 | 754 | 57 | 2，683 | 2，703 |
| 8 | Brushes ．．．． | 15 | 8 | 8 | 1 | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | 9 | 7 | 25 | 3 |  |  | 37 |
| 9 | Buttons（metal） |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 4 |  | ${ }^{33}$ | 6 |  | 39 | $\stackrel{43}{3}$ |
| 10 | Buttons（pearl） | 28 | 15 | 21 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | 22 | 12 | 46 |  | 1 | ${ }^{53}$ | 75 |
| 11 | Carpets and rugs |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 24 | 12 |  | 36 | 41 |
| 12 | Carriages and wago | 30 | 19 | 24 | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 24 | 11 | 50 | 17 | 1 | 98 | 122 |
| 13 | Chemical products | 77 |  |  | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 73 | 2，740 | 1，894 | 372 | 5，006 | 5，014 |
| 14 | Cigars and tobacco | ${ }^{36}$ | 17 | 21 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 21 | 19 | 1，558 | 593 | 56 | 2，207 | 2，288 |
| 15 | Clothing | 16 | 12 | 16 | 2 | ．．．． | ．．．． | 18 | 4 | 9 |  |  | 9 | 27 |
| 16 | Confectionery ．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{23}^{10}$ | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | 11 | 84 | 4 | 3 | 91 | 96 |
| 17 | Cornices and skylights． | 23 9 | 12 2 | 20 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 22 | 11 | ${ }_{42}^{41}$ | 11 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{52}{55}$ | 74 |
| 18 | Corsets and corset－waists | ${ }^{9}$ | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ |  | ．．．． | … | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ | 7 | 42 | 11 | ${ }^{2}$ | 55 | 57 |
| 19 | Cutlery ．．．．．． | 12 35 | 12 | 19 | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{8}$ |  | 211 |  | 19 | 49 | ${ }_{37}^{57}$ |
| 21 | Cotton goods（finishing and dyeing） | 19 | 1 | 2. |  |  |  | 2 | 18 | 604 | 355 | 122 | 1，081 | 1，083 |
| 22 | Drawn wire and wire cloth． | 14 |  |  | ．．．． |  |  |  | 14 | 256 | 100 | 27 | 443 | 44 |
| 23 | Erectrical appliances． | 34 |  | 7 | ．．．． |  | ．．．． | 7 | 29 | 3，445 | 374 | 40 | 3，859 | 3，866 |
| 24 | Embroideries | 29 | 19 | 26 |  |  | ．．．． | 27 | 10 |  |  |  | 47 | 74 |
| 25 | Fertilizers | ${ }_{34}^{12}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | ．．．． | 5 | 10 | 2，844 | 2，212 | 206 | 5，262 | 5． 267 |
| 26 | Food products | 34 | 6 | 16 |  |  |  | 16 | 28 | 527 | 38 | 10 | 575 | 591 |
| 27 | Foundry（brass）．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 16 | ${ }_{30}^{11}$ | 2 | ．．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{31}^{13}$ | ${ }_{42}^{12}$ | \％ 119 | －24 |  | ${ }^{143}$ | ${ }^{156}$ |
| 28 |  | 58 16 | 16 2 | 33 | ． 1 |  |  | 31 | ${ }_{14}^{42}$ | 3，272 | $\begin{aligned} & 532 \\ & 439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | 3,908 1 1 | 3，939 |
| $201$ | Furnaces，ranges and heaters | $16$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | $14$ | 672 | $439$ | 42 | 1，153 | 1．157 |

TABLE No. 1.-Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.-By Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

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|  | 'вогвumad |  |
|  | '89\%砍 |  |
|  |  |  |
| poropisuoz <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 'g.oquinn өowo |  |


*Two establishments not reporting these items.
†One establishment not reporting these items.

TABLE No．2．－Capital Invested．－By Industries， 1911.

|  | INDUSTRIES． |  | Capital Invested in |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Machinery and Tools． |  |  |
| 1 | Agricultural machinery and implements | 7 | \＄502，636 | \＄581，361 | \＄3，598，907 | \＄4，682，904 |
| 2 | Artisans＇tools ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41 | 1，136，194 | 1，371，707 | 2，051， 257 | 4，559，158 |
| 3 | Art tile | 12 | 590，393 | 312，591 | 336，894 | 1，239，878 |
|  | Bollers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 2，890，602 | 1，784，345 | 7，481，402 | 12，156，349 |
| 5 | Boxes（wood and paper）． | 54 | 833，456 | 669，518 | 1，177，780 | 2，680，754 |
|  | Brewing（lager beer，ale and porter） | 37 | 11，847，749 | 6，269，312 | 20，242，998 | 38，360，059 |
| 7 | Brick and terra cotta | 77 | 11，921，690 | 4，790，995 | 7，833，995 | 24，546，680 |
| 8 | Brushes | 15 | 94， 176 | 63，493 | 190，518 | 348，187 |
| 9 | Buttons（metal） | 9 | 294，692 | 520，573 | 729，599 | 1，544，864 |
| 10 | Buttons（pearl） | 28 | 144，200 | 256，672 | 689，056 | 1，089，928 |
| 11 | Carpets and rugs．．．．．．．．．．．． | c | 512，772 | 585，585 | 1，606，926 | 2，705；283 |
| 12 | Carriages and wago | 30 | 580，041 | 264，224 | 817，940 | 1，662，205 |
| 13 | Chemical products | 77 | 10，431，752 | 11，183，460 | 19，400，870 | 41，016，082 |
| 14 | Cigars and tobacco | 36 | 2，406，266 | 1，464，858 | 6，052，328 | 9，923，452 |
| 15 | Clothing | 16 | 135，241 | 79，294 | 769， 752 | 984，287 |
| 16 | Confectionery | 10 | 230，200 | 299，397 | 624，016 | 1，153，613 |
| 17 | Cornices and skylights．．．．．． | 23 | 222，350 | 146，503 | 414，192 | 783，045 |
| 18 | Corsets and corset－waists．． | 9 | 127，518 | 192，683 | 1，493，546 | 1，813，747 |
| 19 | Cutlery | 12 | 256，705 | 290，559 | 731，423 | 1，278，687 |
| 20 | Cotton goods | 35 | 2，622，596 | 2，675，672 | 4，469，262 | 9，767，530 |
| 21 | Cotton goods（finishing and dyeing） | 19 | 3，053，632 | 3，487，924 | 1，962，666 | 8，504，222 |
| 22 |  | 14 | 899，527 | 1，516，735 | 18，191，858 | g20，608，120 |
| 23 | Electrical appliances | 34 | 3，117，880 | 4，124，648 | 11，295，702 | b18，538，230 |
| 24 | Embroideries | 29 | 488，997 | 653，308 | 1，701，390 | 2，843，695 |
| 25 | Fertilizers | 12 | 777，784 | 610，593 | 4，810，088 | c6，198，465 |
| 26 | Food products | 34 | 3，528，708 | 2，291，255 | 5，570，591 | 11，390， 554 |
| 27 | Foundry（brass） | 22 | 813，466 | 481，625 | 1，455， 083 | 2，750，174 |
| 28 | Foundry（iron）．．．．． | 58 | 5，555，121 | 4，006，233 | 12，260，320 | 21，821，674 |
| 29 | Furnaces，ranges and heat－ ers | 16 | 2，017，249 | 913，890 | 5，504，843 | 8，435，982 |
| 30 | Gas and electric light fix－ tures | 14 | 161，145 | 258，622 | 626，310 | 1，046，077 |
| 31 | Glass（cut tableware）．．．．．．． | 9 | 51，833 | 46，543 | 289，575 | 387，951 |
| 32 | Glass（window and bottle） | 20 | 1，969，454 | 605，456 | 2，947，295 | b5，522， 205 |
| 33 | Glass mirrors ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 80，000 | 70，750 | 291，500 | 442，250 |
| 34 | Graphite products ．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 397，000 | 582，523 | 1，373，985 | d2，353，508 |
| 35 | Hats（fur and felt）．．．．．．．．．． | 40 | 1，161，958 | 725,017 | 2，518，826 | 4，405， 801 |
| 36 | Hats（straw）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{3}$ | 217，382 | 161，657 | 422，871 | 801，910 |
| 37 | High explosives | 10 | e6，894，420 |  | 4，087，413 | 10，981，833 |
| 38 | Inks and mucilage．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 197， 297 | 104，857 | 381，797 | 683，951 |
| 39 | Jewelry ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 113 | 513，890 | 1，033，983 | 8，166，618 | a9，714， 491 |
| 40 | Knit goods | $\stackrel{26}{ }$ | 723，741 | 1，304，827 | 1，573，590 | 3．602，158 |
| 41 | Leather | 86 | 4，706，003 | 2，226，605 | 12，299， 784 | 19，232，392 |
| 42 | Leather goods | 18 | 278，747 | 121，684 | 546， 919 | 947，350 |
| 43 | Lamps ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 1，917，110 | 1，625，454 | 6，496，431 | 10，038，995 |
| 44 | Lime and cement ．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 3，319，470 | 6，741，762 | 2，513，592 | 12，574， 824 |
| 45 | Machinery | 139 | 13，065，237 | 13，453，801 | 27，112，583 | 53，631，621 |
| 46 | Mattresses and bedding．．．．． | 87 | 368，929 | 198，599 | 620,474 | 1，188，002 |
| 47 | Metal goods | 87 | 3，881，873 | 4，101，059 | 7，205，903 | 15，188，835 |
| 48 | Metal novelties ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 24 6 | 391,377 $1,000,000$ | 680,157 340,000 | 787,346 881,086 | $1,858,880$ $2,221,086$ |
| 49 | Mining（iron ore）．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 19 | $1,000,000$ $1,022,119$ | 1，027，413 | 2，193，094 |  |
| 50 | Musical instruments ．．．．．．．． | 19 | 1，022，119 | 1，027，413 | 2，193，094 | 4，242，626 |

TABLE No. 2.-Capital Invested.-By Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

|  | INDUSTRIES. |  | Capital Invested in |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Amount of Capital } \\ & \text { Invested. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | -sןool pur Aieutruern |  |  |
| 51 | Oilcloth (floor and table)... | 9 | \$3,326,476 | \$2,099,798 | \$3,817,311 | \$9,243,585 |
| 52 | Oils ...... | 21 | 9,304, 136 | 22,668,912 | 45,077,621 | 77,050,669 |
| 53 | Paints | 17 | 1,512,999 | 2,018,131 | 3,822,007 | 7,353,137 |
| 54 | Paper | 48 | 3,408,456 | 4,035,957 | 3,711,586 | 11,155,999 |
| 55 | Pig iron | 4 | 3,230,000 | 1,093,000 | 1,723,550 | 6, 046,550 |
| 56 | Pottery | 52 | 3,228,253 | 1,064,378 | 5,859,971 | f10,152,602 |
| 57 | Printing and bookbinding.. | 19 | 883,924 | 1,315,556 | 1, 831,519 | 4,030,999 |
| 58 | Quarrying stone . ${ }^{\text {Rofin }}$ (mar)..... | 20 7 | 674,113 691,561 | 415,520 897,584 | 978,802 495,284 | 2,068,435 |
| 59 60 | Roofing (metal and tar).... | 53 | 5, 414,299 | 5,489,063 | 19,236,757 | 30,140,119 |
| 61 | Saddles and harness.... | 6 | 5,000 | 12,400 | 28,507 | 45,907 |
| 62 | Saddlery and harness hardware | 11 | 345,970 | 293,518 | 1,056,962 | 1,696,450 |
| 63 | Scientific instruments | 22 | 2,821,625 | 1,887,296 | 10,848,157 | 15, 657,078 |
| 64 | Sash, blinds and doors...... | 29 | 440,523 | 323,791 | 1,987,948 | 2,752,262 |
| 65 | Shoes | 28 | 410,143 | 624,575 | 1,918,271 | 2,952,989 |
| 66 | Shirts | 27 | 275, 052 | 238,824 | 2,555,407 | 3,069,283 |
| 67 | Shirt waists (wom | 4 |  | 11,300 | 21,900 | 33,200 |
| 68 | Shipbuilding ................ | 17 | 5,138,615 | 3,422,571 | 17,498,096 | 26,059,282 |
| 69 | Silk (broad and ribbon).... | 196 | 4,706,733 | 10,316,778 | 21,072,208 | 36,095, 719 |
| 70 | Silk dyeing | 23 | 2,859,635 | 3,553,018 | 9,073,467 | 15,486,120 |
| 71 | Silk throwing | 35 | 345,489 | 813,861 | 302,598 | 1,461,948 |
| 72 | Silk mill supplies | 17 | 220,866 | 207,797 | 315,685 | 744,348 |
| 73 | Silver goods ............. | 22 | 297,739 | 690,766 | 1,808,486 | 2,796,991 |
| 74 | Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.)....... | 12 | 4, 233,016 | 4,366, 601 | 10,299, 806 | d18,899,423 |
| 75 | Soap and tallow. | 17 | 3,607,211 | 2,213,849 | 5,270,366 | 11,091,426 |
| 76 | Steel and fron (bar). | 6 | 801,380 | 954,744 | 1,144,858 | 2,900,982 |
| 77 | Steel and fron (structural). | 29 | 1,901,995 | 4,356,643 | 2,978,348 | 9,236,986 |
| 78 | Steel and fron (forging).... | 13 | 6,415,728 | 6,291,053 | 3,443,624 | 16,150,405 |
| 79 | Textile products | 11 | 785,418 | 1,020,959 | 2,118,237 | 3,924,614 |
| 80 | Thread | 7 | 775,872 | 787,922 | 2,392,269 | a3,956,063 |
| 81 | Trunks and traveling bags. | 13 | 243,364 | 81,911 | 653,898 | 979,173 |
| 82 | Trunk and bag hardware.. | 9 | 303,344 | 587,876 | 833,637 | 1,724,857 |
| 83 | Typewriters and supplies.... | 7 | 195,388 | 355,411 | 943,087 | 1,493,836 |
| 84 |  | 23 | 161,589 | 158,026 | 891,074 | 1,210,689 |
| 85 | Varnishes .. | 15 | 1,203, 233 | 329,459 | 2,671,073 | 4,203,765 |
| 86 | Watches, cases and material | 10 | 1,060,371 | 1,975,686 | 2,498,140 | 5,534,197 |
| 87 | Window shades | 3 | 54,000 | 29,188 | 63,727 | 146,915 |
| 88 | Wooden goods | 40 | 703,493 | 431,853 | 1,248,343 | 2,383,689 |
| 89 | Woolen and worsted goods. | 27 | 8,387, 311 | 10,645,115 | 21,779,619 | 40,812,045 |
| 90 | Unclasslfied | 100 | 10,338,973 | 6,169,547 | 14,910,703 | bd31, 419, 223 |
|  | All industries | 2,475 | \$201,065,821 | \$191,550,019 | \$455, 985, 103 | \$848,600,943 |

a Two establishments. Capital not reported.
b. One establishment. Capital not reported.
c. Three establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
d. One establishment. Capital not sub-divided.
e. Including machinery, tools and equipments.

1. Six establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
g. Two establishments. Capital not sub-divided.

TABLE No. 3.-Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.By Industries, 1911.

|  | INDUSTRIES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of Establish- } \\ & \text { ments Considered. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Agricultural machinery and implements.. | 7 | \$409,943 | \$1,261, 868 |
| 2 | Artisans' tools .................................. | 41 | 1,351,615 | 3,644,380 |
| 3 | Art tile | 12 | 293,413 | 1,078,634 |
| 4 | Boilers | 17 | 3,084,086 | 5,617,304 |
| 5 | Boxes (wood and paper)............................... | 54 | 2,147,870 | 4,042,433 |
| 6 | Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)............. | 37 | 5,988, 283 | 21,205,946 |
| 7 | Brick and terra cotta.. | 77 | 3,215, 364 | 9,577,995 |
| 8 | Brushes | 15 | 253,316 | 565,424 |
| 9 | Buttons (metal) | 9 | 523,720 | 1,759,568 |
| 10 | Buttons (pearl) | 28 | 924,964 | 1,978,077 |
| 11 | Carpets and rugs | 6 | 1,066, 026 | 1,891,347 |
| 12 | Carriages and wagons................................. | 30 | 796,555 | 2,253,176 |
| 13 | Chemical products ..................................... | 77 | 20,455,959 | 39,367,918 |
| 14 | Cisars and tobacco. | 36 | 12,209,415 | 26,156,456 |
| 15 | Clothing ........... | 16 | 1,750,874 | 2,743,063 |
| 16 | Confectionery | 10 | 1,154,617 | 1,825,191 |
| 17 | Cornices and skylights. | 23 | 774,378 | 1,623,064 |
| 18 | Corsets and corset waists | 9 | 1,880,698 | 4,672,707 |
| 19 | Cutlery | 12 | 361,062 | 1,239,975 |
| 20 | Cotton goods | 35 | 8,550, 768 | 12,513,595 |
| 21 | Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).................. | 19 | 4,815,851 | 7,918,515 |
| 22 | Drawn wire and wire cloth............................. | 14 | 24, 203, 680 | 35,514,691 |
| 23 | Electrical appliances .................................... | 34 | *9, 030, 223 | -17,662,810 |
| 24 | Embroideries . .............................................. | 29 | 1,469,179 | 3,323,200 |
| 25 | Fertilizers | 12 | 5,574,048 | 7,932, 764 |
| 26 | Food products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 34 | 26,069,021 | 33,477, 869 |
| 27 | Foundry (brass) .......................................... | 22 | 2,502,999 | 3,767,829 |
| 28 | Foundry (iron) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 58 | 8,687,387 | 16,418,043 |
| 29 | Furnaces, ranges and heaters........................ | 16 | 3,259,020 | 6,614,779 |
| 30 | Gas and electric light fixtures........................ | 14 | 375,463 | 909,454 |
| 31 | Glass (cut tableware) ................................. | 9 | 260,937 | 622,787 |
| 32 | Glass (window and bottle).............................. | 20 | 2,479,151 | *5, 830,556 |
| 33 | Glass mirrors .......................................... | 4 | 220,159 | 372,076 |
| 34 | Graphite products ........................................ | 6 | 1,892,350 | 3,870,934 |
| 35 | Hats (fur and felt)........................................ . | 40 | 4,629,668 | 9,728,413 |
| 36 | Hats (straw) . ........................................... | 3 | -906,492 | 1,537,376 |
| 37 | High explosives ......................................... | 10 | 7,556,351 | 15,060,230 |
| 38 | Inks and mucilage ...................................... | 5 | 186,527 | $475,441$ |
| 39 | Jewelry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 113 | 6,101,603 | $\dagger 10,891,627$ |
| 40 | Knit goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 | 5,130,592 | 8,604,317 |
| 41 | Leather | 86 | 20,737, 027 | 30,382, 249 |
| 42 | Leather goods | 18 | 845,767 | 1,545,604 |
| 43 | Lamps ........ | 10 | 4,515,759 | 9,728,159 |
| 44 | Lime and cement ....................................... | 10 | 2,488,503 | 3,871,559 |
| 45 | Machinery . ............................................... | 139 | 15,369,881 | 37,394,567 |
| 46 | Mattresses and bedding. | 7 | 938,635 | 1,750,404 |
| 47 | Metal goods | 87 | 9,904,981 | 18,850, 213 |
| 48 | Metal novelties ........................................... | 24 | 1,029, 269 | 2,334, 219 |
| 49 | Mining (iron ore)......................................... | 6 | 266,204 | -998,779 |
| 50 | Musical instruments ..................................... | 19 | 1,767,838 | 5,167,904 |
| 51 | Oflcloth (floor and table)............................... | 9 | 8,180, 313 | 11,060,382 |
| 52 | Oils ........................................................ | 21 | 64,695,175 | 77, 585,033 |
| 53 | Paints . ................................................ | 17 | $8,167,857$ | $11,671,837$ |
| 54 | Paper | 18 | 7,003, 718 | 13,191,142 |
| 55 | Pig iron . .................................................. | 4 | 685, 886 | -991,925 |
| 56 | Pottery .................................................... | 52 | 2,553,756 | 8,330,378 |
| 57 | Printing and bookbinding............................. | 19 | 1,292,305 | 3,220,737 |

TABLE No．3．－Stock or Material Used，Goods Made or Work Done．－ By Industries，1911．－（Continued）．

|  | INDUSTRIES． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 | Quarrying stone | 20 | \＄511，220 | \＄1，867，560 |
| 59 | Roofing（metal and tar） | 7 | 1，943，088 | 3，141，646 |
| 60 | Rubher goods（hard and soft） | 53 | 23，657，966 | 36，057，242 |
| 61 | Saddles and harness．． | 6 | 40，728 | 95，277 |
| 62 | Saddlery and harness hardw | 11 | 1，062，195 | 1，601，088 |
| 63 | Scientific instruments | 22 | 5，943，718 | 12，576，405 |
| 64 | Sash，blinds and doors． | 29 | 1，405，792 | 2，600，847 |
| 65 | Shoes | 28 | 4，158，994 | 7，343，477 |
| 66 | Shirts ．．．． | 27 | 2，332，746 | 4，438，540 |
| 67 | Shirtwaists（women＇s） | 4 | 148，918 | 376，012 |
| 68 | Shipbuilding | 17 | 3，576，907 | 10，075，002 |
| 69 | Silk（broad and ribbon） | 196 | 28，839，536 | 52，023，853 |
| 70 | Silk dyeing | 23 | 4，001，060 | 9，961，712 |
| 71 | Silk throwing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 35 | 168，089 | 821，666 |
| 72 | Silk mill supplies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 342，689 | 876，927 |
| 73 | Silver goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 22 | 1，401，808 | 3，708，789 |
| 74 | Smelting and refining（gold，silver，copper，etc．）．． | 12 | 42，084，522 | $56,930,568$ |
| 75 | Soap and tallow ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 19，495， 191 | 26，500，060 |
| 76 | Steel and iron（bar）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 29 | 1，049，490 | 1，977，779 |
| 77 | Steel and iron（structural）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 29 | 6，014，675 | 10，191，216 |
| 78 | Steel and iron（forging）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 2，860，336 | $6,134,604$ |
| 79 | Textile products | 11 | 2，942，315 | 4，261，266 |
| 80 | Thread | 7 | $\dagger 2,582,592$ | †3，662，363 |
| 81 | Trunks and traveling bags． | 13 | 703，605 | 1，292，905 |
| 82 | Trunk and bag hardware．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 | 860，387 | 2，334，070 |
| 83 84 | Typewriters and supplles． | 23 | 351.870 | 870.896 |
| 84 | Tnderwear（women＇s and children＇s）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23 | 1，427，373 | 2，898，875 |
| 85 86 | Varnishes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16 | 2，139，717 | 4，469，487 |
| 86 | Watches，cases and material | 10 | 1，706，137 | 4，140，008 |
| 87 | Window shades | 3 | 194，811 | 304.321 |
| 88 | Wooden goods ．．．． Woolen and worst | 40 | 2，180，179 | 4，330，671 |
| 90 | Unclassified | 100 | ＊ $\begin{array}{r}20,336,099,950\end{array}$ | $30,855,767$ －58，682，703 |
|  | All industries | 2，475 | \＄565，946， 362 | 940，760， 552 |

[^2]$\dagger$ Two establishments not reporting these items．
TABLE No. 4.-Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.-By Industries, 1911.-

|  | '700 10¢ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 'xoquin |  |
|  | 'גəqunn 7 \%ror |  <br>  <br> $\infty$ © <br>  |
|  |  |  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'pafoldurg } \\ & \text { suosied } 10 \text { дəquinN } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1070}$ |  <br>  |
|  | 8.şex $9 T$ мория шәаричь |  |
|  | дело рив 8ג8өス 91 чәшом |  |
|  |  |  <br>  |
| релорівuор <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\bigcirc$ |  |  |


TABLE No. 4.-Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.-By Industries, 1911.-

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 622 | .... | 9 | 631 |
| February | 689 | $\ldots$ | 9 | 698 |
| March | 678 | .... | 8 | 686 |
| April | 662 | .... | 9 | 671 |
| May | 533 | .... | 8 | 541 |
| June | 339 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 345 |
| July | 183 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 186 |
| August | 230 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 234 |
| September | 226 | .... | 4 | 230 |
| October | 248 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 252 |
| November | 303 | .... | 3 | 306 |
| December | 358 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 361 |

## ARTISTANS' TOOLS-FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.



ART TILE--TWELVE ESTABLTSHMENTS.

|  | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 734 | 337 | 42 | 1,113 |
| February | 703 | 333 | 40 | 1,076 |
| March | 715 | 337 | 47 | 1,093 |
| April | 721 | 340 | 42 | 1,103 |
| May | 698 | 336 | 40 | 1,074 |
| June | 703 | 358 | 51 | 1,112 |
| July | 722 | 354 | 53 | 1,129 |
| August | 739 | 355 | 59 | 1,153 |
| September | 729 | 336 | 56 | 1,121 |
| October | 719 | 340 | 53 | 1,112 |
| November | 718 | 326 | 49 | 1,093 |
| December | 690 | 296 | 44 | 1,030 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

BOILERS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)-FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chilldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 1,188 | 1,366 | 125 | 2,679 |
| February |  | 1,186 | 1,336 | 125 | 2,647 |
| March |  | 1,185 | 1,349 | 130 | 2,664 |
| April |  | 1,200 | 1,324 | 125 | 2,649 |
| May |  | 1,214 | 1,316 | 120 | 2,650 |
| June | ...... | 1,195 | 1,313 | 118 | 2,626 |
| July |  | 1,231 | 1,393 | 120 | 2,744 |
| August |  | 1,205 | 1,411 | 126 | 2,742 |
| September |  | 1,198 | 1,389 | 122 | 2,709 |
| October |  | 1,223. | 1,421 | 123 | 2,767 |
| November |  | 1,251 | 1,468 | 136 | 2,855 |
| December | ............................. | 1,255 | 1,465 | 134 | 2,854 |

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)-THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 2,347 | .... | 4 | 2,351 |
| February |  | 2,335 | .... | 4 | 2,339 |
| March |  | 2,341 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2,345 |
| April |  | 2,365 | .... | 4 | 2,369 |
| May |  | 2,394 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2,398 |
| June |  | 2,421 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 2,426 |
| July |  | 2,499 | .... | 5 | 2,504 |
| August |  | 2,469 | .... | 5 | 2,474 |
| September |  | 2,426 | .... | 5 | 2,431 |
| October . |  | 2,422 | . | 4 | 2,426 |
| November |  | 2,385 | .... | 4 | 2,389 |
| December |  | 2,375 | .... | 4 | 2,879 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA-SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 5,560 |  | 19 | 5,579 |
| February | 5,681 | $\ldots$ | 20 | 5,701 |
| March | 6,288 | 2 | 23 | 6,313 |
| April | 8, 319 | 11 | 42 | 8,372 |
| May | 8,858 | 11 | 52 | 8,921 |
| June | 9,247 | 11 | 54 | 9,312 |
| July | 9,595 | 11 | 54 | 9,660 |
| August | 9,694 | 11 | 54 | 9,759 |
| September | 9,499 | 11 | 39 | 9,549 |
| October | 9,445 | 11 | 30 | 9,486 |
| November | 8,702 | 3 | 20 | 8,725 |
| December | 7,617 | .... | 25 | 7,642 |

## BRUSHES-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 222 | 110 | 7 | 339 |
| February | 228 | 112 | 7 | 347 |
| March | 234 | 111 | 7 | 352 |
| April | 230 | 113 | 7 | 350 |
| May | 219 | 113 | 7 | 339 |
| June | 217 | 106 | 7 | 330 |
| July | 217 | 99 | 7 | 323 |
| August | 215 | 103 | 7 | 325 |
| September | 223 | 108 | 7 | 338 |
| October | 220 | 112 | 7 | 839 |
| November | 227 | 113 | 7 | 347 |
| December | 221 | 111 | 7 | 339 |

BUTTONS (METAL)-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 444 | 455 | 89 | 938 |
| February | 452 | 462 | 40 | 954 |
| March | 459 | 476 | 39 | 974 |
| April | 457 | 494 | 48 | 1,001 |
| May | 474 | 535 | 39 | 1,048 |
| June | 471 | 661 | 52 | 1,184 |
| July .. | 472 | 713 | 47 | 1,232 |
| August | 455 | 769 | 46 | 1,270 |
| September | 461 | 804 | 45 | 1,310 |
| October | 494 | 848 | 37 | 1,379 |
| November | 468 | 643 | 35 | 1,148 |
| December | 469 | 578 | 35 | 1,082 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 944 | 362 | 17 | 1,323 |
| February | 980 | 381 | 19 | 1,380. |
| March | 991 | 388 | 20 | 1,399 |
| April | 1,028 | 382 | 21 | 1,431 |
| May | 992 | 394 | 20 | 1,406 |
| June | 967 | 363 | 23 | 1,353 |
| July | 963 | 365 | 26 | 1,354 |
| August | 977 | 384 | 24 | 1,385 |
| September | 1,003 | 392 | 24 | 1,419 |
| October | 1,044 | 402 | 27 | 1,473 |
| November | 1,075 | 414 | 26 | 1,515 |
| December | 1,089. | 430 | 27 | 1,546 |

## CARPETS AND RUGS-SLX ESTABLISHMENTS.



CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 892 | ... | $\ldots$ | 892 |
| February | 943 | .... | .... | 943 |
| March | 997 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 997 |
| April | 1,003 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,003 |
| May | 1,045 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,045 |
| June | 1,040 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,040 |
| July | 1,010 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,010 |
| August | 1,008 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,008 |
| September | 1,022 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,022 |
| October . | 1,014 | $\ldots$ | .... | 1,014 |
| November | 1,024 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,024 |
| December | 1,049 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,043 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 6,376 | 1,942 | 107 | 8,425 |
| February | 6,521 | 2,065 | 111 | 8,697 |
| March | 6,837 | 2,196 | 115 | 9,148 |
| April | 6,846 | 2,228 | 112 | 9,186 |
| May | 6,894 | 2,190 | 110 | 9,191 |
| June | 6,706 | 2,262 | 115 | 9,083 |
| July | 6,739 | 2,185 | 110 | 9,034 |
| August | 6,759 | 2,275 | 125 | 9,159 |
| September | 6,73i | 2,337 | 121 | 9,194 |
| October . | 6,752 | 2,333 | 124 | 9,209 |
| November | 6,750 | 2,325 | 123 | 9,198 |
| December | 6,680 | 2, 295 | 115 | 9,090 |

CIGARS AND TOBACCO-THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,907 | 7,778 | 474 | 10,159 |
| February | 1,920 | 7,915 | 467 | 10,392 |
| March | 1,901 | 7,872 | 474 | 10,247 |
| April | 1,869 | 7,696 | 470 | 10,035 |
| May | 1,855 | 7,683 | 491 | 10,029 |
| June | 1,852 | 7,730 | 505 | 10,087 |
| July | 1,88s | 7,775 | ธ21 | 10,184 |
| August | 1,897 | 7,857 | 534 | 10,288 |
| September | 1,913 | 7,791 | 545 | 10,249 |
| October | 1,893 | 7,754 | 554 | 10,201 |
| November | 1,944 | 7,857 | 552 | 10,353 |
| December | 1,900 | 7,978 | 573 | 10,451 |

## CLOTHING-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under | Total <br> 16 years. <br> Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employed. |  |  |  |  |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY-TEN ESTAELISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 233 | 296 | 41 | 570 |
| February | 230 | 324 | 33 | 587 |
| March | 228 | 340 | 29 | 597 |
| April | 213 | 323 | 30 | 572 |
| May | 214 | 346 | 27 | 587 |
| June | 213 | 338 | 28 | 579 |
| July | 217 | 330 | 27 | 574 |
| August | 229 | 362 | 43 | 634 |
| September | 260 | 405 | 44 | 709 |
| October | 284 | 437 | 33 | 754 |
| November | 268 | 496 | 34 | 798 |
| December | 265 | 482 | 29 | 776 |

## CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | ..... | 594 | .... | ... | 594 |
| February |  | 564 | .... | .... | 564 |
| March |  | 554 | .... | .... | 554 |
| April |  | 611 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 611 |
| May |  | 584 | $\ldots$ | .... | 584 |
| June | ..... | 634 | $\ldots$ | .... | 634 |
| July |  | 634 | .... | .... | 634 |
| August |  | 689 | .... | $\ldots$ | 683 |
| September |  | 751 | .... | $\ldots$ | 751 |
| October |  | 719 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 719 |
| November |  | 737 | .... | $\ldots$ | 737 |
| December | ............................ | 823 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 823 |

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 190 | 1,988 | 92 | 2,270 |
| February | 196 | 2,086 | 98 | 2,380 |
| March | 197 | 2,140 | 96 | 2,433 |
| April | 194 | 2,132 | 92 | 2,418 |
| May | 186 | 2,131 | 99 | 2,416 |
| June | 189 | 2,150 | 91 | 2,430 |
| July | 195 | 2,174 | 90 | 2,459 |
| August | 192 | 2,186 | 90 | 2,468 |
| September | 206 | 2,233 | 92 | 2,531 |
| October | 205 | 2,301 | 94 | 2,600 |
| November | 200 | 2,234 | 91 | 2,525 |
| December | 193 | 1,975 | 95 | 2,263 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

## CUTLERY-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.



COTTON GOODS-THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16years <br> and over. <br> January | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under <br> 16 years. | Total <br> Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employed. |  |  |  |  |

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


4 stat.

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH-FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## ELECTRICAL APPLTANCES-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.



EMBROIDERIES-TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

## FERTILIZERS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,358 | 11 | .. | 1,369 |
| February | 1,497 | 13 | .... | 1,510 |
| March | 1,721 | 13 | .... | 1,734 |
| April | 1,607 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 1,620 |
| May | 1,366 | 11 | $\ldots$ | 1,377 |
| June | 1,287 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 1,297 |
| July | 1,265 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1,269 |
| August | 1,265 | 4 | .... | 1,269 |
| September | 1,419 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 1,429 |
| October ... | 1,280 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 1,292 |
| November | 1,244 | 12 | $\ldots$. | 1,256 |
| December....... | 1,209 | 11 | $\ldots$ | 1,220 |

## FOOD PRODUCTS-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHIMENTS.



FOUNDRY (BRASS)-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,434 | $42$ | $9$ | 1,485 |
| February | 1,442 | 45 | 10 | 1,497 |
| March | 1,418 | 41 | 10 | 1,469 |
| Aprll | 1,441 | 38 | 9 | 1,488 |
| May | 1,365 | 37 | 8 | 1,410 |
| June | 1,347 | 34 | 6 | 1,387 |
| July | 1,337 | 34 | 6 | 1,377 |
| August | 1,376 | 36 | 6 | 1,418 |
| September | 1,396 | 33 | 5 | 1,434 |
| October .. | 1,403 | 33 | 5 | 1,441 |
| November | 1,865 | 33 | 5 | 1,403 |
| December | 1,336 | 33 | 6 | 1,375 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)-FIFTTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 8,426 | 114 | 26 | 8,566 |
| February | 8,472 | 102 | 28 | 8,602 |
| March | 8,492 | 107 | 27 | 8,626 |
| April | 8,630 | 104 | 28 | 8,762 |
| May | 8,537 | 102 | 27 | 8,666 |
| June | 8,537 | 100 | 29 | 8,666 |
| July | 8,444 | 105 | 28 | 8,577 |
| August | 8,604 | 103 | 28 | 8,735 |
| September | 8,745 | 105 | 28 | 8,878 |
| October | 8,764 | 119 | 30 | 8,913 |
| November | 8,703 | 117 | 29 | 8,849 |
| December | 8,538 | 106 | 32 | 8,676 |

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,139 | 102 | 8 | 2,249 |
| February | 2,270 | 94 | 9 | 2,373 |
| March | 2,280 | 86 | 9 | 2,375 |
| April | 2,229 | 94 | 9 | 2,332 |
| May | 2,156 | 97 | 8 | 2,261 |
| June | 2,172 | 96 | 9 | 2,277 |
| July | 1,963 | 89 | 9 | 2,061 |
| August | 1,997 | 79 | 8 | 2,084 |
| September | 2,094 | 80 | 7 | 2,181 |
| October | 2,052 | 77 | 7 | 2,136 |
| November | 2,144 | 71 | 7 | 2,222 |
| December | 2,080 | 69 |  | 2,156 |

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTJRES-FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 465 | 21 | $\ldots$ | 486 |
| February | 472 | 18 | . | 490 |
| March | 458 | 20 | .... | 478 |
| April | 469 | 20 | $\ldots$ | 489 |
| May | 464 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 481 |
| June | 467 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 483 |
| July | 454 | 15 | .... | 469 |
| August | 463 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 479 |
| September | 480 | 15 | $\ldots$ | 495 |
| October .. | 499 | 19 | .... | 518 |
| November | 513 | 30 | $\ldots$ | 543 |
| December | 523 | 31 |  | 554 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

GLAS'S (CUT TABLEWARE)-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


GLASS MIRRUORS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 950 | 1,144 | 66 | 2,160 |
| February | 966 | 1,142 | 63 | 2,171 |
| March | 990 | 1,175 | 65 | 2,230 |
| April | 983 | 1,164 | 62 | 2,209 |
| May | 985 | 1,165 | 62 | 2,212 |
| June | 995 | 1,167 | 64 | 2,226 |
| July | 998 | 1,182 | 63 | 2,243 |
| August | 996 | 1,176 | 64 | 2,236 |
| September | 1,008 | 1,190 | 65 | 2,263 |
| October | 999 | 1,173 | 64 | 2,236 |
| November | 1,011 | 1,192 | 64 | 2,267 |
| December | 1,013 | 1,200 | 67 | 2,280 |

HATS (FUR AND FELT)-FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


HATS (STRAW)-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 397 | 459 | 8 | 864 |
| February .... | 409 | 495 | 10 | 914 |
| March ...... | 444 | 508 | 12 | 964 |
| April . | 436 | 481 | 6 | 923 |
| May | 207 | 186 | 2 | 395 |
| June | 209 | 221 | $\ldots$ | 430 |
| July | 174 | 154 | 1 | 329 |
| August .......... | 236 | 261 | 4 | 501 |
| September .... | 273 | 333 | 4 | 610 |
| October ... | 317 | 376 | 6 | 699 |
| November .... | 335 | 382 | 7 | 724 |
| December ...... | 373 | 440 | 8 | 821 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | 2,213 | 31 |  | 2,244 |
| February | 2,164 | 31 | 2 | 2,197 |
| March | 2,153 | 33 | 2 | 2,188 |
| April | 2,151 | 44 | 3 | 2,198 |
| May | 2,171 | 58 | 3 | 2,232 |
| June | 2,165 | 67 | 4 | 2,236 |
| July | 2,109 | 76 | 4 | 2,189 |
| August | 2,264 | 90 | 8 | 2.362 |
| September | 2,251 | 93 | 8 | 2.352 |
| October .. | 2,205 | 89 | 8 | 2,302 |
| November | 2,267 | 97 | 8 | 2,372 |
| December | 2,250 | 98 | 9 | 2,357 |

INKS AND MUCILAGE-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 73 | 2 |  | 75 |
| February | 72 | 3 | .... | 75 |
| March | 72 | 3 | .... | 75 |
| April | 71 | 3 | .... | 74 |
| May | 73 | 3 | .... | 76 |
| June | 73 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 76 |
| July | 64 | 2 | .... | 66 |
| August | 71 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 73 |
| September | 70 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 72 |
| October ... | 71 | 2 | .... | 73 |
| November | 73 | 1 | . | 74 |
| December | 76 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 77 |

JEWELRY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,484 | 896 | 83 | 3,463 |
| February | 2,494 | 898 | 84 | 3,476 |
| March | 2,495 | 947 | 87 | 3,529 |
| April | 2,565 | 957 | 85 | 3,607 |
| May | 2,597 | 923 | 87 | 3,607 |
| June | 2,622 | 945 | 83 | 3,650 |
| July | 2,615 | 952 | 93 | 3,660 |
| August | 2,683 | 977 | 92 | 3,752 |
| September | 2,690 | 961 | 103 | 3,754 |
| October | 2,718 | 968 | 105 | 3,791 |
| November | 2,703 | 970 | 96 | 3,769 |
| December | 2,652 | 950 | 87 | 3,689 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

KNIT GOODS-TWENTY-SIX ESTABIISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,109 | 1,582 | 105 | 2,796 |
| February | 1,121 | 1,609 | 106 | 2,836 |
| March | 1,137 | 1,636 | 109 | 2,882 |
| April | 1,130 | 1,617 | 105 | 2,852 |
| May | 1,131 | 1,651 | 110 | 2,892 |
| June | 1,125 | 1,628 | 107 | 2,860 |
| July | 1,107 | 1,650 | 106 | 2,863 |
| August | 1,131 | 1,670 | 112 | 2,913 |
| September | 1,151 | 1,711 | 112 | 2,974 |
| October | 1,172 | 1,756 | 117 | 3,045 |
| November | 1,175 | 1,789 | 111 | 3,075 |
| December | 1,151 | 1,725 | 109 | 2,985 |

LEATHER-EIGHTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 5,787 | 99 | 31 | 5,917 |
| February | 5,630 | 101 | 33 | 5,764 |
| March | 5,916 | 108 | 42 | 6,066 |
| April | 5,835 | 101 | 39 | 5,975 |
| May | 5,462 | 94 | 36 | 5,592 |
| June | 5,589 | 96 | 34 | 5,719 |
| July | 5,479 | 99 | 31 | 5,609 |
| August | 5,595 | 105 | 36 | 5,736 |
| September | 5,765 | 116. | 43 | 5,924 |
| October | 5,951 | 127 | 38 | 6,116 |
| November | 6,091 | 126 | 38 | 6,255 |
| December | 6,134 | 113 | 37 | 6,284 |

## LEATHER GOODS-EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

LAMPS-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,264 | 3,766 | 45 | 6,075 |
| February | 2,210 | 3,633 | 40 | 5,883 |
| March ... | 2,132 | 3,592 | 38 | 5,762 |
| April | 2,121 | 3,492 | 42 | 5,655 |
| May | 2,085 | 3,684 | 40 | 5,809 |
| June | 2,147 | 3,691 | 39 | 5,877 |
| July | 1,997 | 2,849 | 35 | 4,881 |
| August | 2,246 | 3,756 | 44 | 6,046 |
| September | 2,289 | 3,822 | 46 | 6,157 |
| October | 2,345 | 3,931 | 35 | 6,311 |
| November | 2,416 | 4,037 | 45 | 6,498 |
| December | 2,393 | 4,079 | 40 | 6,512 |

## LIME AND CEMENT-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,633 | 17 | $\ldots$. | 1,650 |
| February | 1,593 | 17 | .... | 1,610 |
| March | 1,918 | 19 | .... | 1,987 |
| April | 2,126 | 19 | .... | 2,145 |
| May | 2,104 | 20 | 1 | 2,125 |
| June | 2,014 | 17 | 1 | 2,032 |
| July | 1,533 | 17 | 1 | '1,551 |
| August | 1,558 | 18 | 1 | 1,577 |
| September | 1,628 | 18 | 1 | 1,647 |
| October | 1,679 | 18 | 2 | 1,699 |
| November | 1,604 | 18 | 1 | 1,623 |
| December ...... | 1,128 | 18 | .... | 1,146 |

MACHINERY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. <br> 20,621 | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under <br> 16 years. | Total <br> Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Einployed. |  |  |  |  |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

|  | MATTRESSES | AND | BEDDI | NG-SEVE | ESTABLI | HMENTS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Months. |  |  | Men 16 years and over. | Women <br> 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| January | , |  |  | 357 | 65 | 3 | 425 |
| February |  |  |  | 395 | 64 | 3 | 462 |
| March |  |  |  | 412 | 66 | 3 | 481 |
| April |  |  |  | 422 | 69 | 3 | 493 |
| May |  |  |  | 436 | 68 | 3 | 507 |
| June | ..... |  |  | 447 | 70 | 5 | 522 |
| July |  |  |  | 439 | 66 | 5 | 510 |
| August |  |  |  | 465 | 66 | 5 | 536 |
| September |  |  |  | 469 | 71 | 6 | 546 |
| October |  |  |  | 491 | 71 | 6 | 568 |
| November |  |  |  | 460 | 71 | 5 | 536 |
| December |  |  |  | 465 | 66 | 6 | 537 |

## METAL GOODS-EIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



METAL NOVELTIES-TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years.' | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 873 | 280 | 50 | 1,203 |
| February | 910 | 280 | 52 | 1,242 |
| March | 925 | 276 | 50 | 1,251 |
| April | 901 | 280 | 50 | 1,231 |
| May | 921 | 278 | 52 | 1,251 |
| June | 947 | 289 | 51 | 1,287 |
| July | 943 | 281 | 59 | 1,283 |
| August | 958 | 273 | 71 | 1,302 |
| September | 1,003 | 298 | 61 | 1,362 |
| October | 1,000 | 283 | 55 | 1,338 |
| November | 1,080 | 292 | 62 | 1,434 |
| December | 1,027 | 282 | 62 | 1,371 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued). MINING (IRON ORE)-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. |  | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under <br> 16 years. | Total <br> Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed. |  |  |  |  |  |

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

OILS-TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 6,562 | 27 | 59 | 6,648 |
| February | 6,479 | 25 | 53 | 6,557 |
| March | 6,639 | 25 | 58 | 6,722 |
| April | 6,876 | 25 | 59 | 6,960 |
| May | 7,125 | 25 | 72 | 7,222 |
| June | 7,174 | 25 | 79 | 7,278 |
| July | 7,308 | 25 | 76 | 7,409 |
| August | 7,195 | 24 | 60 | 7,279 |
| September | 6,884 | 25 | 36 | 6,945 |
| October | 6,808 | 26 | 34 | 6,868 |
| November | 7,006 | 25 | 33 | 7,064 |
| December | 7,244 | 25 | 32 | 7,301 |

## PAINTS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLTSHMENTS.



## PAPER-FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMEN'TS



TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

PIG IRON-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 553 | ..... | .... | 553 |
| February | 457 | .... | .... | 457 |
| March | 403 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 403 |
| April | 410 | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | 410 |
| May | 402 | .... | .... | 402 |
| June | 401 | .... | .... | 401 |
| July | 391 | .... | $\ldots$ | 391 |
| August | 394 | $\ldots$ | .... | 394 |
| September | 398 | .... | .... | 398 |
| October | 401 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 401 |
| Novernber | 388 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 388 |
| December | 384 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 384 |

## POTTERY-FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.



## PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

QUARRYING STONE-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 965 |  |  | 965 |
| February |  | 962 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 962 |
| March |  | 1,252 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,252 |
| April |  | 1,426 | .... | .... | 1,426 |
| May | ....... | 1,483 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,483 |
| June |  | 1,489 | .... | .... | 1,489 |
| July |  | 1,750 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,750 |
| August |  | 1,787 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,787 |
| September |  | 1,460 | .... | .... | 1,460 |
| October |  | 1,487 | . | .... | 1,487 |
| November |  | 1,326 | $\ldots$ |  | 1,326 |
| December | ...... | 1,467 |  |  | 1,467 |

## ROOFING (MEYTAL AND TAR)-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 508 | 18 |  | 526 |
| February | 493 | 17 | .... | 510 |
| March | 512 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 529 |
| April | 512 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 528 |
| May | 494 | 20 | $\ldots$ | 514 |
| June | 520 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 536 |
| July | 525 | 19 | .... | 544 |
| August | 524 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 540 |
| September | 548 | 20 | $\ldots$ | 568 |
| October | 549 | 18 | $\ldots$ | 567 |
| November | 536 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 553 |
| December | 533 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 549 |

RUEBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)-FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | .... | 6,798 | 1,297 | 101 | 8,196 |
| February |  | 6,735 | 1,287 | 102 | 8,124 |
| March |  | ¢,918 | 1,292 | 102 | 8,312 |
| April |  | 6,844 | 1,258 | 106 | 8,208 |
| May |  | 6,759 | 1,255 | 101 | 8,115 |
| June |  | 6,774 | 1,268 | 99 | 8,141 |
| July |  | 6,885 | 1,284 | 103 | 8,272 |
| August |  | 6,868 | 1,294 | 105 | 8,267 |
| September |  | 6,828 | 1,267 | 96 | 8,191 |
| October |  | 6,750 | 1,282 | 98 | 8,130 |
| November |  | 6,900 | 1,317 | 105 | 8,322 |
| December |  | 6,928 | 1,344 | 105 | 8,377 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SADDLES AND HARNESS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


## SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 739 | 81 | 14 | 834 |
| February |  | 739 | 92 | 12 | 843 |
| March |  | 772 | 82 | 12 | 866 |
| April |  | 791 | 94 | 14 | 899 |
| May |  | 802 | 82 | 14 | 898 |
| June |  | 774 | 76 | 12 | 862 |
| July |  | 771 | 76 | 14 | 861 |
| August .. |  | 761 | . 78 | 14 | 853 |
| September |  | 690 | 80 | 13 | 783 |
| October |  | 738 | 72 | 7 | 817 |
| November |  | 747 | 76 | 9 | 832 |
| December |  | 767 | 76 | 9 | 852 |

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-TWO ESSTABLISHMENTS.

| Months | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under | Total <br> Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January years. |  |  |  |  |
| Employed. |  |  |  |  |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners; Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SASH, BLANDS AND DOORS-TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 960 | - |  | 960 |
| February. | 930 | .... | .... | 930 |
| March | 924 | .... | .... | 924 |
| April | 926 | .... | .... | 926 |
| May | 918 | .... | .... | 918 |
| June | 957 | .... | .... | 957 |
| July | 956 | .... | .... | 956 |
| August | 964 | .... | .... | 964 |
| September | 961 | .... | .... | 961 |
| October | 966 | ... | .... | 966 |
| November | 976 | $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | .... | 976 |
| December | 962 | .... | . | 962 |

SHOES-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


## SHIRTS-TWENTY-SEVEN DSTABLISHMENTS.



TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.


SHIPBUILDING-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 5,890 | ..... | .... | 5,890 |
| February | 6,133 | $\ldots$ | .... | 6,133 |
| March | 6,156 | $\ldots$ | ..... | 6,156 |
| April | 6,070 | .... | .... | 6,070 |
| May | 5,796 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,796 |
| June | 5,898 | .... | $\ldots$ | 5,898 |
| July | 5,853 | .... | .... | 5,853 |
| August | 5,992 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,992 |
| September | 5,785 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,785 |
| October | 5,549 |  |  | 5,549 |
| November | 5,616 | ... | .... | 5,616 |
| December | 5,619 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,619 |

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)-ONE HUNDRED AND NINETX-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under <br> 16 years. | Total <br> Number |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employed. |  |  |  |  |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SILK DYEING-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months |  | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under <br> 16 years. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Total |
| :---: |
| Number |
| Employed. |

SILK THROWING-THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## SILK MILL SUPFLIES-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | ......... | 519 | 154 | 53 | 726 |
| February |  | 527 | 139 | 59 | 725 |
| March |  | 541 | 151 | 53 | 745 |
| April |  | 517 | 152 | 56 | 725 |
| May |  | 458 | 146 | 64 | 698 |
| June |  | 483 | 159 | 63 | 705 |
| July |  | 472 | 143 | 52 | 667 |
| August |  | 487 | 148 | 59 | 694 |
| September |  | 455 | 139 | 60 | 654 |
| October |  | 459 | 134 | 64 | 657 |
| November |  | 472 | 139 | 64 | 675 |
| December |  | 481 | 139 | 59 | 679 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

SILVEF: GOODS-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,131 | 316 | 24 | 1,471 |
| February | 1,139 | 331 | 25 | 1,495 |
| March | 1,142 | 337 | 28 | 1,507 |
| April | 1,119 | 330 | 28 | 1,477 |
| May | 1,140 | 335 | 25 | 1,500 |
| June | 1,134 | 353 | 25 | 1,512 |
| July | 1,131 | 349 | 29 | 1,509 |
| August | 1,197 | 349 | 34 | 1,580 |
| September | 1,237 | 363 | 33 | 1,638 |
| October .. | 1,265 | 365 | 35 | 1,665 |
| November | 1,294 | 364 | 33 | 1,691 |
| December | 1,184 | 332 | 31 | 1,547 |

SMELITING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)-TWE'LVE
ESTABLISHMENTS.


SOAP AND TALLOW-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 1,634 | 492 | 81 | 2,208 |
| February | ........ | 1,689 | 507 | 81 | 2,277 |
| March |  | 1,725 | 529 | 81 | 2,335 |
| April |  | 1,686 | 541 | 81 | 2,308 |
| May |  | 1,813 | 538 | 81 | 2.432 |
| June |  | 1,827 | 558 | 81 | 2,466 |
| July |  | 1,921 | 591 | 82 | 2,594 |
| August |  | 1,958 | 599 | 83 | 2,640 |
| September |  | 2,004 | 606 | 82 | 2,692 |
| October |  | 1,946 | 620 | 83 | 2,649 |
| November |  | 1,934 | 637 | 82 | 2,653 |
| December |  | 1,865 | 613 | 82 | 2,560 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

 STFEL AND IRON (BAR)-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Childaren under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 900 | 49 | .... | 949 |
| February | 950 | 50 | $\ldots$ | 1,000 |
| March | 1,024 | 69 | $\ldots$ | 1,093 |
| April | 1,016 | 71 | $\ldots$ | 1,087 |
| May | 1,036 | 70 | $\ldots$ | 1,106 |
| June | 1,034 | 78 | $\ldots$ | 1,112 |
| July | 1,015 | 80 | .... | 1,095 |
| August | 995 | 79 | $\ldots$ | 1,074 |
| September | 1,004 | 66 | $\ldots$ | 1,070 |
| October | 1,075 | 70 | $\ldots$ | 1,145 |
| November | 923 | 68 | $\ldots$ | 991 |
| December | 891 | 63 |  | 954 |

## STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)-TWENTY-NINE ESTABLTSHMENTS.



STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 3,000 | 7 | 2 | 3,009 |
| February | 2,908 | 9 | 2 | 2,919 |
| March | 3,013 | 9 | 2 | 3,024 |
| April | 2,976 | 8 | 2 | 2,986 |
| May | 2,901 | 6 | 1 | 2,908 |
| June | 2,759 | 6 | 1 | 2,766 |
| July | 2,640 | 6 | 1 | 2,647 |
| August | 2,668 | 4 | 6 | 2,678 |
| September | 2,756 | 5 | 6 | 2,767 |
| October | 2,726 | 4 | 6 | 2,736 |
| November | 2,674 | 4 | 6 | 2,684 |
| December | 2,706 | - | 7 | 2,718 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued). TEXTTLE PRODUCTS-ETEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## THREXAD-SEVEN EST $\Lambda$ BLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,856 | 3,373 | 587 | 5,816 |
| February | 1,854 | 3,420 | 591 | 5,865 |
| March | 1,843 | 3,348 | 593 | 5,784 |
| April | 1,838 | 3,344 | 602 | 5,784 |
| May | 1,838 | 3,344 | 599 | 5,781 |
| June | 1,832 | 3,356 | 599 | 5,787 |
| July | 1,826 | 3,339 | 606 | 5,771 |
| August | 1,825 | 3,316 | 597 | 5,738 |
| September | 1,818 | 3,296 | 598 | 5,712 |
| October | 1,812 | 3,297 | 606 | 5,715 |
| November | 1,822 | 3,275 | 617 | 5,714 |
| December | 1,835 | 3,308 | 621 | 5,764 |

## TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS,

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 459 | 21 | 3 | 483 |
| February | 481 | 21 | 3 | 505 |
| March | 490 | 21 | 3 | 514 |
| April | 500 | 22 | 4 | 526 |
| May | 511 | 22 | 3 | 536 |
| June | 487 | 22 | 3 | 512 |
| July | 499 | 22 | 4 | 525 |
| August | 479 | 22 | 3 | 504 |
| September | 489 | 23 | 4 | 516 |
| October | 503 | 26 | 4 | 533 |
| November | 492 | 26 | 3 | 521 |
| December | 486 | 26 | 3 | 515 |

## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,155 | 367 | 67 | 1,589 |
| February | 1,133 | 355 | 66 | 1,559 |
| March | 1,148 | 379 | 64 | 1,591 |
| April | 1,181 | 383 | 67 | 1,631 |
| May | 1,154 | 381 | 62 | 1,597 |
| June | 1,118 | 362 | 70 | 1,550 |
| July | 1,108 | 344 | 76 | 1,528 |
| August | 1,200 | 435 | 62 | 1,697 |
| September | 1,305 | 580 | 86 | 1,921 |
| October | 1,394 | 549 | 99 | 2,042 |
| November | 1,289 | 443 | 79 | 1,811 |
| December | 1,167 | 393 | 64 | 1,624 |

## TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILADREN'S)-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 137 | 1,817 | 54 | 2,008 |
| February |  | 137 | 1,920 | 51 | 2,108 |
| March |  | 137 | 2,057 | 52 | 2,246 |
| April |  | 135 | 1,989 | 49 | 2,173 |
| May |  | 137 | 2,003 | 50 | 2,190 |
| June | ........... | 139 | 2,020 | 49 | 2,208 |
| July | $0$ | 136 | 1,950 | 43 | 2,129 |
| August . |  | 187 | 1,983 | 38 | 2,158 |
| September |  | 138 | 2,033 | 38 | 2,209 |
| October ... | ..... | 138 | 1,995 | 44 | 2,177 |
| November | ..... | 135 | 2,086 | 44 | 2,265 |
| December | ............ | 136 | 2,006 | 44 | 2,186 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

VARNISHES-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Employed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,549 | 738 | 57 | 2,344 |
| February | 1,544 | 739 | 57 | 2,340 |
| March | 1,531 | 750 | 43 | 2,324 |
| April | 1,494 | 742 | 52 | 2,288 |
| May | 1,512 | 781 | 47 | 2,340 |
| June | 1,556 | 777 | 48 | 2,3S1 |
| July | 1,610 | 793 | 55 | 2,458 |
| August | 1,646 | 813 | 55 | 2,514 |
| September | 1,670 | 830 | 59 | 2,559 |
| October | 1,686 | 863 | 53 | 2,602 |
| November | 1,672 | 892 | 50 | 2,614 |
| December | 1,694 | 879 | 48 | 2,621 |

WINDOW SHADES-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS-FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Chlldren under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,781 | 16 | 33 | 1,830 |
| February | 1,748 | 16 | 36 | 1,800 |
| March | 1,794 | 15 | 38 | 1,847 |
| April | 1,802 | 16 | 45 | 1,863 |
| May | 1,770 | 16 | 35 | 1,821 |
| June | 1,774 | 17 | 38 | 1,829 |
| July | 1,758 | 16 | $40^{\circ}$ | 1,814 |
| August | 1,796 | 17 | 44 | 1,857 |
| September | 1,800 | 17 | 39 | 1,856 |
| October | 1,796 | 17 | 38 | 1,851 |
| November | 1,825 | 16 | 44 | 1,885 |
| December | 1,822 | 16 | 40 | 1,878 |

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 5,956 | 6,668 | 685 | 13,309 |
| February | 5,998 | 6,731 | 675 | 13,404 |
| March | 5,909 | 6,852 | 676 | 13,437 |
| April | 5,919 | 6,773 | 658 | 13,350 |
| May | 5,922 | 6,631 | 656 | 13,209 |
| June | 5,635 | 6,459 | 657 | 12,751 |
| July | 5,574 | 6,331 | 671 | 12,576 |
| August | 5,612 | 6,315 | 682 | 12,609 |
| September | 5,668 | 6,449 | 693 | 12,810 |
| October | 5,895 | 6,436 | 715 | 13,046 |
| November | 6,117 | 6,574 | 734 | 13,425 |
| December | 6,175 | 6,544 | 741 | 13,460 |

UNCLASSIFIED-ONE HUNDRED ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men 16 years and over. | Women 16 years and over. | Children under 16 years. | Total Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 6,599 | 1,209 | 121 | 7,929 |
| February | 6,741 | 1,299 | 108 | 8,148 |
| March | 6,827 | 1,404 | 120 | 8,351 |
| April | 6,864 | 1,414 | 118 | 8,396 |
| May | 6,931 | 1,369 | 114 | 8,414 |
| June | 6,973 | 1,405 | 119 | 8,497 |
| July | 6,892 | 1,391 | 114 | 8,397 |
| August | 6,942 | 1,456 | 122 | 8,520 |
| September | 6,931 | 1,468 | 121 | 8,520 |
| October | 6,915 | 1,388 | 116 | 8,419 |
| November | 7,020 | 1,370 | 115 | 8,505 |
| December | 6,865 | 1,365 | 103 | 8,333 |

TABLE No. 5.-Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.-Aggregates by Months.-(Continued).

ALL INDUSTRIES-'TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Months. | Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Children <br> under <br> 16 years. | Total <br> Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employed. |  |  |  |  |

TABLE No. 6.-Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.-Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1911.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ゆ } \\ & \text { D } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { z } \\ & \text { ס } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ | INDUSTRIES. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Agricultural machinery and implements. | 7 | \$258,187 | \$603.24 |
| 2 | Artisans' tools ................................ | 41 | 1,647,924 | 63947 |
| 3 | Art tile ........... | 12 | 479,492 | 43550 |
| 4 | Boilers | 17 | 1,290,761 | 66740 |
| 5 | Boxes (wood, and paper) | 54 | 1,080,468 | 39796 |
| ${ }_{6}$ | Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter) | 37 | 2,176,344 | 90605 |
| 7 | Brick and terra cotta....................................... | 77 | 4,147,453 | 50260 |
| 9 | Brushes . ...................................................... | 15 | 148,873 | 43915 |
| 9 | Buttons (metal) ............................................... | 9 | 533,160 | 47308 |
| 10 | Buttons (pearl) ... | 28 | 645, 055 | 45587 |
| 11 | Carpets and rugs... | 6 | 455,241 | 46932 |
| 12 | Carriages and wagons | 30 | 636,676 | 63414 |
| 13 | Chemicai products | 77 | 4,876,589 | 53879 |
| 14 | Cigars and tobacco. | 36 | 3,505,100 | 34313 |
| 15 | Clothing .... | 16 | 615,847 | 47629 |
| 16 | Confectionery | 10 | 215,162 | 33358 |
| 17 | Cornices and skylights. | 23 | 486,629 | 73956 |
| 18 | Corsets and corset-waists | 9 | 944,492 | 38820 |
| 19 | Cutlery | 12 | 559,504 | 48695 |
| 20 | Cotton goods | 35 | 2,196, 237 | 35957 |
| 21 | Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) | 19 | 2,020, 222 | 49821 |
| 22 | Drawn wire and wire cloth. | 14 | 4,086,960 | 49756 |
| 23 | Electrical appliances | 34 | 4,656,278 | 63820 |
| 24 | Embroideries | 29 | 958,628 | 45176 |
| 25 | Fertilizers | 12 | 814,701 | 58738 |
| 26 | Food products | 34 | 1,952,225 | 52032 |
| 27 | Foundry (brass) | 22 | 769,296 | 53722 |
| 28 | Foundry (iron) | 58 | 5,250,414 | 60280 |
| 29 | Furnaces, ranges and heaters | 16 | 1,738,324 | 78127 |
| 30 | Gas and electric light fixtures | 14 | 306,494 | 61669 |
| 31 | Glass (cut tableware) | 9 | 186,308 | 42536 |
| 32 | Glass (window and bottle) | 20 | 3,901,775 | 65532 |
| 33 | Glass mirrors .. | , | 89,058 | 56011 |
| 34 | Graphite products | 6 | 890, 853 | 39984 |
| 35 | Hats (fur and felt) | 40 | 3,016,395 | 56445 |
| 36 | Hats (straw) ..... | 3 | 323,538 | 47509 |
| 37 | High explosives | 10 | 1,462,822 | 64470 |
| 38 | Inks and mucilage | 5 | 60,554 | 81830 |
| 39 | Jewelry | 113 | 2,503, 884 | 68694 |
| 40 | Knit goods | 26 | 1,321,565 | 45197 |
| 41 | Leather | 86 | 3,720,257 | 62917 |
| 42 | Leather goods | 18 | 428,745 | 46502 |
| 43 | Lamps | 10 | 2,678.159 | 44973 |
| 44 | Lime and cement. | 10 | 1,085,836 | 62801 |
| 45 | Machinery ... | 139 | 13,468,758 | 65888 |
| 46 | Mattresses and bedding | 7 | 260,387 | 51056 |
| 47 | Metal goods | 87 | 4,414,659 | 51713 |
| 48 | Metal novelties | 24 | 657,912 | 50765 |
| 49 | Mining (iron ore). | 6 | 592,547 | 46584 |
| 50 | Musical instruments | 19 | 1.221.792 | 55587 |
| 51 | Oilcloth (floor and table). | , | 1,192,717 | 55813 |
| 52 | Oils | 21 | 4,903,375 | 69839 |
| 53 | Paints | 17 | 845,068 | 60144 |
| 54 | Paper ........................................................... | 48 | 1,933,390 | 56565 |
| 55 | Pig iron . ....................................................... | 4 | 176,956 | 42640 |
| 56 | Pottery ..... | 52 19 | 4,028,650 | 71190 |
| 57 | Printing and bookbinding. | 19 | 895,968 | 61242 |
| 68 | Quarrying stone ............................................... | 20 | 869,450 | 61927 |

TABLE No. 6.-Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.-Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1911.-(Continued).

|  | Industries. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 59 | Roofing (metal and tar) |  | \$350,333 | \$649 97 |
| ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | Rubber goods (hard and soft) | 53 | 4,383,885 | ${ }^{633} 25$ |
| ${ }_{62}^{61}$ | Saddles and harness.......... |  | 29,389 488296 | 52480 56741 |
| 63 | Scientific instruments | 22 | 3,081,952 | ${ }_{568}^{568}$ |
| 64 | Sash, blinds and doors | 29 | 652,523 | 68687 |
| 65 | Shoes | 28 | 1,943,517 | 48119 |
| 66 | Shirts | 27 | 1,373,382 | 37617 |
| 67 | Shirt-waists (women's) | , | 132,832 | 29130 |
| 68 | Shipbuilding | 17 | 4,129, 846 | 704.39 |
| ${ }_{69}$ | Sillk (broad and ribbon) | 196 | 10,932,609 | 49784 |
|  | Sllk dyeing . | ${ }^{23}$ | 3,242,525 | ${ }^{563} 62$ |
| 71 | Silk throwing | 35 | 533,623 | 32657 |
| 72 | Silk mill supplies | 17 | 331,615 | 47646 |
| 73 | Silver goods ..... | 22 | 1,093,347 | 70584 |
| 74 | Smelting and refining (gold, sllver, copper, etc.) | 12 | 3,134, 869 | 65983 |
| 75 | Soap and tallow... | 17 | 1,356,279 | 54579 |
| 76 | Steel and iron (bar) | 6 | 547,370 | 51834 |
| 77 | Steel and fron (structural) | 29 | 2,331,763 | 69605 |
| 78 79 | Steel and iron (forging) | 13 | 1,837, 266 | ${ }^{65151}$ |
| 80 | Textile products | 11 | 675,927 | 41493 |
| \&1 | Trunks and traveling bag | 13 |  | ${ }^{396} 97$ |
| 82 | Trunk and tag hardware. | 1 | 821,417 | 48952 |
| 83 | Typewriters and supplies. | 7 | 198,097 | 60029 |
| 84 | Underwear (women's and children | 23 | 641,367 | 29543 |
| 85 | Varnishes | 16 | 248,024 | 7448 |
| ${ }^{87}$ | Watches, cases and material | 10 | 1,498,878 | 61204 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | Window shades | 3 | 46, 196 | 624 |
| 89 89 | Wooden goods Woolen and worsted goo | 40 | 1,128,742 | 61212 |
| ${ }_{90}$ | Woolen and worsted goods | 27 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,258,081 \\ & 4,567,428 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40089 \\ 545 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
|  | All industries | 2,475 | \$166,172,529 | \$544 30 |



## ARTISANS' TOOLS-FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | Number or <br> Men <br> 16 years and over. | Ftrsons Re mounts wh Women 16 years and over. | ving Spec are $\qquad$ Childaren under 16 years. | Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts. 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 5 |  |
|  | but | under | \$4. |  | 18 | 1 | 18 | 37 |
| 4 | " | " | $5 .$. | .... | 52 | 8 | 9 | 69 |
| 5 | . | " |  | ......... | 89 | 26 | 11 | 126 |
| 6 | . | " | 7. |  | 112 | 17 | 6 | 135 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. | ... | 130 | 10 | 1 | 141 |
| 8 | . | " | $9 .$. | ..... | 129 | 15 | .... | 144 |
| 9 | . | . | 10. | .... | 221 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 230 |
|  | . | " | 12. |  | 406 | 2 | .... | 408 |
|  | . | * |  | ..... | 551 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 554 |
|  | . | " |  | . | 558 | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | 558 |
|  | . | " |  |  | 214 | .... | $\ldots$ | 214 |
|  | and | over |  | ..... | 95 | .. | $\ldots$ | 95 |
|  |  | tal.. |  |  | 2,576 | 92 | 50 | 2,718 |

# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## ART TILE-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.



## BOILERS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). <br> BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)-FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS. 



BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)-THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA-SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


BRUSHES-FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). <br> BUTTONS (METAL)-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.



BUTTONS (PEARL)-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## CARPETS AND RUGS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.



CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


CIGARS AND TOBACCO-THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

CLOTHING-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


CONFECTIONERY-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS


## COFSETS AND CORSET WAISTS-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## CUTLERY-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.



## COTTON GOODS-THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH-FOURTEEN ESTABLTSHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | Number <br> Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Persons Re mounts wh Women 16 years and over. | ving Specí are $\qquad$ Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Receiving Specified Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under \$3 |  |  |  |  | .... | 3 | .... | 3 |
| \$3 | but | under | \$4. |  | 18 | 3 | .... | 21 |
| 4 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 5. | . | 54 | 32 | 1 | 87 |
| 5 | " | " | 6.. | .... | 72 | 73 | .... | 145 |
| 6 | . | * | 7... | ..... | 92 | 133 | .... | 225 |
| 7 | " | * | 8. | ..... | 81 | 58 | .... | 139 |
| 8 | ${ }^{4}$ | " | $9 .$. | ..... | 147 | 23 | .... | 170 |
| 9 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | * | 10.. | ... | 257 | 17 | .. | 274 |
| 10 | 4 | " | 12.... | ..... | 449 | 10 | .... | 459 |
| 12 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 15. | .... | 469 | 2 | .... | 471 |
| 15 | " | * | 20.... | .... | 365 | 4 | .... | 369 |
| 20 | * | " | $25 \ldots .$ | $\ldots .$ | 164 | .... | .... | 164 |
| 25 | and | over. |  | ..... | 54 | . $\cdot$. | $\cdots$ | 58 |
|  |  | otal.. |  | ..... | 2,226 | 358 | 1 | 2,585 |

# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.


EMBROIDERIES-TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

FERTILIZERS-TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## FOOD PRODUCTS-THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.



TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

FOUNDRY (BRASS)-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.


FOUNDRY (IRON)-FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

FI!RNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES-FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  |  | assific | ation of | Weekly | Earnings. |  | Persons Re mounts w Women 16 years and over. | ving Speci <br> are $\qquad$ <br> Children under 16 years. | Tctal <br> Number <br> Recelving <br> Specified <br> Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | nder | \$3 |  |  |  | 1 | .... | .... | 1 |
|  | but | under | \$4. |  |  | 5 | .... | .... | 5 |
| 4 | " | * | 5. |  |  | 6 | 9 | .... | 15 |
| 5 | - | . | 6... |  | ...... | 20 | 2 | .... | 22 |
| 6 | " | ' | 7. |  | .. | 42 | 3 | .... | 45 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. |  | .. | 30 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 38 |
| 8 | . | . | $9 .$. |  |  | 39 | .... | .... | 39 |
| 9 | . | " | 10. |  |  | 33 | 1 | .... | 34 |
| 10 | " | * | 12.. |  | ... | 69 | 1 | ... | 70 |
| 12 | . | . | 15. |  | ... | 99 | 2 | .... | 101 |
| 15 | * | ' | 20. |  |  | 119 | .... | .... | 119 |
| 20 | " | " | 25. | . | :.......... | 30 | .... | .... | 30 |
|  | and | over. | ...... |  | ....... | 20 | .... | . | 20 |
|  |  | otal.. |  |  | ................ | 513 | 26 | .... | 539 |

TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTL.E)-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

GLASS MIRRORS-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | Number o <br> Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Persons Re <br> mounts w <br> Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | ving Speci are $\qquad$ <br> Children under 16 years. | 1 Total <br> Number Receiving Specified Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | nder |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
|  | but | under | \$4. |  | .... | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| 4 | " | " | 5.... |  | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| 5 | . | " | 6.... | .... | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 7 |
| 6 | " | 4 | 7 ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | .... | 10 | 10 | ... | 20 |
| 7 | * | " | 8. |  | 9 | .... | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| 8 | * | " | 9.... | ...... | 5 | 3 | .... | 8 |
| 9 | " | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 10. | $\ldots$ | 19 | $\ldots$ | .... | 19 |
| 10 | * | * | 12... | .... | 16 | .... | .... | 16 |
| 12 | ', | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 15. | .... | 31 | .... | ... | 31 |
| 15 | . | ' | 20... | .... | 23 | .... | .... | 23 |
| 20 | ' | . | 25. | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 5 |
|  | and | over | .......... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 5 |
|  |  | tal |  | .... | 128 | 23 | 12 | 163 |

## GRAPHITE PRODUCTS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

 HATS (FUR AND FELT)-FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

HATS (STRAW)-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

## high explosives-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



INKS AND MUCILAGE-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

JEWELRY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


KN1T GOODS-TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## LEATHER-EIGHTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.



## LEATHER GOODS-EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

LAMPS-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | Number of Persons Receiving Specified  Total  <br> Amounts who are    <br> Number    <br> Men Women Children Receiving <br> 16 years 16 years under Specified <br> and over. and over. 16 years. Amounts. <br> $\ldots .$. 27 $\ldots$. 27 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | der | \$3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$3 | but | under | \$4. |  | 8 | 34 | ... | 42 |
| 4 | . | " | $5 .$. | .... | 7 | 79 | .... | 86 |
| 5 | . | . |  | ..... | 22 | 652 | .... | 674 |
| 6 | . | " |  | ¢.............. | 42 | 452 | $\ldots$ | 494 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. | ... | 79 | 572 | $\ldots$ | 651 |
| 8 | " | " | $9 .$. |  | 219 | 787 | $\ldots$ | 1,006 |
| 9 | . | " | 10. | .... | 228 | 654 | $\ldots$ | 882 |
| 10 | . | " | 12. | ..... | 392 | 765 | $\ldots$ | 1,157 |
|  | . | " | 15. | $\ldots$ | 413 | 240 | .... | 653 |
|  | " | " | 20. |  | 427 | 32 | $\ldots$ | 549 |
| 20 | . | " |  |  | 177 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 177 |
|  | and | over. |  |  | 58 | .... | $\ldots$ | 58 |
|  |  | otal. |  |  | 2,072 | 4,294 | .... | 6,366 |

LIME AND CEMENT-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

MACHINERY-ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


MATTRESSES AND BEDDING-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  |  | assific | ation of | Weekly Earnings. | Number <br> Men 16 years and over. | Persons R mounts w Women 16 years and over. | ving Speci are $\qquad$ Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Receiving Specified Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under |  | \$3 |  |  | .... | .... | .... |  |
| \$3 | but | under | \$4... |  | .... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | " | " | 5.... | ........... | 20 | 3 | 3 | 26 |
| 5 | ، | " | 6.... | .......................... | 7 | 24 | 2 | 33 |
| 6 | " | " | 7.... | ........................ | 49 | 10 | 1 | 60 |
| 7 | . | " | $8 .$. | .... | 44 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 54 |
| 8 | " | " | $9 .$. | .... | 45 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 57 |
| 9 | . | " | $10 .$. | .......................... | 68 | 3 | .... | 71 |
| 10 | . | . | 12... | $\ldots .$. | 76 | 3 | $\ldots$. | 79 |
| 12 | . | . | 15. |  | 74 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 77 |
|  | " |  |  | ..... | 64 |  | .. | 64 |
| 20 | . | " |  | ..... | 29 | 1 | , | 30 |
|  | and | over |  | ..... | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 |
|  |  | tal. |  |  | 494 | 69 | 6 | 569 |



METAL NOVELTIES-TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

|  | Cla | \$3 ... | ation of Weekly | Earnings. | Number <br> Men 16 years and over. | Persons R mounts w Women 16 years and over. | ving Speel are $\qquad$ <br> Children under 16 years. | Total Number Recelving Specifled Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 18 | 5 | 34 |
| Under <br> $\$ 3$ but |  | under | \$4. |  | 28 | 24 | 35 | 87 |
| 4 | * | " | 5. | . | 46 | 57 | 22 | 125 |
| 5 | . | " | 6. | ...... | 74 | 75 | 2 | 151 |
| 6 | - | " |  | ...... | 128 | 63 | .... | 191 |
| 7 | . | " | 8. |  | 90 | 56 | 2 | 148 |
| 8 | " | " | $9 .$. |  | 85 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 99 |
| 9 | " | " | 10. |  | 104 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 117 |
| 10 | . | " | $12 .$. | ... | 143 | 11 | .... | 154 |
| 12 | " | . | 15. | ... | 174 | 11 | $\ldots$ | 185 |
|  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 202 | .... | $\ldots$ | 202 |
| 20 | . |  |  |  | 87 | $\ldots$ | .... | 87 |
|  | and | over |  |  | 19 | . | $\ldots$ | 19 |
|  |  | tal. |  | ............ | 1,191 | 342 | 66 | 1,599 |

# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## MINING (IRON ORE)-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

OILCLOTH (FL.OOR AND TABI.E)-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


OILS-TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | Number <br> Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Persons Re <br> mounts who <br> Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | ving Speci are $\qquad$ Children under 16 years. | T Total <br> Number <br> Receiving <br> Specified <br> Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under |  | \$3 |  | . $\cdot$ | .... | .... | .... | $\cdots$ |
| \$3 but |  | under | \$4. | .... | .... | .... | .... | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 5. |  | 56 | 6 | 14 | 76 |
| 5 | " | . | 6. | .... | 123 | 3 | 28 | 154 |
| 6 | " | " | 7. | ... | 168 | 10 | 16 | 194 |
| 7 | " | . | 8. |  | 115 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 118 |
| 8 | . | " | 9. | . | 255 | 1 | .... | 256 |
| 9 | ${ }^{4}$ | " | 10. | ... | 247 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 249 |
| 10 | \% | ' | 12. | .... | 2,350 | 3 | .... | 2,353 |
| 12 | ${ }^{6}$ | ' | 15. |  | 1,905 | .... | $\ldots$... | 1,905 |
| 15 | " | . | 20. | ... | 2,083 | . | .... | 2,083 |
| 20 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " | 25. |  | 547 | .... | .... | 547 |
|  | and | over |  |  | 168 | .... | $\cdots$ | 168 |
|  |  | otal. |  | ............ | 8,017 | 28 | 58 | 8,103 |

# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## PAINTS-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | Number of Persons Receiving Specified |  |  | Total <br> Number Receiving Specifled Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | nder | \$3 |  |  |  | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| \$3 | but | under | \$4. |  | 3 | 2 | 9 | 14 |
| 4 | " | " | 5. | ... | 14 | 25 | 12 | 51 |
| 5 | " | " | 6... | ........ | 12 | 23 | 2 | 37 |
| 6 | . | ' | $7 .$. | ...... | 20 | 15 | . | 35 |
| 7 | " | " | 8... | ..... | 13 | 13 | ... | 26 |
| 8 | 4 | . | 9. | ..... | 33 | 10 | .... | 43 |
| 9 | 4 | " | 10. | ...... | 319 | 7 | ... | 326 |
| 10 | * | " | 12. |  | 400 | 9 | .... | 409 |
| 12 | * | . | 15. | .... | 284 | 8 | .... | 292 |
| 15 | " | * | 20. | .... | 177 | 3 | .... | 180 |
| 20 | . | . | 25. | .... | 67 | ... | .... | 67 |
|  | and | over |  | ................ | 8 | .... | .... | 8 |

PAPER-FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## PIG IRON-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.



POTTERY-FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING-NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



QUARRYING STONE-TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | Number o <br> Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Persons Re <br> mounts w <br> Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | ving Speci are $\qquad$ Children under 16 years. | 1 Tota! Number Recelving Specified Amounts 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Und | der | \$3 |  |  | 4 | .... | .... |  |
| \$3 | but | nder | \$4.. |  | .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | " | " | 5. | ... | 1 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 15 |
| 5 | . | " | $6 .$. | ....... | 4 | .... | .... | 4 |
| 6 | . | " | 7. | ... | 10 | .. | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| 7 | " | . | 8. |  | 10 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 11 |
| 8 | " | " | 9. | . | 43 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 44 |
| 9 | . | " | 10. | .... | 77 | $\ldots$ | .... | 77 |
| 10 | . | " | $12 .$. | ..... | 188 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 190 |
| 12 | " | " | 15. | $\ldots$ | 121 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 121 |
| 15 | " | " | 20. | ... | 60 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 61 |
| 20 | . |  |  | $\ldots$ | 61 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 62 |
|  | and |  |  |  | 20 | .. | $\cdots$ | 20 |
|  |  | tal. |  | ..... | 599 | 20 | $\ldots$ | 619 |

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)-FTFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## SADDLES AND HARNESS-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.



## SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  | $\overbrace{\text { Men }}^{\text {Number }} \begin{gathered}16 \text { years } \\ \text { and over. }\end{gathered}$ | Persons Re <br> mounts w <br> Women <br> 16 years <br> and over. | ving Spec are- $\qquad$ Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number <br> Receiving <br> Specifled <br> Amounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | der | \$3 |  |  | .... | .... | .... |  |
|  | but | under | \$4. | .... | 24 | 4 | 12 | 40 |
| 4 | " | " | 5. | ..... | 56 | 40 | 1 | 97 |
| 5 | . | " | 6... | ...... | 34 | 9 | .... | 43 |
| 6 | . | " | 7... | ...... | 53 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 67 |
| 7 | , | " | 8.. | .... | 33 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 39 |
| 8 | . | " | $9 .$. | $\cdots$ | 48 | 6 | ... | 54 |
| 9 | " | " |  | ...... | 89 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 95 |
| 10 | . | " | 12. | .............. | 142 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 149 |
| 12 | - | . | 15. |  | 214 | . | .... | 214 |
|  | . | . | 20. | ... | 87 | .... | .... | 87 |
| 20 | . | . | 25. | ... | 21 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 21 |
|  | and | d over. |  |  | 8 | . | $\ldots$ | 8 |
|  |  | Total. |  | .... | 809 | 92 | 13 | 914 |

TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.


SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS-TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by SHOES-TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.


SHIRTS-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.




SILK DYEING-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

SILK THROWING-THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.


SILK MILL SUPPLIES-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

| Classification of Weekly Earnings. |  |  |  |  |  | Number <br> Men <br> 16 years <br> and over. | Persons Re mounts wh Women 16 years and over. | ving Speci are $\qquad$ Children under 16 years. | Total <br> Number Receiving Specifled Amounts. 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Un | der |  |  |  |  | . | 4 | 9 |  |
|  | but | under |  |  |  | 15 | 7 | 22 | 44 |
| 4 | " | " | 5. |  | ............... | 21 | 27 | 9 | 57 |
| 5 | " | 4 | 6. |  | ... | 42 | 21 | 8 | 71 |
| 6 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 7. | ......... | ....... | 41 | 32 | 3 | 76 |
| 7 | " | " | 8. |  | ... | 47 | 15 | $\ldots$ | 62 |
| 8 | " | , | 9. |  | ..... | 29 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 41 |
| 9 | ' | * | 10. |  |  | 42 | 5 | .... | 47 |
| 10 | . | " | 12. |  |  | 64 | 10 | ... | 74 |
| 12 | ' | " | 15. |  | $\cdots$ | 92 | 10 | .... | 102 |
| 15 | * | " | 20. |  | ... | 120 | 10 | .... | 130 |
| 20 | " | " | 25. |  | ... | 13 | ... | .... | 13 |
| 25 | and | ove | ...... |  | ............ | 7 | . $\cdot$. | .... | 7 |
|  |  | otal.. |  |  | ................. | 533 | 153 | 61 | 737 |

# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

SILVER GOODS-TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.


SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)-TWELVE ESTABLISHML゙NTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

SOAP AND TALLOW-SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


STEEL AND IRON (BAR)-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)-TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.



STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


THREAD-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

## TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS-THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



THUNK AND BAG HARDWARE-NINE FSTABLISHMENTS.


TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIEES-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


## UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)-TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

VARNISHES-SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



## WATCHES, CASES AND MATMRIAL-TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.



# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

WINDOW SHADES-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.


WOODEN GOODS-FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.


# TABLE No. 7.-Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued). 

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS-TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.


UNCLASSIFIED-ONE HUNDRED ESTABLISHMENTS.


## ALL INDUSTRIES-TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.



TABLE No. 8.-Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per week and Overtime, 1911. Averages by Industries.

|  | INDUSTRIES. |  |  |  |  | Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Agricultural machinery and implements | 7 | 285.00 | 9.85 | 56.71 | 1 | 2,000 |
| 2 | Artisans' tools . | 41 | 292.88 | 9.68 | 55.39 | 2 | 194 |
| 3 | Art tile | 12 | 285.84 | 9.67 | 54.58 |  |  |
| 4 | Boilers | 17 | 288.06 | 9.59 | 55.23 | 3 | 176,812 |
| 5 | Boxes (wood and paper) | 54 | 295.61 | 9.66 | 54.40 | 10 | 1,259 |
| 6 | Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter) $\qquad$ | 37 77 | 295.44 | 8.65 | 52.47 | 12 | 31,696 |
| 7 | Brick and terra cotta | 77 | 233.59 | 9.70 | 57.09 | 14 | 10,646 |
| 8 | Brushes (........ | 15 | 297.93 | 9.40 | 53.66 |  | , |
| 9 10 | Buttons (metal) | 9 | 294.44 | 9.55 | 55.88 | 2 | 340 |
| 10 | Buttons (pearl) | 2.8 | 276.53 | 9.93 | 56.64 |  |  |
| 11 | Carpets and rugs. | 6 | 247.16 | 10.00 | 55.00 | 1 | 401 |
| 12 | Carriages and wagon | 30 | 301.56 | 9.60 | 56.06 |  |  |
| 13 | Chemical products | 77 | 298.65 | 9.92 | 58.04 | 14 | - 67,053 |
| 14 | Cigars and tobacco | 36 | 295.25 | 9.80 | 52.58 | 11 | 2,938 |
| 15 | Clothing | 16 | 287.44 | 9.31 | 53.37 | 1 | 95 |
| 16 | Confectionery | 10 | 297.30 | 9.80 | 55.80 | 3 | 512 |
| 17 | Cornices and skylights | 23 | 290.43 | 8.39 | 47.26 |  |  |
| 18 | Corsets and corset-waists.......... | 9 | 298.88 | 9.44 | 42.88 | 1 | 130 |
| 19 | Cutlery | 12 | 282.08 | 9.66 | 55.84 | 2 | 112 |
| 20 | Cotton goods ..................... | 35 | 291.79 | 9.71 | 54.74 | 7 | 3,663 |
| 21 | Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) | 19 | 278.31 | 9.84 | 52.31 | 8 | 2,261 |
| 22 | Drawn wire and wire cloth....... | 14 | 287.30 | 9.69 | 55.38 | 3 | 1,132 |
| 23 | Electrical appliances ............... | 34 | 289.88 | 9.62 | 55.41 | 10 | 198,635 |
| 24 | Embroideries ....................... | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | 288.34 | 9.96 | 56.41 | 7 | 910 |
| 25 | Fertilizers .......................... | 12 | 280.25 | 9.83 | 57.91 | 1 | 340 |
| 26 | Food products | 34 | 274.38 | 9.55 | 57.38 | 7 | 34, 134 |
| 27 | Foundry (brass) .................... | 22 | 289.68 | 9.45 | 54.81 | 1 | 651 |
| 28 | Foundry (iron) ..................... | 58 | 283.48 | 9.44 | 55.48 | 12 | 92,346 |
| 29 | Furnaces, ranges and heaters.... | 16 | 280.75 | 9.50 | 54.62 | 4 | 3,936 |
| 39 | Gas and electric light fixtures.... | 14 | 299.43 | 9.28 | 52.14 | 2 | 354 |
| 31 | Glass (cut tableware).............. | 9 | 271.33 | 9.66 | 54.88 | 5 | 944 |
| 32 | Glass (window and bottle)........ | 20 | 253.90 | 9.00 | 52.15 | 1 | 150 |
| 33 | Glass mirrors ...................... | 4 | 296.00 | 9.50 | 54.25 |  | ....... |
| 34 | Graphite products ................. | 6 | 304.00 | 10.23 | 58.66 |  |  |
| 35 | Hats (fur and $f \in l t$ )................ | 40 | 265.50 | 8.85 | 49.67 | 3 | 245 |
| 36 | Hats (straw) ........................ | 3 | 292.00 | 9.66 | 57.00 |  |  |
| 37 | High explosives ...................... | 10 | 282.30 | 10.20 | 58.60 | 5 | 12,802 |
| 38 | Inks and mucllage.................. | 5 | 290.80 | 9.80 | 54.80 | 2 | 183 |
| 39 | Jewelry . ............................... | 113 | 275.65 | 9.40 | 53.77 | 10 | 785 |
| 40 | Knit goods ........................... | 26 | 276.04 | 9.07 | 55.00 | 5 | 548 |
| 41 | Leather . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 86 | 290.54 | 9.64 | 56.14 | 5 | 606 |
| 42 | Leather goods ...................... | 18 | 291.33 | 9.50 | 54.55 | 4 | 585 |
| 43 | Lamps ............................... | . 10 | 294.40 | 9.50 | 50.00 | 3 | 100,280 |
| 44 | Lime and cement................... | -10 | 265.50 | 10.90 | 68.80 | 3 | 58,567 |
| 45 | Machinery ........................... | 139 | 287.55 | 9.31 | 53.71 | 35 | 227,435 |
| 46 | Mattresses and bedding........... | 7 87 | 298.28 | 9.71 | 55.85 | 1 | 520 |
| 47 | Metal goods ......................... | 87 | 295.63 | 9.63 | 55.56 | 19 | 30,929 |
| 48 | Metal novelties .................... | 24 | 291.70 | 9.58 | 57.69 | - | 2,392 |

TABLE No．8．－Number of Days in Operation，Number of Hours Worked per Day，Number of Hours Worked per week and Overtime， 1911．Averages by Industries．－（Continued）．

|  | INDUSTRIES． |  |  |  |  | Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | Mining（iron ore）． | 6 | 279.16 | 11.33 | 67.16 |  |  |
| 50 | Musical instruments | 19 | 205.32 | 9.68 | 55.58 | 3 |  |
| 51 | Oilcloth（floor and table）． | 9 | 296.44 | 9.77 | 56.88 | 1 | 1，000 |
| 52 | Oils ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21 | 308.88 | 9.82 | 59.00 | 6 | 12，773 |
| 53 | Paints | 17 | 308.53 | 9.88 | 57.29 | 3 | 3，520 |
| 51 | Paper | 48 | 275.55 | 10.88 | 63.53 | 4 | 1，212 |
| 55 | Pig iron | 4 | 267.00 | 11.33 | 76.00 |  |  |
| 56 | Pottery | 52 | 291.06 | 9.41 | 53.87 | 2 | 250 |
| 57 | Printing and bookbinding | 19 | 300.48 | 8.68 | 51.15 | 6 | 10，637 |
| 58 | Quarrying stone | 20 | 226.45 | 9.35 | 53.50 |  |  |
| 59 | Roofing（metal and tar）．． | 7 | 285.28 | 9.85 | 57.42 |  |  |
| 60 | Rubber goods（hard and soft）．．．． | 53 | 290.75 | 9.94 | 57.00 | 18 | 219，694 |
| 61 | Saddles and harness．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 296.66 | 9.33 | 54.00 |  |  |
| 62 | Saddlery and harness hardware．． | 11 | 285.54 | 9.81 | 55.91 |  |  |
| 63 | Scientific instruments | 22 | 302.66 | 9.77 | 55.41 | 4 | 516 |
| 64 | Sash，blinds and doors | 29 | 298.62 | 9.10 | 52.17 | 3 | 205 |
| 65 | Shoes | 28 | 293.28 | 9.96 | 55.71 | 4 | 339 |
| 66 | Shirts | 27 | 292.30 | 9.73 | 54.60 | 1 | 150 |
| 67 | Shirt－waists（women＇s） | 4 | 283.25 | 9.50 | 52.75 |  |  |
| 68 | Shipbuilding | 17 | 302.29 | 9.24 | 53.53 | 5 | 317，763 |
| 69 | Silk（broad and ribbon） | 196 | 290.41 | 9.98 | 55.02 | 8 | 11，720 |
| 70 | Silk dyeing | 23 | 297.44 | 9.94 | 55.27 | 4 | 14，632 |
| 71 | Silk throwing | 35 | 287.71 | 9.97 | 54.91 | 2 | 811 |
| 72 | Silk mill supplie | 17 | 352.35 | 10.47 | 51.05 | 1 | 227 |
| 73 | Silver goods | 22 | 283.89 | 9.72 | 55.63 | 6 | 808 |
| 74 | Smelting and refining（gold，sil－ ver，copper，etc．） | 12 | 347.27 | 10.82 | 64.27 |  |  |
| 75 | Soap and tallow．． | 17 | 302.65 | 9.70 | 56.33 | 2 | 3，100 |
| 76 | Steel and fron（bar） | 6 | 205.00 | 10.40 | 58.80 |  |  |
| 77 | Steel and iron（structural） | 29 | 299.76 | 9.50 | 54.20 | 8 | 34，373 |
| 78 | Steel and fron（forging）．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 285.69 | 9.85 | 56.46 | 2 | 3，921 |
| 79 | Textile products | 11 | 278.00 | 9.73 | 54.45 | 1 | 80 |
| 80 | Thread | 7 | 283.00 | 10.00 | 56.28 |  |  |
| 81 | Trunks and traveling bags | 13 | 294.92 | 9.69 | 57.30 | 2 | 1，000 |
| S2 | Trunk and bag hardware． | 9 | 296.33 | 10.00 | 56.77 |  |  |
| 83 | Typewriters and supplies．．． | 7 | 304.57 | 9.28 | 52.28 | 1 | 45 |
| 84 | Underwear（women＇s and chil－ dren＇s） | 23 | 248.91 | 8.22 | 45.56 | 4 | 245 |
| 85 | Varnishes | 16 | 305.25 | 9.37 | 54.12 |  |  |
| 86 | Watches，cases and material．．．．． | 10 | 289.10 | 9.80 | 56.40 |  |  |
| 87 | Window shades | 3 | 276.33 | 9.33 | 54.66 | 1 | 46 |
| 88 | Wooden goods ． | 40 | 295.45 | 9.45 | 53.97 | 5 | 874 |
| 89 | Woolen and worsted goods | 27 | 290.74 | 10.00 | 57.26 | 2 | 1，810 |
| 90 | Unclassified | 100 | 288.07 | 9.8 | 56.00 | 18 | 16，565 |
|  | All industries | 2，475 | 287.38 | 9.67 | 55.24 | 373 | 1，728，526 |

TABLE No. 9.-Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1911.


TABLE No. 9.-Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).

| Office Number. | INDUSTRIES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55 | Plg fron | 4 | 75.00 |
| 56 | Pottery | 52 | 75.65 |
| 57 | Printing and bookbinding | 19 | 74.47 |
| 58 | Quarrying stone | 20 | 54.50 |
| 59 | Roofing (metal and tar). | 7 | 72.85 |
| 60 | Rubber goods (hard and soft).. | 53 | 78.77 |
| 61 | Saddles and harness.............. | , | 63.33 |
| 62 | Saddlery and harness hardware | 11 | 70.91 |
| 63 | Scientific instruments | 22 | 73.41 |
| 64 | Sash, blinds and doors | 29 | 66.90 |
| 65 | Shoes .... | 28 | 83.75 |
| 66 | Shirts .................... | 27 | 78.65 |
| 67 | Shirt-waists (women's) | 4 | 63.75 |
| 68 | Shipbuilding ............. | 17 | 67.65 |
| 69 | Silk (broad and ribbon)... | 196 | 71.26 |
| 70 | Silk dyeing | 23 | 77.50 |
| 71 | Silk throwing | 35 | 73.29 |
| 72 | Silk mill supplies | 17 | 71.76 |
| 73 | Silver goods | 22 | 71.59 |
| 74 | Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.) | 12 | 83.64 |
| 75 |  | 17 | 77.06 |
| 77 | Steel and iron (bar)........i) Steel and iron (structural | 6 | 75.00 |
| 78 | Steel and iron (forging)... | 13 | 58.00 |
| 79 | Textile products |  | 63.46 |
| 80 | Thread |  |  |
| 81 | Trunks and traveling bags | 13 | 91.68 70.00 |
| 82 | Trunk and bag hardware.. | 13 | 77.78 |
| 83 | Typewriters and supplies. | 7 | 72.14 |
| 84 | Underwear (women's and children's) | 23 | 66.09 |
| 85 | Varnishes ......... | 16 | 70.31 |
| 86 | Watches, cases and material | 10 | 68.00 |
| 87 | Window shades | 3 | 70.00 |
| 88 | Wooden goods ........... | 40 | 77.13 |
| 89 | Woolen and worsted goods | 27 | 77.78 |
| 90 | Unclassified | 100 | 73.43 |
|  | All industries | 2,475 | 73.03 |

TABLE No. 10.-Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1911.


TABLE No. 10.-Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1911.-(Continued).


## PART II.

Employment, Working Hours and Wages on Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

Retail Prices of Food Supplies in New Jersey.

## The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey-Pack of 1912.

The British Industrial Insurance Act.

# Statistics of Employment on Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1912. 

Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey, Number of Employes, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily and Yearly Earnings of Employes, Number of Employes Injured While on Duty, and Number of Injuries Resulting in Death.

The results brought out by the customary annual investigation of railroad employment in New Jersey are presented in this year's report in the series of tables which follow, one for each of the thirteen companies operating lines within the geographic limits of New Jersey and one general summary table containing the totals as reported for each line, the figures for 1912 being placed in comparison with those of igir. The entire presentation shows most strikingly the high rank which New Jersey holds as a great center of railroad interest.

The figures relating to the number of wage earners employed on these lines, include only those whose duties are performed wholly or for the most part within the geographical boundaries of New Jersey. The data presented relate to numbers employed, classification of labor, wages, working hours, accident to employes, etc.

Of the thirteen railroad lines appearing on the table, fiveviz: Lehigh \& Hudson River; Lehigh \& New England; Tuckerton; Raritan River and Rahway Valley, are reported only for the twelve months ending June 30 , 1912. No comparisons with previous years can therefore be made with these lines. The figures relating to the remaining eight companies are available for both years, and are so presented on the table as to show clearly such gains or losses as may have occurred in 1912, compared with 19II.

In the following table the principal features of the presentation are brought together for both years, and such increases or
decreases as have taken place are shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

| PARTICULARS. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease $\rightarrow$ in 1912 as compared with 1911. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amounts. | Percentage. |
| Aggregate number of miles of road in New Jersey | 1,969.12 | 2,179.91 | + 210.79 | $+\quad 10.7$ |
| Aggregate number of persons em ployed | 45,311 | 46,593 |  |  |
| Aggregate number of days worked | 13,657,628 | 14,190,655 | $+\quad 1,282$ $+\quad 533,027$ | + $+\quad 3.8$ $+\quad 3.9$ |
| Average number of days worked per employee | 301 | 304 | +3 |  |
| Average number of hours worked per day | 10.2 | 10.5 | + 0.3 | $+\quad 0.2$ $+\quad 0.0$ |
| Average number of days not on duty | 64 | 61 | - $3^{\text {a }}$ | - 4.7 |
| Aggregate amount paid in wages.... | \$32,651,966.44 | \$34,129,033.28 | + \$1,177,056. 84 | 4.5 |
| Average wages per day................ | \$2.39 | \$2.41 | + \$0.02 |  |
| Average yearly earnings per employee | \$720.62 | \$732.49 | + \$11.87 | + 1.6 |
| Aggregate number of employes injured at work. | 1,984 | 2,446 | + 462 | $+\quad 23.3$ |
| Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death. $\qquad$ | 19 79 | 79 |  |  |

The large increases here shown in the number of miles of road in the State, and in the aggregate number of employes injured while on duty, are due entirely to the circumstance already referred to of there being five comparatively small lines added to the compilation of 1912 for the first time. The list of lines of steam roads in New Jersey as it appears in this presentation includes every mile of such form of transportation that was in operation on June 30, i912. The five new lines report 175.54 miles of track in New Jersey; 814 persons employed; 202,964 as the aggregate number of days employed during the year, and $\$ 472,982.16$ as the aggregate amount paid in wages during the year.

Deducting these figures from the totals of 1912 for the purpose of comparison with those of the previous year, there is shown to have taken place an increase of trackage amounting to 4.37 miles; an increase of 468 in the number of persons employed; an increase of 330,063 in the aggregate number of days on duty; and in the total aggregate amount paid in wages, an increase of $\$ 1,004,084.68$. It will thus be seen that the year was in every respect a prosperous one for railroad employment. The average number of days on duty per employe, was 301 in I9II,
and in 1912 it is 304 ; the average working time per day is three-tenths of an hour greater in 1912 than in 1911, and the average time not on duty during the year was three days less. The number of employes injured while on duty was 1,984 in I91I, and the number in 1912 was 2,446 . Of the total number of injured, the record of deaths resulting from injuries, shows 79 for both of the years of comparison.

| CLASSIEICATION. | $\stackrel{\text { gig }}{\text { g }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 1911 | 397.46 | 18,505 | 5,549,501 | 299 | 9.8 | 66 | \$13,982, 765 30 | \$253 | \$755 62 | 1,497 | ${ }_{33}^{40}$ |
|  | 1912 | 397.29 | 18,947 | 5,636,472 | 297 | 9.9 | ${ }^{68}$ | 14,444,625 28 |  | 76078 |  |  |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.. | 1911 | ${ }_{2221.47}^{221.57}$ | + ${ }_{2}^{2,742}$ | ${ }_{793,680}^{836,217}$ | 385 234 |  | ${ }_{81}^{60}$ | 1,727,378 14 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 2$ | $\begin{array}{r}629 \\ 631 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{55}$ |  |
| Central Railiroad Company of New Jersey. | 1911 | 403.31 | 7,957 | 2,385, 156 | 300 | 10. | 65 | 5.764,285 62 | ${ }^{2} 42$ | Tz4 43 | 251 | 13 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad | 1912 1911 | 399.83 20509 | ${ }_{8,629}^{8,100}$ | $2,537,431$ $2,029,955$ | ${ }_{306}^{311}$ | 10. | 54 59 | $5.972,89162$ $4,574,000$ 93 | 235 2 285 | 73197 690 | 236 88 | 15 |
| Company | 1912 | ${ }_{234.41}$ | 6, 630 | 2,119,307 | ${ }_{335}^{306}$ | 10. | ${ }_{30}$ | $4,799,46937$ | ${ }_{2} 26$ | 75821 | 42 |  |
| Erie Railroed Compan | 1911 | 140.46 | 2,299 | 6556,629 | ${ }^{299}$ | 10.5 | 66 | 1,486,023 12 | 216 | ${ }_{6}^{646} 38$ |  |  |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad Compans | 1912 | 145.32 131.33 | 2,515 2,785 | 713,937 | ${ }_{292}^{284}$ | 10.5 | ${ }_{73}{ }^{1}$ | 1, $1,854,3049898$ |  | 621 <br> 665 <br> 85 |  |  |
|  | 1912 | 132.42 | 2,678 | 787,765 | 234 | 10. | 71 | 1.826,842 95 | 232 | ${ }_{6}^{682} 17$ | 35 |  |
| road Company ...................................... | 1911 | 132.06 136.07 | 1,794 | 545,515 630,579 | 304 200 | ${ }_{10.6}^{10.6}$ | ${ }_{75}^{61}$ | 1,151,29426 | 211 216 | ${ }_{6}^{626} 217$ |  |  |
| West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company.. | 1911 | 3366.94 | 2,599 | 812,111 | 312 | 10. | 53 | $2,111,84369$ | 200 | 81256 | 62 |  |
| d | 1912 | ${ }^{337.56}$ | 2,531 | 870,570 | 344 | 10.8 | 21 | 2,14,642 40 | 246 | \$4735 | 72 |  |
| son | 1912 | 71.4 | 530 | 123,481 | 24 | 10.6 | 121 | 346,577 26 | 268 | 533 92 | 32 |  |
| Lehigh and New England F | 1911 |  | 41 |  |  |  | 65 | 27,068 | 229 |  |  |  |
| Tuckerton Railroad Comp | 1911 | 4.31 |  | 12,27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1912 | 29. | 59 | 16,207 | 275 | 9.9 | 90 | 2S,679 75 | 17 | 10 |  |  |
| Raritan River Railroad Company | 1912 | 21.83 | 160 | 34, 957 | 218 | 10.4 | 147 | 4623 | 234 | 1014 | 7 |  |
| Rahway Valley Railroad Company | $\begin{aligned} & 1911 \\ & 1912 \end{aligned}$ | 10. | 24 | 8,022 | 334 | 11. | 31 | 17.87432 | 23 | 74476 |  |  |
| Totals | 1911 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,969.12 \\ & 2,179.91 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,311 \\ & 46,593 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,657,628 \\ & 14,190,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 32,651,96644 \\ & 34,129,03328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 239 \\ & 241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 577062628 \\ & 73249 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,984 \\ & 2,446 \end{aligned}$ | 79 |

June 30, 1912-(Continued.)
Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total
Rates, and Annual Earnings.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of R

| CLASSIFICATION. |  | \% <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average number of hours } \\ & \text { employed per day. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors | 494 | 155,025 | 314 | 11 | 51 | \$670, 151 30 | \$4 32 | \$1,356 55 | 48 | 1 |
| Brakemen | 1,468 | 428,581 | 292 | 11 | 73 | 1,318,665 34 | 308 | 89827 | 243 | 7 |
| Engineers | 725 | 214,633 | 296 | 10 | 69 | $1,138,53413$ | 531 | 1,570 39 | 31 | 2 |
| Firemen | 735 | 211, 119 | 287 | 11 | 78 | 688,03711 | 326 | 95610 | 58 | 3 |
| Switchmen | 239 | 73,700 | 306 | 12 | 57 | 141,053 92 | 192 | 59018 | 18 | ........ |
| Flagmen | 2.4 | 80,677 | 339 | 11 | 35 | 181,028 00 | 225 | 74192 | 3 |  |
| Engine wipers, | 241 | 67,019 | 278 | 12 | 87 | 161,659 65 | 241 | 67079 | 48 |  |
| Yardmen ....... | 733 | 238,638 | 326 | 10 | 39 | 723,600 80 | 303 | 95718 | 10 | 1 |
| Trackmen | 2,372 | 718,555 | 303 | 10 | - 62 | 1,225,420 00 | 171 | 51667 | 164 | 13 |
| Agents | 150 | 50,015 | 333 | 10 | 32 | 147,10889 | 295 | 98073 | .... | ........ |
| Assistant Agents | 3 | 658 | 219 | 10 | 146 | 3, 40885 | 519 | 1,136 28 |  |  |
| Baggagemen | 145 | 41,967 | 283 | 10 | 76 | 92,403 27 | 221 | 63725 | 1 | ........ |
| Clerks ....... | 1,210 | 383, 851 | 317 | 9 | 48 | 868, 20059 | 226 | 71752 | 9 | 1 |
| Other depot men. | 689 | 183,127 | 266 | 11 | 99 | 364,577 50 | 199 | 58914 | 26 | 1 |
| Machinists and helpers. | 991 | 286,202 | 289 | 9 | 76 | 849,674 40 | 297 | 85739 | 218 | ........ |
| Blacksmiths and helpers. | 220 | 52,980 | 286 | 9 | 79 | 163.69311 | 260 | 74406 | 38 | ........ |
| Boilermakers and helpers. | 294 | 81,860 | 288 | 9 | 77 | 238.30745 | 291 | 83911 | 102 | ........ |
| Carbuilders and repairers | 962 | 274, 782 | 285 | 9 | 79 | 692,41633 | 252 | 71977 | 83 |  |
| Carpenters and bridgebuilders | 508 | 145,684 | 287 | 9 | 78 | 417,926 30 | 287 | 82269 | 43 |  |
| Construction gangs . | ¢2 | 16,455 | 265 | 10 | 100 | 28,139 40 | 171 | 45385 |  |  |
| Telegraph operators ............... | 478 | 162,059 | 339 | 8 | 26 | 301, 16635 | 186 | $63006$ | 1 |  |
| Division Superintendent's office | 71 29 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,324 \\ 9.083 \end{array}$ | 314 313 | 9 9 | 51 52 | $69,92455$ | 314 204 | $\begin{array}{ll} 984 & 85 \\ 637 & 21 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Supply department .... | 5,894 | 1,727,538 | 313 <br> 293 | 10 | 72 | 18,47920 $3,310,95893$ | 204 206 | $\begin{aligned} & 63721 \\ & 66355 \end{aligned}$ | 813 | 4 |
| Total. | *18,917 | 5,635,472 | 297 | 9.9 | 68 | \$14,414,525 28 | \$2 56 | $\$ 76078$ | 1,957 | 33 |

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey-397.29.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.
CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending
urs on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.
Pailroad and Port


STEAM RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION IN NEW JERSEY．I37
CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1912．－（Continued．）
Number of Persons Employed，Number of Hours on Duty per Day，Total Amount Paid in Wages，Average Daily Wage Rates，and Annual Earnings．
Central Railroad of New Jersey．Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey－399．83．

| CLASSIFICATION． |  | ̈ <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other officers | 9 | 3，294 | 306 |  |  | \＄29，595 89 | \＄898 | \＄3，288 43 |  |  |
| Station Agents | 188 | 66，119 | 352 | 12 | 13 | 155，862 12 | 236 | 82905 |  |  |
| Other station men | 1，004 | 334，282 | 303 | 12 | 62 | 578.43417 | 190 | 57613 | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| Engineers | 346 | 128，053 | 370 | 11 | 15 | 555，924 37 | 434 | 1，606 72 | 18 |  |
| Firemen | 354 | 123，880 | 350 | 11 | 15 | 328,29273 | 265 | 927 38 | 36 | 2 |
| Conductors Other train men | 225 | 97，847 | 343 | 10 | 22 | 366，705 98 | 375 | 1，286 69 | 32 |  |
| Other train men | 241 | 235,805 64,071 | 307 266 | 10 9 | 58 99 | 652,762 210,543 21 | ${ }^{2} 76$ | 84664 | 121 | 4 |
| Carpenters | 189 | 48，751 | 258 | 10 | 107 | 120，659 78 | 248 | 63841 |  |  |
| Other shopmen | 897 | 252，873 | 282 | 9 | 83 | 602，128 55 | 238 | 67127 | 1 |  |
| Section foremen | 132 | 45，526 | 345 | 10 | 20 | 104，836 72 | 230 | 79422 |  |  |
| Other trackmen | 1，726 | 492，511 | 285 | 10 | 80 | 847，655 80 | 172 | 49111 | 2 | 1 |
| Switchmen，flagmen and watchmen | 354 | 123，574 | 339 | 12 | 26 | 232，296 64 | 188 | 63818 | 4 | 4 |
| Telegraph operators and dispatchers | 72 | 23，022 | 327 | 12 | 38 | 58，075 99 | 247 | 80661 |  |  |
| Employes account floating equipment． | 325 | 93，237 | 287 | 10 | 78 | 280,86461 | 280 | 80266 |  |  |
| All other employes and laborers．．． | 1，257 | 433，006 | 344 | 10 | 21 | 858，253 40 | 201 | 69073 | 20 | 9 |
| Tota | 8，160 | 2，537，431 | 311 | 10 | 54 | \＄5，972，891 62 | \＄2 35 | \＄731 97 | 236 | 20 |

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage
Rates, and Annual Earnings.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (Morris and Essex Division and Sussex Railroad). Number of Miles

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CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending
Wage



$\qquad$

| . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| General officers | 12 |
| Conductors | 70 |
| Brakemen | 189 |
| Engineers | 89 |
| Firemen | 90 |
| Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen | 125 |
| Trackmen | 493 |
| Agents and assistant agents | 39 |
| Baggagemen, clerks and other depotmen | 389 |
| Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers. | 110 |
| Carbuilders, carpenters and bridgebuilders | 209 |
| Telegraph operators .................... | 47 |
| Division Superintendent's office | 33 |
| Supply department and other employes | 623 |
| Total | 2,515 |

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.-(Continued.)
s Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total
Rates, and Annual Earnings.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.-(Continued.)
Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey-136.07.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30，1912．－（Continued．）
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company．Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey－337．56．

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＊57 employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties．
CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending

## June 30, 1912.-(Continued.)


CLASSIFICATION of Perșons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.-(Continued.) Rates, and An nual Earnings.
Lehigh and New England Railroad. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey-43.31.

| CLASSIFICATION. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General officers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conductors .... | 2 | ${ }_{720}^{350}$ | ${ }_{360}^{366}$ | 10.8 | 5 | ${ }_{2,615} \$ 3,0000$ | 8820 363 | \$3,000 00 |  | $\ldots$ |
| Brakemen ${ }_{\text {Ensineers }}$........ | 4 | 1,440 | 360 | 10.8 | 5 | 3,678 28 |  |  |  |  |
| Eiremeen | 2 | 719 | 350 | 11 | 5 | 3.17120 | 440 | 1,585 60 |  |  |
| Engine wipers, et | 2 | 723 | 361 352 | ${ }_{12}^{11}$ | 13 | 1,157 1 24 | 276 165 | 57868 |  |  |
| Yardmen .... | 1 | 366 | ${ }_{366}$ | 16 |  | 1,080 00 | ${ }_{2}^{195}$ | 1,080 ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{51}$ |  |  |
| Trackmen Agents | 22 | 5,641 | ${ }^{256}$ | 9.8 | 109 | 7,917 96 | $1{ }_{1}^{41}$ | ${ }_{3} 39991$ | ...... | ....... |
| ${ }_{\text {Assistant }}$ Agents | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 732 153 | 366 153 | 12 | 212 | 1,20000 17500 | 164 114 | 600 175 | ...... |  |
| Clerks .......... | 1 | ${ }_{366}$ | ${ }_{366}^{133}$ | 12 |  | 48000 | ${ }_{131}^{114}$ | 48900 |  |  |
| Telegraph operators | 1 | ${ }_{356}$ | ${ }_{366}$ | 12 |  | 60000 | 164 | 50000 |  |  |
| Tot | 41 | 12,297 | 300 | 11.6 | 65 | \$27,068 26 | 3220 | \$660 20 |  |  |

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey，for the Fiscal Year Ending

| Number of Persons Employed，Number of Hours on Duty per Day，Total Amount Paid in Wa Rates，and Annual Earnings． <br> Tuckerton Railroad Company．Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLASSIFICATION． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of persons } \\ & \text { employed. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conductors | 2 | 698 | 349 | 8 | 16 | \＄2，085 53 | \＄2 91 | \＄1，017 76 |  |  |
| Brakemen | 4 | 1，196 | 299 | 9 | 66 | 2，295 22 | 192 | 57380 | ．．．．． |  |
| Engineers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 787 | 262 | 9 | 103 | 2，289 27 | 291 | 76309 |  |  |
| Firemen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 738 | 246 | 9 | 119 | 1，337 32 | 181 | 44577 | ．．．．． |  |
| Engine wipers and watehmen．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 590 | 295 | 12 | 70 | 93052 | 158 | 46525 | ．．．．． |  |
| Track foremen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 18 | 939 5,09 | 213 278 | 10 | 52 | 2，268 00 | ${ }^{2} 41$ | 75600 | ．．．．． |  |
|  | 18 5 | 5,009 1,655 | 278 333 | 10 10 | 87 32 | 7，982 75 <br> 2,407 <br> 109 | 160 145 | 44349 48142 |  |  |
| Assistant Agents ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 1，894 | 311 | 10 | 54 | 2，028 22 | 109 | 33804 |  |  |
| Clerks ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 976 | 325 | 7 | 40 | 1，999 62 | 205 | 66654 |  |  |
| Machinists ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 317 | 317 | 9 | 48 | 77833 | 245 | 77835 |  |  |
| Other shopmen | 2 | 67 | 33 | 9 | 332 | 26933 | 408 | 13466 |  |  |
| Carpenters and bridgebuilders． | 1 | 62 | 62 | 9 | 303 | 18658 | 300 | 18658 |  |  |
| Other employes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 1，269 | 211 | 9 | 154 | 1，871 97 | 148 | 31199 |  |  |
|  | 59 | 16，207 | 275 | 9.9 | 90 | \＄28，679 75 | \＄177 | \＄486 10 |  |  |


CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.-(Continued.) Rates, and Annual Earnings.
Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage
Rahway Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey-10.

| 'чวทөр иі <br>  seरo\|duo jo səquin N |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 'sвөк 3upanp peaņ <br> -ü sosoןdue до dəquinN |  |
|  <br>  |  |
| 'кขp red sosym osurionv |  |
| 'sедвм ut <br> pred 子unowv oวvso.มร9V |  |
| 'papnjou skepuns <br>  <br>  |  |
|  <br>  |  |
| '00 кoldue rad peスoldue sКvp jo дequmu osv.renv |  |
|  <br>  |  |
| 'peso\|đuо <br> suossed јо дөquin $N$ |  |
|  |  |

## Cost of Living in New Jersey,

Retail Prices of a Selected Bill of Food Supplies as Furnished by Representative Dealers in the Principal Cities and Towns of the State. Prices are for the Month of June, 1912.

The tables which form part of this chapter show the retail prices which prevailed during the month of June, 1912, in many widely separated centers of population throughout each of the twenty-one counties of the State. The gradually increasing cost of many of the principal articles of food supplies and the cause or causes therefor, is perhaps the foremost subject of speculative discussion both at home and abroad at the present time. Opinion is everywhere divided on the question of whether the advance is due to natural or artificial causes, and the results attained by investigations hitherto made are not very helpful toward reaching a just decision one way or the other.

This inquiry into the cost of table supplies has been a feature of each annual report of the Bureau since 1898 , and during that time but few changes were made in the list of articles and none at all in the forms used for the presentation of the data secured. The rule has been strictly adhered to of having the price list filled out each year by the proprietors of the same establishments, which, by the way, are selected so as to include only such stores as handle goods of standard quality; both the extremely high priced and low priced dealers are excluded. The uniformity preserved both with regard to the method by which the prices are obtained and the manner in which it is presented, insures conditions for the comparison of prices year by year, that are as fair in every respect as could be desired. The practice has been to show the fluctuations in prices each year by comparing the figures with those of the immediately preceding year, and also to compare them with those quoted for 1898 , thus showing the increases and decreases of each year and also the aggregates of the same for an increasingly longer period, which is now fourteen years. A clear presentation of the trend
of food cost throughout the State is thus furnished each year, the substantial accuracy of which is not open to question. The Bureau has no theory to advance regarding the increase of prices or the reasons therefor, its work being limited to making a record of the facts as these are ascertained by investigation.

That the rise in prices is not by any means confined to our own country is now fairly well understood, as is also the fact that the underlying cause of the steady advance have been, and are now operating with equal vigor in practically all parts of the civilized world.

To indicate the trend of economic conditions, the record of prices should be accompanied by data relating to wages and earnings for the same period; no correct judgment can be formed regarding the fairness or sufficiency of one of these elements without considering the other. Current wages and earnings for that part of our population employed in manufacturing industry numbering approximately 350,000 , or 13 per cent. of the total, are given by industries in Part I of each of these annual reports under the title-Statistics of Manufactures, as are also the wage statistics for steam railroad employes in New Jersey numbering nearly 50,000 . Both elements of the economic problem being thus brought into view the inclination of the balance in either direction is easily perceived. These wage statistics are compiled from individual reports furnished by every establishment engaged in manufacturing industry in New Jersey all bearing proper attestation of correctness.

Following the customary form, the data relating to the cost of food supplies are presented in three tables, the first containing the list of articles, fifty in number, with their aggregate cost by localities; the second contains the average prices throughout the State for each article in the bill, in standard quantities of weight or measure as the case may be, the figures for 1912 being placed in comparison with those of 191I, with proper notation of such increases or decreases as may be shown between the prices of both years.

The third table is the same in form as the second, excepting only that current prices for each article are placed in comparison with those of 1898 , thus bringing into view at once the full extent of the changes that have taken place in the prices of each article over a period of fourteen years.

Table No. I, showing the retail prices quoted for the entire bill of supplies, is so arranged as to indicate its comparative costliness by localities, the lowest priced city, town, or village appearing first on the table and the others following in the order in which the advance in price over the lowest is shown, the highest being as a matter of course, the last place named on the table.

Sixty-six localities representing all parts of the State, are represented in this table, and the prices quoted for the bill of goods range from \$10.915 at Califon, Hunterdon County, the lowest, to $\$ 17.356$ at Rutherford, Bergen County, the highest. Next to Califon in lowness of prices comes Glen Gardner, Hunterdon; Allenwood, Monmouth; and Jersey City, Hudson, with prices quoted that range from \$12.579, to \$12.997. In ten municipalities the prices at which the entire bill of goods may be purchased, range from $\$ 13.035$ to $\$ 13.985$. In thirty-one municipalities, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total number represented on the table, the prices range from \$14.017 to \$14.980; in seventeen, the range of prices is from \$15.00 even to \$15.998 ; in three others, the range is from $\$ 16.089$ to $\$ 16.920$, and in one municipality alone, Rutherford, the price is more than \$17.00 (\$I7.356).

The average cost of the bill of goods for the entire State is shown by the table to be $\$ 14.660$. In I9II, the average was $\$ 13.743$, an increase of $\$ 0.917$, or 6.7 per cent. is therefore shown in the cost of the bill in 1912, as compared with the average for 191 I .

In presenting these totals, it was found necessary to use small decimals to show the slight variations in the prices so far as the fractional part of the dollar was concerned. An examination of the table will show that, generally speaking, prices are lowest in the smaller country towns and highest in the most select residential communities. This can be explained in great part, if not entirely by the difference in store rent, salaries of clerks, store fittings, delivery, and other expenses incidental to store management, which are, as a matter of course always very much greater in the large cities and towns. In these places dealers handle groceries alone, while in the country store all kinds of goods are usually sold in addition to food supplies, and there is therefore a much wider range of merchandise from which the profits of the business may be drawn.

Table No. 2 shows the average prices throughout the State for each of the fifty articles contained in the bill, these being placed in comparison with the average prices which prevailed in 191I. Of the entire list of fifty articles, thirty-eight show increases, and twelve decreases of prices in 1912, compared with 19II. The greatest increase is in the price of "old potatoes," which, in IgII, averaged $\$ 0.898$ per bushel, and in I912, $\$ 1.387$ per bushel, an advance of $\$ 0.489$, or more than 54 per cent. This increase was offset to some extent by a reduction of \$0.263 in the price of "new potatoes." Flour per 25 lb . bag, first and second qualities, shows an advance of $\$ 0.068$ and $\$ 0.063$ respectively. The various cuts of beef show increases ranging between two and three cents per pound, and pork, mutton and lamb, show smaller increases. The average prices of meats are not as high as they are said to be in offhand discussions of the increase in the cost of living. The prices quoted for "sirloin steak" averages 25.5 cents, "round steak," 22 cents, and "rib roast," 20.7 cents per pound, and "bacon" shows an actual reduction of six-tenths of a cent per pound below the average for igit. The net increase in average prices is, as pointed out in the review of Table No. I, \$o.917, or 6.6 per cent. In I91I, the average yearly earnings of the approximately 350,000 operatives, including men, women and young persons of both sexes employed in manufacturing industry throughout the State, skilled and unskilled, was \$531.94. In 1912, the average earnings were $\$ 544.30$, an increase of $\$ 12.36$, or 2.3 per cent. So far as food supplies are concerned therefore, the earnings of factory and workshop employes show a net falling off in purchasing power of 4.4 per cent. in I91I, as compared with 1910.

Table No. 3 shows in comparison the cost of practically the same bill of goods in 1898 and in 1912. The only material difference in the list and that presented in Tables No. I and 2, is that the price of flour per barrel instead of per twenty-five pound bag is used in the comparisons, and number of articles compared is reduced to forty-three, seven articles not in the bill of 1898 having been dropped so as to leave the list exactly the same for both years. In considering flour, the substitution of barrels for twenty-five pound bags as the basis of quantity in the comparison, necessarily produces a large increase in the total cost of the bill for both years.

In 1898 , the list of forty-three articles showed a total cost of \$16.901; in 1912, the price at which the same goods may be purchased is, as shown by the table, $\$ 22.708$; the increase that has taken place during the past fourteen years in the bill of goods in therefore $\$ 5.807$, or 34.36 per cent,. which is an average of 2.45 per cent. for each of these years. Of the forty-three articles included in the comparison only five show slight decreases in 1912 as compared with 1898 ; these are: Oatmeal in package, java coffee, and the three varieties of teablack, green and mixed. All others show increases. Flour, first quality, shows an increase of 41.15 per cent.; second quality, 46.67 per cent. ; butter per pound, 8 r. 06 per cent. The highest percentages of increase are shown by the several varieties and cuts of meat-beef, pork and mutton. The advance in bacon is 74.38 per cent.; fresh pork, 67.86 per cent.; ham, 53.78 per cent. ; beef-corned brisket, 60.00 per cent. ; corned round, 49.17 per cent. ; sirloin steaks and round steaks, 36.36 and 44.74 per cent. respectively, and ribs of roast beef, 32.69 per cent.

Of the 38 articles showing an increase, 8 have advanced less than ten per cent.; six show increases of over ten, but under twenty per cent.; five show increases ranging from twenty to forty per cent. ; six show increases of over forty, but under sixty per cent. ; and thirteen are in the class showing advances ranging upward from sixty to the highest-eighty-one per cent.

It would be impossible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of just what the percentage of increase has been in the outlay per family for food supplies, from any deductions drawn from the figures shown by the table. The entire bill of goods is, it is true, 34.36 per cent. higher than it could have been purchased for fourteen years ago, but it should be borne in mind that the abnormally great increase in the prices of a comparatively small number of articles contained in the bill is responsible for producing the high average increase shown by the table. A definite knowledge of how far the increase of prices has affected incomes can be arrived at only by ascertaining to what extent families have turned to the use of the lower priced cuts of meat and other varieties of foods as substitutes for those showing the greatest increases.

With regard to how far wages or earnings have responded to the upward movement of prices, we find that as shown by the
"Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey," the average yearly earnings of all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, men, women and minors, employed in the factories and workshops of New Jersey in 1910, was, as stated above, \$531.94; in 191I, the average for these same employes as shown by the same authority is $\$ 544.30$; the increase for the year is therefore, nearly 2.3 per cent., while the increase in the bill of food supplies for the same time is 6.6 per cent., which leaves the purchasing power of incomes, earnings and wages, in factory and workshop industries, just 4.3 per cent. lower than it was in igro.

Since 1898 , a period of fourteen years, the average annual earnings of factory and workshop employes in New Jersey have advanced 24.5 per cent., which falls 9.8 per cent. short of offsetting the increase in prices.

## TABLE No. 1. <br> The Cost of Living in New Jersey-Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.



TABLE No. 1.-(Continued).


[^3]TABLE No. 2.<br>Cost of Living in New Jersey-Comparison of Average Retail Prices, per Article, Month of June, for 1911 and 1912.

| ARTICLES. | BASIS OF QUANTITIES. | Average Retail <br> Prices. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour, wheat, first quality.......... | Bag (25 pounds). | \$0.860 | \$0.928 | (+) | \$0.068 |
| Flour, wheat, second quality........ | Bag (25 pounds). | . 749 | . 812 | (+) | . 063 |
| Flour, prepared ......................... | Pound ............ | . 127 | . 124 | (-) | . 003 |
| Oatmeal, loose | Pound | . 043 | . 047 | (+) | . 004 |
| Oatmeal, package ..................... | Pound (2 pounds) | . 103 | . 104 | $(+)$ | . 001 |
| Sugar granulated ..................... | Pound ............ | . 056 | . 060 | (t) | . 004 |
| Molasses, N. O......................... | Gallon ........... | . 591 | . 597 | (+) | . 006 |
| Syrup ................................... | Gallon .......... | . 474 | . 471 | $(-)$ | . 003 |
| Pread, large ........................... | Loaf ............... | . 090 | . 094 | $(+)$ | . 004 |
| Bread, small ........................... | Loaf .............. | . 050 | . 051 | (+) | . 001 |
| Butter, first quality.................. | Pound ............ | . 303 | . 356 | $(+)$ | . 053 |
| Butter, second quality................. | Pound.......... | . 254 | . 306 | (+) | . 052 |
| Lard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Pound ............ | . 136 | . 145 | (+) | . 009 |
| Eggs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Dozen ........... | . 224 | . 252 | (+) | . 028 |
| Cheese, best .......................... | Pound ............ | . 185 | . 213 | (+) | . 028 |
| Cheese, medium ........................ | Pound ............ | . 146 | . 171 | $(+)$ | . 025 |
| Coffee, Rio ................................ | Pound ............ | . 223 | . 254 | $(+)$ | . 031 |
| Coffee, Java ........................... | Pound ............ | . 268 | . 294 | $(+)$ | . 026 |
| Coffee, Maracaibo ..................... | Pound ............ | . 320 | . 352 | (+) | . 032 |
| Tea, black, first quality.............. | Pound ............ | . 606 | . 608 | $(+)$ | . 002 |
| Tea, green, first quality................ | Pound | . 589 | . 605 | (+) | . 016 |
| Tea, mixed, first quality.............. | Pound ............ | . 569 | . 559 | (-) | . 010 |
| Potatoes, old ........................... | Bushel ........... | . 898 | 1.387 | $(+)$ | . 489 |
| Potatoes, new .......................... | Bushel | 1.974 | 1.711 | $(-)$ | . 263 |
| Beef, roast, rib........................ | Pound ............ | . 178 | . 207 | $(+)$ | . 029 |
| Beef, roast, chuck........................ | Pound | . 141 | . 167 | (+) | . 026 |
| Beef, steak, sirloin..................... | Pound ............ | . 230 | . 255 | (+) | . 025 |
| Beef, steak, round.......................... | Pound .............. | . 191 | . 220 | (+) | . 029 |
| Beef, corned, round.................... | Pound | . 159 | . 179 | $(+)$ | . 022 |
| Beef, corned, brisket....................... |  | . 095 | . 120 | $(+)$ | . 025 |
| Beef, smoked | Pound | . 297 | . 323 | $(+)$ | . 026 |
| Pork, fresh ............................... | Pound | . 173 | . 188 | ( + | . 015 |
| Pork, salt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Pound ........... | .156 | .156 |  | 006 |
| Bacon ................................. | Pound ............ | . 217 | . 211 | (-) | . 006 |
| Ham ..................................... | Pound ............ | . 178 | . 184 | $(+)$ | . 006 |
| Shoulder ................................. | Pound ............ | . 132 | . 141 | (+) | . 009 |
| Mutton, leg ............................ | Pound ............ | . 177 | . 195 | $(+)$ | . 018 |
| Mutton, breast ....................... | Pound | . 103 | . 125 | (+) | . 022 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. 1.................. | Pound | . 164 | . 175 | (+) | . 011 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. 2..................... | Pound .............. | . 124 | . 135 | $(+)$ | . 011 |
| Tomatoes | Can <br> Can | .095 .110 | .114 .113 | $(+)$ $(+)$ | . 019 |
| Corn .... | Can ................ | . 116 | . 120 | $(+)$ | . 004 |
| Rice | Pound ........... | . 081 | . 088 | $(+)$ | . 007 |
| Prunes, first quality.................. | Pound ............ | . 153 | . 136 | $(-)$ | . 017 |
| Prunes, second quality. | Pound | . 120 | . 101 | $(-)$ | . 019 |
| Raisins, seeded | Pound .............. | $\begin{array}{r} .109 \\ .020 \end{array}$ | . 112 | $(+)$ | . 003 |
| Vinegar | Gallon | . 2304 | .234 .048 | $(+)$ $(+)$ | . 0001 |
|  | Gallon . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 094 | . 112 | $(+)$ | . 018 |
| Totals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | \$13.743 | \$14.660 | (+) | . 917 |

TABLE No. 3.
Cost of Living in New Jersey-Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898 and 1912.

| ARTICLES. | BASIS OF QUANTITIES. | Average Retall <br> Prices. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour, wheat, first quality......... | Barrel | \$5.154 | \$7.275 | $(+) \$ 2.121$ | 41.15 |
| Flour, wheat, second quality........ | Barrel | 4.370 | 6.366 | $(+) 1.996$ | 45.67 |
| Oatmeal, loose ......................... | Pound | . 044 | . 047 | (+) . 003 | 6.82 |
| Oatmeal, package | Pound (2 pounds) | . 106 | . 104 | $(-) .002$ | 1.89 |
| Sugar granulated | Pound ............ | . 059 | . 060 | (+) . 001 | 1.69 |
| Molasses, N. O... | Gallon | . 479 | . 597 | $(+) \quad .118$ | 24.63 |
| Syrup ........... | Gallon | . 401 | . 471 | (+) . 070 | 17.46 |
| Butter, first quality | Pound | . 219 | . 356 | $(+) \quad .137$ | 62.56 |
| Butter, second quality................. | Pound ............. | . 169 | . 306 | $(+) \quad .137$ | 81.06 |
| Lard ................................. | Pound ............ | . 091 | . 145 | (+) . 054 | 59.34 |
| Cheese, best | Pound | . 141 | . 213 | (+) . 072 | 51.06 |
| Cheese, medium ...................... | Pound | . 110 | . 171 | (+) . 061 | 55.45 |
| Coffee, Rio ............................. | Pound | . 190 | . 254 | $(+) \quad .064$ | 3.37 |
| Coffee, Java | Pound | . 320 | . 294 | $(-) .026$ | 8.12 |
| Coffee, Maracaibo ..... | Pound | . 250 | . 352 | $(+) \quad .102$ | 4.08 |
| Tea, black, first quality | Pound | . 641 | . 608 | $(-) .033$ | 5.15 |
| Tea, green, first quality.............. | Pound | . 627 | . 605 | $(-) .022$ | 3.51 |
| Tea, mixed, first quality............. | Pound | . 587 | . 559 | $(\rightarrow) .028$ | 4.77 |
| Beer, roast, rib........................ | Pound | . 156 | . 207 | (+) . 051 | 32.69 |
| Beef, roast, chuck | Pound | . 118 | . 167 | (+) . 049 | 41.52 |
| Beef, steak, sirloin. | Pound | . 187 | . 255 | (+) . 068 | 36.36 |
| Beef, steak, round. | Pound | . 152 | . 220 | $(+) .068$ | 44.74 |
| Beef, corned, round.................... | Pound ............. | . 120 | . 179 | (+) . 059 | 49.17 |
| Beef, corned, brisket..................... | Pound ............ | . 075 | . 120 | (+) $\quad .045$ | 60.00 |
| Beef, smoked .... | Pound ............ | . 249 | . 323 | (+) . 074 | 29.72 |
| Pork, fresh | Pound | . 112 | . 188 | $(+) \quad .076$ | 67.86 |
| Pork, salt | Pound | . 095 | . 156 | (+) . 061 | 64.21 |
| Bacon ................................... | Pound | . 121 | . 211 | $(+) \quad .090$ | 74.38 |
| Ham | Pound | . 119 | . 184 | (+) . 064 | 53.78 |
| Shoulder | Pound | . 084 | . 141 | $(+) .057$ | 67.86 |
| Mutton, leg | Pound | . 145 | . 195 | (+) . 050 | 34.48 |
| Mutton, breast | Pound | . 094 | . 125 | (+) . 031 | 32.97 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. $1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | Pound ............. | . 154 | . 175 | (+) . 021 | 13.64 |
| Mackerel, salt, No. 2.................... | Pound | . 128 | . 135 | (+) . 007 | 5.47 |
| Tomatoes | Can .............. | . 109 | . 114 | +) . 005 | 4.59 |
| Corn .................................. | Can | . 101 | . 113 | $(+) \quad .012$ | 11.88 |
| Succotash | Can ............. | . 116 | . 120 | (+) . 004 | 3.45 |
| Rice ..... | Pound | . 082 | . 088 | (+) . 006 | 7.32 |
| Prunes, first quality... | Pound | . 102 | . 136 | $(+) .034$ | 33.33 |
| Prunes, second quality | Pound | . 086 | . 101 | (+) . 015 | 17.44 |
| Raisins, seeded | Pound | . 095 | . 112 | (+) . 017 | 17.89 |
| Soap, common <br> Kerosene oll | Cake ${ }^{\text {Gallon }}$................ | .043 .100 | . 048 | $\begin{array}{ll}(+) & .005 \\ (+) & .012\end{array}$ | 11.63 12.00 |
| Totals... |  | \$16.901 | \$22.708 | (+) \$5.807 | 34.36 |

## The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey-Season of 1911.

The data relating to the condition of the fruit and vegetable canning industry of New Jersey, as shown by the reports of operations of individual establishments during the packing season of igII, is shown in every essential detail in the tables which follow. The industry is one of growing importance to both the manufacturing and the agricultural interests of our State, in that with regard to the first it has created a demand for certain factory products such as machinery of a certain type, glass jars, metal tops and tin cans, and regarding the second, which is the most important, it provides a reliable and profitable outlet for a wide range of farm and garden products, which, without its aid, if grown at all, might for want of a market be unavoidably allowed to perish where they were raised. The glass and metal working industries employ hundreds of skilled workmen in the production of such vessels and other material as the canning factories require, and the industry itself, during the packing season, provides work for a large number of persons in the vicinity of the canneries, who, without the opportunity thus afforded them for employment, would, many of them at least, be idle during the entire year.

Some of the larger canning establishments in New Jersey have special departments fully equipped with appropriate machinery in which the supply of jars and cans required for their own pack is manufactured. In all such places employes of the mechanical departments are kept steadily employed throughout the year. Those employed directly in the operations of preparing and canning the goods are employed during the season only, which usually means from sixty to ninety days.

The report on the canning industry, instead of being incorporated with "food products" in the annual statistics of manufactures, is presented in this form for the reason that it was found to be practically impossible to obtain from a large number of packers the data required for making the more elaborate report.

The condition of the industry, as indicated by the report of packing operations for the season of I91I, is shown in the series of three tables which follow, the first giving the amount of capital invested, number of persons employed, total amount paid in wages, number of days in active operation, and selling value of the pack for each establishment included in the presentation. On the second and third tables respectively, will be found the data showing the several varieties of fruits and vegetables included in the pack, with quantities of the same. In the following summary the totals of these three tables are given for 191I, in comparison with those of i910, and such increases or decreases as have taken place are entered both in absolute amounts and by percentages.

Comparison Showing Changes in Financial and other Conditions for the Year 1910-1911.


As shown by the above summary, there were 33 canneries large and small in operation in 1910, and 34 in 191I. The only element of the presentation showing a decrease in "capital invested," which is $\$ 21,840$, or 2.5 per cent. less in I91I than it was in 1910. In every other respect very large gains are shown. The number of persons employed is 15.5 per cent. greater; the total amount paid in wages shows an advance of 23.7 per cent.; the increase in the selling value of products is 25.8 per cent.; in the aggregate number of days in operation, 29.4 per cent., and in the average seasonal earnings of labor employed, 7.2 per cent.

The table shows that the year I9II was a very prosperous one for the canning industry, particularly in regard to the "total selling value of products" which surpassed that of the year previous by nearly one-half of a million dollars. The aggregate
time worked by employes was greater by 690 days, and the season's earnings show an increase of $\$ 6.14$ per employe.

Table No. I shows that of the 34 establishments engaged in the industry, eighteen are controlled by corporations having 323 stockholders, and twelve are operated by individuals and partnerships with 17 persons as the total number interested. The capital invested per establishment ranges from the lowest, $\$ 2,000$, to the highest, $\$ 346,800$, and the total amount af capital invested in the entire industry, was $\$ 837,064$. The total number of persons employed is 4,766 , of which $1,9{ }^{1} 5$ are males and $2,85 \mathrm{I}$ females. The total amount paid in wages during the packing season was $\$ 437,933$; the total selling value of the entire season's pack was $\$ 2,173,567$, and the aggregate number of days in operation during the season was 3,039 .

The number of persons employed in each establishment ranges from II to 625 , and the value of products ranges from $\$ 2,825$ in the smallest to $\$ 396,900$ in the largest. The average number of days in operation was 89.3 ; the lowest number was 15 days and the highest, 275. Of the total number of persons employed in the industry, 40 per cent. are males, and 60 per cent. females.

Table No. 2 shows the fruit pack of IgII; each variety of fruit is entered on the table in the several standard sizes of cans just as reported by the thirty-four establishments engaged in the business. In the table below the fruit pack of IgII is compared with that of igio. The contents of the several varieties of standard cans in which the material is packed are reduced to a common basis of pounds, so that the comparison may be presented in the simplest possible form. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute amounts, and also by percentages.

Comparison of Fruit Pack in 1910 and 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Basis of Quantities. | Quantities for the Year. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in 1911. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1910. | 1511. | Amount. | Per Cent. |
| Apples ..... | Pounds |  | 194,004 |  |  |
| Blackberries | Pounds....... | 975,180 | 1,689,096 | + 713,916 | + 73.2 |
| Strawberries | Pounds....... | 1,164,900 | 842,676 | - 322,224 | - 27.7 |
| Cherries | Pounds....... | 36,768 | 202,800 | + 166,032 | + 451.6 |
| Pears | Pounds....... | 3,590,028 | 8,411,748 | + 4,821,720 | + 134.4 |
| Pineapple | Pounds....... |  | 108,240 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Raspberrles }}$ Gooseberries | Pounds....... Pounds...... | 17,448 1,750 | 18,804 | $+\quad 1,356$ <br> $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. |  |
| Totals | Pounds....... | 5,786,074 | 11,467,368 | + 5,681,294 | + 98.2 |

Six varieties of fruits appeared in list of products for 1910, and seven for igII. There are therefore only five articles the product of which can be compared for both years. The total quantity of all kinds of fruit included in the pack of 1910 was $5,786,074$ pounds, as against $11,467,368$ pounds in i91I. The increase is shown to be $5,681,294$ pounds, or 98.2 per cent. Among the articles appearing in the pack of both years, "pears" shows by far the largest quantity handled, with 8,4 II, 748 pounds for 19II ; "blackberries" is a not very good second, with I,689,096 pounds. The season of 191I appears to have been one of the most prosperous experienced by fruit packers in New Jersey during many years back.

Table No. 3 shows all the vegetables and the quantity of each as reported in the pack of igir. There are eleven varieties, and one by-product under the commercial name of "tomato pulp." The eleven varieties of vegetable products appearing on the table are entered just as reported in dozens of one, two and three pound cans, and also gallons. The totals of each variety are shown in the footings. The summary table below shows the entire vegetable pack of I9II, reduced like the fruits referred to above to the basis of pounds, which is placed in comparison with that of igio, the increases and decreases being shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1910 and 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Easis of Quantities. | Quantities for the Year. |  | Increase $(t)$ or Decrease $(-)$ in 1911. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1910. | 1911. | Amount. |  | Cent. |
| Tomatoes | Pounds.. | 31,545,348 | 36, 229,332 | + 4,683,984 | + | 14.9 |
| Peas | Pounds | 5,497,344 | 3,378,576 | - 2,118,768 | - | 38.5 |
| Lima beans | Pounds. | 4,280,520 | 10,013,460 | + 5,732,940 | + | 133.9 |
| Pumpkins | Pounds. | 3,731, 664 | 2,249,772 | - 1,481,892 | - | 39.7 |
| Squash | Pounds...... | 1,483,056 | 1,340,364 | - 142,692 | - | 9.6 |
| Rhubarb | Pounds...... | \$73,996 | 1,082,028 | + 208,032 | + | 23.8 |
| Sweet potatoes | Pounds...... | 1,644,576 | 1,589,724 | - 54,852 | - | 3.3 |
| Beets | Pounds. | 861,240 | 29,592 | - 831,648 | - | 96.6 |
| Spinach | Pounds.. | 479,568 | 912,084 | + 432,516 | + | 90.2 |
| Okra and tomatoes | Pounds.. |  | 23,712 | ............... |  |  |
| Okra | Pounds....... |  | 7,596 665,448 |  |  |  |
| Tomato pulp. | Pounds.:..... |  | 665,448 |  |  |  |
| Totals | Pounds. | 50, 397,312 | 57,521,688 | + 7,124,376 | + | 14.1 |

The above comparison shows three varieties of goods that were not handled by the canneries in 1910. Comparisons can
therefore be made only with the nine articles reported for both years. Of the nine comparable varieties of vegetables, five show decreases, three of them quite large, and four show increases that are also for the most part large. The total quantity of all varieties of vegetables canned in I9II is $57,52 \mathrm{I}, 688$ pounds; in 1910, it was $50,397,312$ pounds, showing an increase in the I9II pack of $7,124,376$ pounds, or 14.I per cent. "Tomatoes," it will be observed, constitutes 63 per cent. of the entire season's pack. The quantity of these goods handled in 191I, was, as shown by the table, $36,229,332$ pounds. The enormous quantity of vegetables handled by our canneries shows the importance of this great industry as a stimulus to farming, and a means of conserving the food supply of the nation. On the whole the showing for the industry in IgII was very much better than that exhibited by the reports of 1910 and the two or three preceding years. It would seem from the much more rapid increase of urban compared with rural populations throughout all parts of the civilized world, that the importance and of course the profitableness of all processes of food preservation must inevitably show a steady growth.

## THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Character of Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed,
Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year igII.

TABLE No. 1.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.
Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year I9II.
TABLE No. 2.-Fruit.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY． Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year I9II
TABLE No．3．－VEGETABLES．

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TABLE No. 3.-VEGETABLES-(Continued)

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## The British National Insurance Act. 1911

On December 16th, I9II, after long and careful consideration of the subject, an act was passed by the British Parliament, the purposes of which are set forth in its title-"An act to provide for insurance against loss of health, and for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for insurance against unemployment, and for purposes incidental thereto." (Chapter 55, George V.) The act went into operation on July 15th, 1912, and regarding its adoption and final successful application to the industrial life of the nation as an event of the greatest importance, celebrations were held in many of the industrial centers of the country on that day. The friends and advocates of the system of national insurance which was brought into being by the act, arranged for great demonstrations of approval by all classes of people throughout the country, to take place on the day the act became operative, which was given the title-"Independence Day."

When the provisions of the act were first made known, a lack of enthusiasm was apparent among the populace generally, and the attitude of the working people for whose benefit the plan was devised, seemed to have been almost hostile. This remarkable state of things was due to several causes, principal among them being the coldness with which the plan was regarded by the trades unions and the friendly societies, the membership of which are practically identical, and also the provision in the law which requires that so large a proportion of the insurance fund shall be drawn from the beneficiary's wages. Public sentiment, however, favored the fundamental idea of the act, and before the arrival of the date for putting it into operation, a general desire was developed among the workingmen to have its efficiency tested under the fairest possible conditions.

In the abstract which follows, the purpose is to convey an understanding of the scope of the act without going into the minute details of organization and administration for which it provides.

## PART I. NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

## INSURED PERSONS.

All persons of sixteen years of age and upward employed in any part of the United Kingdom under contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, expressed or implied, no matter by whom wages are paid, or whether the wages are based on day-work or piece-work. Employment under such contract-expressed or implied, as master or member of the crew of any ship registered in the United Kingdom, or of any British ship or vessel, the owner or managing owner of which has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom.

Employment as an outworker, that is to say, persons who take materials to their own homes to be made up into such forms or altered or repaired in such manner as the owner of the material may direct. The insurance commissioners may, however, exclude outside workers engaged in any particular class of work, or may defer the commencement of the act with reference to all outworkers.

## EXCEPTED PERSONS.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the operations of this act:
(a) Persons in the military or naval service of the Crown, including such as are serving in the officers' training corps.
(b) Persons employed under the Crown or any local or other public authority where the insurance commissioners are satisfied that the terms of employment are such as to insure provision in the case of sickness or disablement on the whole not less favorable than the benefits conferred by the Act.

Others exempt from the provisions of the Act on the same termsi.e., that the employments which they follow guarantee protection in case of sickness or disablement equal on the whole to that provided under the law, are as follows.
(a) Clerks and other salaried officials of railway and other statutory corporations.
(b) Teachers in the public schools, who are covered by previously enacted protective legislation.
(c) Agents paid by commissions or fees or a share in the profits, or partly in one and partly in another of such ways, or when the person so employed is mainly dependent for his livlihood on some other occupation, or where he is ordinarily employed as such agent by more than one employer and his employment under no one of them is that on which he is mainly dependent for his livlihood.
(d) Persons employed on agricultural holdings, without, wages or other money consideration, or where the person employed is the child of, or is maintained by the holder of the land.
(e) Persons employed otherwise than at manual labor and at a rate of remuneration amounting to not less than $£_{160}$ ( $\$ 800$ ) per year.
(f) Persons in casual employments having no relation to the employer's trade or business. Where persons employed in any game or recreation are engaged and paid through a club, the club shall be deemed to be the employer.
(g) Persons employed in any class which may be specified by the insurance commission, as being of a nature that is ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employment only, and not as the principal means of earning a living.
(h) Wives employed as outworkers whose husbands are insured, and who are not wholly or mainly dependent for livlihood on the earnings of such employment.
( $j$ ) Persons employed as members of the crews of fishing vessels where such crews are remunerated by shares in the profits or gross earnings of such vessels in accordance with the customs or practices prevailing at any port, provided a special order to that effect is made by the Insurance Commission.
(j) Husbands and wives who are employed the one by the other.

The persons affected by the Act are divided into two classes, called the "employed contributors," and the "voluntary contributors." The "employed contributors" include all persons of either sex, whether British subjects or not, who are engaged in any of the employments or occupations specified above under the heading "persons insured," and not engaged in any of the employments specified under the heading "excepted persons." The Insurance Commissioners may however, with the approval of the treasury, provide by a special order for transferring "voluntary contributors" engaged in any of the excepted occupations to the class of "employed contributors." The discretion of the Commissioners does not however, extend to the admission of any person no matter what his or her occupation may be, who is in receipt of an income of $£ 160$ ( $\$ 800$ ) per year. Persons who are ordinarily or mainly dependent on some other person for livlihood, and also persons of sixty-five years of age or upwards are entitled to exemption from the insurance by action of the Commissioners, who may also provide by regulations, for the granting of certificates of exemption by such approved societies and insurance committees as may be formed under authority of the Act.

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

The funds for providing the benefits conferred by the Act, and defraying the expenses of the administration of these benefits are derived from the payment of a certain amount per insured person, seven-ninths of which in the case of men and three-fourths in the case of women are paid by themselves or their employers, and the remaining two-ninths in the case of men, and one-quarter in the case of women, is drawn from moneys provided by Parliament.

The schedule of rates of contribution under the Act for Health Insurance is as follows:

Employed rate for men $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .7$ d (i4 cents) a week.
Employed rate for women $\ldots \ldots \ldots .6 \mathrm{~d}$ (i2 cents) a week.
Of these amounts, the employer pays 3 d ( 6 cents) per week, leaving 4 d ( 8 cents) and 3 d ( 6 cents) per week to be paid by the insured men and women.

In the case of "employed contributors" of either sex of the age of 21 years or over, whose remuneration is not more than 2 s 6 d ( 62 cents) a day without the provision of board and lodging by their employer, the rates of contribution are as follows:

Where the remuneration earned does not exceed is 6 d (37 cents) a working day, the employer must pay for men, 6 d ( 12 cents) per week, and for women 5d (IO cents), while in both cases Id ( 2 cents) per week is paid from moneys provided by Parliament. Where the rate of remunera-
tion exceeds $2 s$ ( 50 cents) but does not exceed $2 s \cdot 6 d$ ( 62 cents) a working day, the employer pays 4 d ( 8 cents) and 3 d ( 6 cents) per week respectively for men and women, both of whom are themselves required to pay 3 d ( 6 cents) per week.

In Ireland the rate is $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ (II cents) per week for men and $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ (9 cents) for women. Of these sums the employer pays $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ( 5 cents) per week, while the men contribute 3 d ( 6 cents) and the women 2 d ( 4 cents) a week respectively.

In case of employed contributors of either sex of the age of 2I years or more, whose remuneration does not include board and lodging, and the rate of whose wages does not exceed is 6 d ( 37 cents) a day, the amount paid by the employer is $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ( 9 cents) and $31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ( 7 cents) weekly for men and women respectively, and id ( 2 cents) per week for either or both is paid from moneys provided by Parliament.

Where the rate of remuneration is between is 6 d ( 32 cents) a day, and 2 s ( 50 cents) a day, the employer pays 4 d ( 8 cents) a week for men, and 3 d ( 6 cents) a week for women; both men and women beneficiaries in this class are required to pay 2 d ( 4 cents) a week out of their own earnings.

Contributions of both employed and voluntary contributors cease to be payable on their attaining the age of seventy years.

Contributions payable by voluntary contributors are to be fixed at a rate appropriate to their age in accordance with a table to be prepared by the Insurance Commissioners, and are to be paid at weekly or other prescribed intervals.

The employer is required under the Act, to pay both his own and his employe's weekly contribution and is authorized to deduct the amount paid on behalf of the latter from his or her weekly wages.

## APPROVED SOCIETIES.

Any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, registered or established under an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter, or if not so registered or established, having governing constitution and rules which are in accord with the requirements of this act, may be approved by the Insurance Commissioners, and be known thereafter as an "Approved Society" for the purposes of the Act. Any such society may establish for the purposes of the Act, a separate section consisting of insured persons, and may receive the approval of the Insurance Commissioners with authority to transact insurance business, but the rates of contributions and benefits received from, and paid out to, insured persons must be the same as those provided for by the Insurance Commissioners, under the terms of the Act.

To receive the approval of the Insurance Commissioners it must be shown that a society is not carried on for profit, and that its constitution provides for the absolute control of its affairs by insured persons. If the society has honorary members, its constitution must provide for excluding them from the privilege of voting on all questions and matters relating to insurance as provided for under the act. Approved societies are required
to give such security as the Insurance Commissioners may consider sufficient to provide against misuse by officers of the society of any funds coming into its hands for the purposes of the insurance act. Such societies must also furnish guarantees that all existing rights and interests of insured persons included in its membership will be properly safeguarded.

Where a society consists of persons entitled to rights in a superannuation or other provident fund established for the benefit of persons employed by one or more employers, the society may be approved, although the employer under its rules may be entitled to representation on the committee or other body administering the fund to an extent not exceeding one-quarter of the total number of the body, providing in addition to the employers contribution payable by him under the act, he is held responsible for the solvency of the fund or for the benefits payable therefrom.

The right of members to transfer from one society to another is secured, and the dropping of members from the rolls because of failing health is forbidden. The act provides that no society shall be approved if membership in it is made by employers a condition of employment.

If an insured person ceases to be a permanent resident of the United Kingdom and becomes a member of any society or institution established in a British possession or foreign country, of a kind similar to an approved society, the "transfer value" of such person-that is to say, a sum representing the rights he has acquired in the insurance fund, shall be paid over to such society or institution, provided the Insurance Commissioners are satisfied that corresponding rights are given by such societies to any of its members becoming residents of the United Kingdom.

Approved societies are required to maintain at all times funds that are sufficient to meet all claims arising under the act, and should a deficiency occur at any time it must be met by resorting to any one or more of the following ways:
(I) By a compulsory levy or increase of weekly contributions on members of the society who are insured persons.
(II) By reducing the rate of sickness benefit either for the whole period during which such benefits are payable, or for any part thereof.
(III) By deferring the day as from which sickness benefits become payable.
(IV) By reducing the period during which sickness benefits are payable.
(V) By increasing the period required by the act to elapse between two periods of sickness or disablement, so as to prevent the one being treated as a continuation of the other.
(VI) By any other method approved by the Insurance Commissioners.

The full administration of any approved society in arrears for the contributions of its members, or in any other way delinquent under the provisions of the insurance act, may be taken over by the Insurance Commissioners; the difficulty, for the removal of which such action is taken, must, however, be adjusted as soon as possible, and control turned over to the officers of the society; this transfer must be made inside of three years from the time control was assumed by the Insurance Commissioners.

As regards the approved societies, the intention is to make them the principal agencies for carrying out the purposes of the act, because of the fact that they have for many years occupied the field of voluntary insurance most resorted to by the persons sought to be reached by the new compulsory law, and could therefore furnish the machinery required for the collection and distribution of funds from, and to beneficiaries, in perfect working order. Every possible encouragement is given to induce persons affected by the insurance to enter these societies.

## DEPOSIT INSURANCE.

Until the first of January, 1915, persons who have not joined an approved society within the prescribed time, or who have resigned from such a society without joining another, are required to become contributors to a special fund called the "Post Office" fund. The sums required for payment of any sickness, disability or maternity benefit payable to a "deposit contributor" excepting only the portion of these benefits payable from money provided by Parliament, are to be paid only out of money standing to the beneficiary's credit in the Post Office fund; when this is exhausted, the depositors' right to all benefits excepting only medical and sanitorium benefits are suspended. The medical and sanitorium benefits are continued until the end of the current year, and may be extended further if the Insurance Committee approves, and has funds for that purpose. A pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the Insurance Committee in the administration of benefits is paid by each deposit contributor, and the Insurance Committee has authority to determine, with the sanction of the Insurance Commissioners, the amount of money to be expended for medical benefits.

Upon the death of a deposit contributor, four-sevenths, or in the case of a woman, one-half of the amount standing to his credit in the Post Office fund is, under the law, paid to the person nominated by him to receive it, or in default of such nomination, to the person entitled to receive the sum under the provisions of the law relating to the government of Friendly Societies, and when a depositing contributor proves to the satisfaction of the Insurance Committee that he or she has permanently ceased to reside in the United Kingdom, the same proportion of the amount standing to his or her credit shall be returned.

If an insured person who is a deposit contributor subsequently becomes a member of an approved society for the purposes of the act, the amount standing to his credit in the Post Office fund shall be transferred to the society.

## SPECIAL CLASSES OF INSURED PERSONS.

A woman who marries after being insured, is suspended from benefits during the life of the husband, unless it is provided that she has from necessity continued her employment after marriage. She may, however, be restored to full benefits under the insurance in case of separation by death or otherwise from the husband. The most ample provisions are made for
preserving the woman's rights under the insurance law, and for keeping the way open for her restoration to benefits in case she is, after marriage, obliged to earn her own living.

Special arrangements are made for providing seamen, marines, and soldiers with the benefits of the act during their terms of enlistment or service, and after their return to civil life. For the purpose of carrying out these plans, the sum of one penny half-penny (3 cents) a week is deducted from the pay of every seaman and marine, and from every enlisted man in the regular military forces-the soldiers of the army of India, the Royal Malta Artillery, and the native soldiers of any regiment raised outside of the United Kingdom alone excepted. To this fund the law provides that one-half penny (I cent) shall be contributed from moneys provided by Parliament. Enlisted men and their wives are thus assured of all the benefits accruing from the insurance act during the term of enlistment, and a continuance of the same on equal terms with civilians after returning to civil life. Honorable discharge, in the case of a soldier, seaman or marine, who has completed his term of service, brings with it a transfer from the Army and Navy Insurance Fund to the approved society which is most convenient to his future place of abode.

The Insurance Commissioners are authorized to make special orders from time to time specifying any classes of employment in which a custom or practice is shown to prevail according to which the persons employed receive full remuneration during periods of sickness or disablement, and suspending or modifying the provisions of the insurance act in relation to them. Where the custom or practice is confined to certain localities, the order of the Insurance Commissioners shall specify them by name, and until the revocation or suspension of such orders the employer is held liable to pay full remuneration to all persons in his employ who may be suffering from any disease, sickness or other disablement, for a period not exceeding six weeks in the aggregate in any one year. To be entitled to benefit, the sickness or disablement must have commenced while in the service of the employer held liable for payment of the compensation.

The act provides that as soon as possible after its passage, the Board of Trade shall cause a society to be formed to be known as the Seaman's National Insurance Society, of which masters, seamen and apprentices to the sea service and the fishing service, who are employed within the meaning of the act are entitled to the privilege of becoming members. Such persons may, however, join some other approved society instead of this organization if they desire to do so.

In business of a seasonal nature which is subject to periodical fluctuations, the Insurance Commissioners are authorized to reduce the amount of contributions payable by employers and workmen during the dull season, and increase them correspondingly during the busy season.

The supreme governing authority is vested in the Insurance Commission, the members of which are appointed by the Treasury, and one at least of the number must be duly qualified medical practitioner who has experience in general practice. All subordinate officials required for carrying out the purposes of the act are appointed by the Commission.

## INSURANCE COMMITTEES.

An important part of the machinery for carrying out the purposes of the act is the local bodies known as Insurance Committees, which shall be not less than thirty in number nor more than eighty. One of these committees is organized for every county and county borough, and the members are to be selected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Insurance Commissioners so as to secure representation of all insured persons in proportion due to their number. If the total number of the committee is eighty, three members must be duly qualified medical practitioners appointed by the council of the county or county borough. Smaller districts, either a greater number of insurance committees are provided for in the act, in case the Insurance Commissioners should deem it expedient to establish them. The principal duty of these committees is to look after health conditions in their respective districts, keep records of the operation of the insurance system and report to the Insurance Commissioners at certain stated times. The Insurance Committees are also required to make such provisions for giving lectures and for the dissemination of such information on questions relating to health as it believes to be necessary or desirable, and may for that purpose make arrangements with local educational authorities, universities and other institutions. The Insurance Committee is, subject to the superior authority of the Insurance Commission, the governing body in the counties and county boroughs, and its books and records must be open to audit at all times by auditors appointed by the Treasury.

For the purpose of assisting Insurance Committees in the discharge of their duties under the act, and with a view of promoting co-operation between such committees and the councils of counties, boroughs and urban and rural districts, any officer of health may, at the request of an insurance committee and with the consent of the council by whom he is appointed, attend meetings of the committee and give such advice and assistance as may be in his power. Each approved society is required to pay annually the sum of one penny ( 2 cents) for each insured member, toward defraying the administrative expenses of the local Insurance Committee, and all money collected from insured members for sanitorium benefits and sickness insurance is required to be paid over to the committee at the commencement of each year.

Where local medical committees have been formed in counties or county boroughs and the Insurance Commissioners are satisfied that such committees are representative of the duly qualified medical practitioners residing in the counties or county boroughs in which they are organized, full authority is given them over all general questions affecting the administration of medical benefits including attendance on and treatment of sick or injured persons who are entitled to such attention.

## EXCESSIVE SICKNESS.

Where it is alleged by the Insurance Commissioners, the local Insurance Committee, or any approved society that excessive sickness in any district is
due to the conditions or nature of the employment in which insured persons are engaged, or to bad housing, contaminated water supply, or to neglect on the parti of any person in authority to observe or enforce the provisions of any law relating to the health of workers in factories, workshops, mines, quarries or other industries, or to the neglect of any person charged with the enforcement of laws for the protection of public health, claims may be sent to the person or authority alleged to be in default for the amount of extra expenditure incurred by reason of such cause or neglect; in case a satisfactory settlement of such claims cannot be arrived at in this way, the complaining parties may apply to the Local Government Board or the Secretary of State for the appointment of a competent person to hold an inquiry into the merits of such claims. If upon investigation it is found that there has been an outbreak of any epidemic or infectious disease, or an excess in the average expectation of sickness of more than ten per cent., and that the outbreak of disease or the excess of sickness was in whole or in part due to the neglect charged, the amount of extra expenditure found to have been incurred thereby must be made good by the person or authority found to have been responsible.

Proceeding in ejectment or for the recovery of rent, or the enforcement of a judgment against an insured person, shall be suspended during any period of sickness when the attending physician certifies that the patient's life would be endangered or his recovery delayed by the prosecution of such proceedings. The physician's certificate is required to be filed with the local Insurance Committee, and such steps as may be necessary for the prevention of levy or execution is taken by that body. Such certificates are granted for only one week, but may be renewed from time to time for any period not exceeding one week, up to but not beyond the expiration of three months from the time the original certificate was granted, but renewals shall have effect only when the successive certificates are filed with the Insurance Committee. A person who knowingly levies or attempts to levy any distress or execution in disregard to the respite from such action provided by the certificate, is liable to a fine not exceeding $£_{50}$ ( $\$ 250$ ). Insured persons convicted of making false statements for the purpose of securing advantages or benefits of any kind under the act, may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labor.

Employers and insured persons are alike subject to penalties in the form quirements of the act, or the regulations established for carrying it into effect. If an employer neglects to pay contributions due to the insurance of fines, for any willful neglect of or non-compliance with any of the refund on account of any person in his employment, and the rights of that person under the act are forfeited or suspended thereby, he-the employer, must pay the Insurance Commissioners, a sum equal to the value of the benefits withheld from his employe, which shall be placed to the credit of the latter with the approved society of which he is a member. If it is found at any time that a person has been in receipt of benefits under the act to which he is not legally entitled, he, or in case of his death, his personal representatives, are held liable to return the full amount of such benefits to the Insurance Commissioners. Amounts so recovered are carried to the

I2 STAT.
credit of the society of which such person was a member, or to the Post Office fund in case of his not having been a member of any approved society.

The registered friendly societies are encouraged to adopt their varying systems of benefits to the standards established by the insurance act or to organize branches in which such of their members as are classed as employed contributors may be brought in touch with the national insurance while at the same time retaining the rights and privileges to which they are entitled as members of a friendly society.

Separate commissions are provided for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the act into effect in Scotland and Ireland. In Scotland the commission is called the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, with a central office in Edinburgh and as many branch offices as the treasury authorities may considen necessary. These commissioners, of whom one at least must be a duly qualified medical practitioner, are appointed by the Treasury as are also all subordinate officials and servants, the employment of whom is necessary for carrying out the purposes of the act. All sums received as contributions on account of insured persons and all moneys received from grants by Parliament for carrying the act into effect shall be paid into a fund called the Scottish National Health Insurance Fund, and all expenditures properly incurred for benefits and other purposes of the act are paid out of it.

In Ireland the commission bears the title, Irish Insurance Commissioners; the central administrative office is in Dublin, with such branch offices throughout Ireland as may be required. Practically the same administrative machinery is employed in Scotland and Ireland as has been developed for other parts of the United Kingdom.

In Ireland exemption from the operation of the insurance act is granted to Irish migratory laborers-that is to say, persons who, having a permanent home at some place in Ireland, have temporarily removed therefrom to other places in that country or to Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining employment in harvesting or other agricultural work; but the laborer must show that he ordinarily resides at such permanent home for not less than twenty-six weeks in the year, and is not employed within the meaning of the act while he does reside there. Any contribution paid in Greatt Britain by the employer of a person holding a certificate of exemption, is required to be transferred to the Irish Insurance Commissioners and used for carrying out the general purposes of the act.

## UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE.

Six months after the commencement of the act the following named trades or occupations are to be entitled to receive unemployment benefits at weekly or other prescribed periods on the terms specified in the seventh schedule of the act. Viz:-Building, including the construction, alteration and demolition of buildings, and also the manufacture of material commonly made in builders' workshops or yards.

Construction works; such as the construction or alteration of railroads, docks, harbors, canals, embankments, bridges and piers.

Shipbuilding of all kinds, including also the production of fittings of any kind commonly made in shipbuilding yards.

Mechanical engineering, including the manufacture of ordnance and fire arms.

The construction, repair and decoration of vehicles.
Sawmilling, including machine work, carried on in connection with any other insured trade, or of a kind commonly so carried on.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

For each week following the first week of any period of unemployment, seven shillings (\$1.75), or such other rate as may be prescribed either generally or for any particular trade or branch thereof. Workmen less than seventeen years of age are to receive no benefits, and those who are over seventeen but under eighteen years are allowed half of the benefit, that is to say, 3s 6 d ( $87^{1 / 2}$ cents) per week.

The maximum period of idleness for which unemployment benefit can be paid in any one year, is fifteen weeks. No workman is allowed, however, to receive more than in the proportion of one week's benefit for every five contributions paid by him under the act. This obligation is made lighter by a provision of the act which states that a workman over twentyone years of age, who satisfies the Board of Trade that he has habitually worked at an insured trade before the commencement of the national insurance act, shall be credited in addition to the payments he has actually made, with five contributions for each period of three months he has so worked, up to a maximum of three years.

A period of "unemployment" does not commence until the workman has filed his application for benefits in proper form.

The Board of Trade is given power to prescribe rates and periods of unemployment benefit, but it cannot increase the weekly rate beyond eight shillings (\$2), nor reduce it below six shillings (\$1.50.)

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Every workman employed in an insured trade, is required to pay $2 \mathrm{~T} / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ( 5 cents) a week, and his employer is required to pay the same amount on account of each workman in his employment. The regular rate of payment into the unemployment insurance fund is therefore 5 d (10 cents) a week for all workmen above the age of eighteen years, and for those less than eighteen the contribution is Id ( 2 cents) per week from employer and workman respectively.

A workman who has lost employment temporarily or permanently, the stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the factory or workshop in which he was employed is disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit, so long as the suspension of work continues, unless he has before its termination become in good faith, employed elsewhere in an insured trade.

For the purpose of carrying out this part of the act, a fund under the management and control of the Board of Trade is established, called the
unemployment fund, into which all contributions payable by workmen and their employers and all moneys provided by Parliament shall be paid. All unemployment benefits are taken from this fund.

## SIĆKNESS AND DISABILITY BENEFITS.

The benefits provided by this part of the insurance act are: Medical treatment and attendance, including the provision of proper and sufficient medicines, with such medical and surgical appliances as may be prescribed. Treatment in sanatoria or otherwise when suffering from tuberculosis or other disease requiring such treatment.

Periodical payments while rendered incapable of work by bodily or mental disablement of any kind, of which notice has been given, commencing from the fourth day after being rendered incapable of work and continuing for a period not exceeding twenty-six weeks. If the disease or disablement continues beyond twenty-six weeks, payment thereafter known as "disablement benefit," is continued so long as the insured person is incapable of work.

Payment in the case of the confinement of the wife, or where the child is a posthumous child, of the widow of the insured person, or of any other woman who is an insured person, of a sum of thirty shillings (\$7.50) called in the act "maternity benefit."

The right on the part of insured persons of selecting at such periods as may be prescribed, from the appropriate list, the name of the practitioner by whom he wishes to be attended and treated.

## RATES OF BENEFITS.

Sickness benefit for men is fixed at ten shillings ( $\$ 2.50$ ) a week throughout the whole period of twenty-six weeks, and for women, 7s 6 d ( $\$ \mathrm{t} .87$ ) a week for the entire period of twenty-six weeks. For disablement benefit, the sum of 5 s ( $\$ 1.50$ ) a week is allowed for both men and women. In the case of unmarried minors the rates for sickness benefit, as fixed by the act, are: For males, 6 S (\$r.50) a week during the first thirteen weeks, and 5s (\$1.25) a week during the second thirteen weeks, and for females, the sum of 55 (\$1.25) a week for the first thirteen weeks, and 4 s (\$1.00) a week for the second thirteen weeks. The disablement benefit allowed to females is 4 s (\$1.00) a week.

In cases where the insured person is over 50 but under 60 years of age at the time of becoming an employed contributor, 7s (\$1.75) a week is allowed as sickness benefit during the entire period of twenty-six weeks for males, and 6 s (\$1.50) a week for the entire period of twenty-six weeks is paid to females. Where the insured person is over 60 years of age at the time of becoming an employed contributor, the sickness allowance for both males and females is 6 s ( $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ ) a week for the first thirteen weeks, and 5 s ( $\$ 1.25$ ) a week during the second thirteen weeks.

Married women are allowed a sickness benefit during the first thirteen weeks of 5 s ( $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ ) a week, and 3 s ( 75 cents) a week during the second thirteen weeks. The disablement benefit for married women is 3 s ( 75 cents)
a week for the entire twenty-six weeks. These benefits are for the cases of ordinary sickness and have no relation to maternity benefits; in fact, the law provides that they shall not be payable during the two weeks before and four weeks after confinement, except in cases of disease or disablement neither directly nor indirectly connected with childbirth.

A woman insured before marriage is suspended from benefits during the lifetime of her husband, unless it is proved that she has necessarily continued her employment after marriage, or after the relinquishment of employment has found it necessary to take it up again because of the death or separation from her husband. The woman's rights in the insurance fund are so preserved as to meet every contingency of her life.

The weekly dues payable under the act for sickness and disablement benefits are paid by the employer for himself and his employes, through the medium of the post office department, which issues stamps in denominations ranging from $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ( 3 cents) to is 2 d ( 28 cents) for that purpose. The moneys so obtained are paid over to the Insurance Commissioners by the postal authorities, and the stamps which operate as receipts for dues are affixed each week to a card with which each workman is supplied.

## ADDITIONAL BENEFITS.

Some of the additional benefits provided for under the act are as follows: Medical treatment for persons dependent on the labor of a member.
The payment of the whole or any part of the cost of dental treatment.
An increase of sickness or disablement benefit in the case of persons having a number of children dependent upon them for support.

Payment of disablement allowance to members though not wholly incapable of work.

An increase of maternity benefit under certain circumstances.
Allowance to members during convalescence from some disease or disablement on account of which sickness or disablement benefit has been payable.

The building or leasing of premises suitable for convalescent homes and the maintenance of such homes.

The payment of pensions or superannuation allowances whether by addition to old age pensions under the Old Age Pension Act of 1908, or otherwise. Payments to members in want or distress including the remission of arrears when such arrears become due.

Payments for the personal use of members who, by reason of being inmates of hospitals or other institutions, are not in receipt of sickness or disablement benefits.

Payments to members not allowed to attend work.
The foregoing outline of the National Insurance Act is intended to convey only a general understanding of its scope and the field which it is intended to cover, without attempting a description of the details of administrative machinery, which in fact at the time of this writing had been only partially developed. Its principal value to American economists lies in the fact that the government of the United Kingdom is through the medium of this act,
endeavoring to deal with social conditions in many respects similar to those existing in our own and other industrial nations by establishing a system of insurance as a permanent and reliable protection against extreme poverty resulting from sickness, disability, or old age, similar in plan and scope to that adopted with such satisfactory results by the Imperial German Government more than twenty-five years ago.

## PART III.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

## Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

## Permanent or Temporary Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Establishments.

Changes in Working Hours and Wages.

> New Manufacturing Plants Established and Old Ones Enlarged.

Industrial Property Destroyed by Fire or Flood.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized.

Strikes and Lockouts.

# Industrial Chronology of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912. 

The "Industrial Chronology," which, for the past eleven years has been a steadily broadening compendium of information on topics having a direct bearing on the interests of labor and industry throughout the State, forms the subject matter of this part of the report. To wage earners of all classes, the service rendered by the compilation of "accidents to workmen while on duty" has been of inestimable value, in calling public attention for the first time to the grievous consequences of the risks and hazards, many of them of a character that might be avoided, to which they are subject while in the pursuit of their various occupations. The wide publicity given to the character and extent of industrial accidents by those reports has been very helpful in arousing that sense of public responsibility which has done so much during recent years towards bringing about remedial legislation; and unquestionably the enactment of a greatly improved employer's liability law in this State with its alternative provision for statutory compensation, is due very largely to the same influence. This Bureau was the first, and in fact until a comparatively short time ago, the only advocate of such a change in the old common law doctrine of the relations of master and servant, as would relieve wage earners of at least some part of the burden of financial loss which for ages they had been carrying, in addition to suffering the physical consequences of their injuries.

The Industrial Chronology includes the customary compilations of-first, "accidents to workmen while on duty"; second, "permanent or temporary suspension of work in manufacturing plants"; third, "changes in working hours and wages"; fourth, "new manufacturing plants erected and old ones enlarged"; fifth, "manufacturing plants destroyed by fire or flood"; sixth, "organization of new trade or labor unions" and seventh, such strikes and lockouts as occurred during the year.

The accidents to workmen are divided into two classes called "major" and "minor," and these are subdivided into six occupational groups, showing the number that occurred in among "factory and workshop operatives"; among "building and construction workmen"; among "miners, tunnelmen and excavators"; "transportation employes"; "linemen and other electrical workmen"; and among the workmen in occupations designated as unclassified. As before stated, the accidents included in the compilation are divided into two classes, designated as "major," and "minor." The list of major accidents includes such as resulted in death or disability of a serious character involving permanent or long continued temporary disability. The classification of "minor" accidents includes only those resulting in injuries which entailed no serious physical mutilation and seemed unlikely to interfere for more than a few days with the wage earner's ability to pursue his or her occupation. The purpose has been to include in the compilation only such cases of accidental injury as might form a reasonable claim for damages on the part of the person injured, under either division of the employers liability act. Injuries of less seriousness than those classed under "minor" accidents, of which there were several hundred are excluded from the compilation altogether, being in most cases of a very trivial character and caused very largely by momentary carelessness on the part of the person injured.

The obstacles in the way of making a presentation of this character as complete in every detail as it should be, are numerous and many of them not easily overcome, even with the aid of a compulsive law. In some cases particularly those of a serious nature, information that can be furnished only by the families or the physicians of injured persons, is withheld because of suspicion that some use prejudicial to the family interests might be made of it in case a suit for damages should be in contemplation.

Whenever such information has been, or is being sought even with the assistance of a compulsory law, the practical impossibility of securing anything approximating an accurate and complete record of industrial accidents is fully recognized. After all, penalty or no penalty, the obligation to report such occurrences is often overlooked or forgotten by those on whom it devolves, and all knowledge of such accidents escapes
the authorities unless it should happen that they afterwards were brought into the courts. It is not claimed therefore, that this compilation includes every accident that occurred during the period covered by the chronology, but it is safe to say that few if any that were of a serious character have been overlooked. At all events, it is the only one hitherto laid before the public, and in its present form it affords as perfect an illustration of the causes that produce industrial accidents and the character and extent of physical mutilation resulting from them; as could be obtained if the record were ever so complete. As a guide to remedial or protective legislation, the causes of accidents is the feature of greatest importance in this or any other compilation of similar character.

The actuarial and sociological value of these statistics would be greatly increased if there were any practical method of ascertaining the duration of disability and amount of financial assistance paid on account of each accident. There is no such means however, and it is questionable whether any can be devised that will work satisfactorily; even in Germany, where, under the industrial insurance system every injury becomes automatically a matter of official record because of its forming the basis of a claim for compensation, the duration of disability and the amount of compensation paid, is reported only by averages, based on the experiences of periods of five years.

Summary Table No. I, which follows, shows for all the industrial groups combined, the number of accidents productive of major injuries that occurred during the twelve months, and these are divided under headings which show as clearly as possible the various agencies and circumstances connected with, or responsible for their having occurred. The table shows the total number whose injuries were attributed to each of these specified causes, and also the number whose injuries resulted in death.

## Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.-Including all Industrial Groups.

| CAUSE OF ACCIDENT. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number killed or who } \\ & \text { died of injuries. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus | 12 | 154 | 166 |
| Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus.... | 12 | 41 | 53 |
| Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc.................. | 8 | 39 | 47 |
| Explosive material-explosions of powder, dynamite, |  | 16 | 23 |
| Inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc. | 6 | 25 | 31 |
| Collapse and downfall of material......................... | 25 | 169 | 194 |
| Falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc........ | 36 | 144 | 180 |
| Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand. | 3 | 20 | 23 |
| Vehicles, falls from, run over, run down by, wagons, trucks, cars, etc. | 11 | 51 | 62 |
| Hand tools, hammers, wrenches, hand working machinery, etc. | 1 | 22 | 23 |
| Collapse of excavations, caissons, fall of material in mines, trenches, etc. | 18 | 17 | 35 |
| Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc. | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, shapers, etc. | 1 | 19 | 20 |
| Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings.. | .. | 15 | 15 |
| Falls into fly-wheel pits, or on workshop floors................ | .. | 18 | 18 |
| Molton metal, spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes | .. | 29 | 29 |
| Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc. | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Water transportation, falls from boats, vessels, docks, etc. | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| Eursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc........ | 6 | 26 | 32 |
| Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, bulldings, trestles, etc........ | 13 | 54 | 67 |
| Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc................ | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Contact with electrically charged body of fellow workman.. | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| Falls through breaking of electric wire poles................... | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Material out of place........................... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Railway operation, run over, struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc. | 76 | 89 | 165 |
| Railway operation, crushed between cars or under wheels while coupling | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Railway operation, struck by overhead bridges or other railroad structures | 23 | 29 | 52 |
| Raflway operation, frogs, switches, turn-tables, etc....... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Railway operation, stepping on or off locomotives, or cars.. | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Railway operation, derailed cars.................................. | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Railway operation, collisions ..................................... | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| Railway operation, projecting or flying material from passing trains | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| All other causes ...................................... |  | 20 | 20 |
| Totals | 325 | 1,095 | 1,420 |

The above table is, as before stated, a summary of the major accidents for the six occupational groups, classified according to causes by which they were brought about ; the total is shown to have been 1,420 , of which number $325,22.9$ per cent resulted in death either at the time the accident or shortly thereafter. The
strict care exercised in classifying injuries so as to exclude from this table all that were not really serious, so far as their character could be determined by the particulars reported, is clearly shown by this large proportion of fatalities, which is however, 7.5 per cent less than that of the preceeding twelve months. By far the greater number of accidents resulting in death or disability of extended duration, is chargeable to the operation of steam railroads. The total number reported for the various ramifications of this occupation is 295 , of which 117 , or a small fraction less than 40 per cent were fatal. More than half of these accidents-fatal and non-fatal, are charged to "struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc. ;" "struck by overhead bridges" and other railroad structures, derailed cars, and collisions. A much larger number of accidental injuries $(2,400)$ is reported by the railroads but there is no means of determining how many of these occurred in New Jersey.
"Collapse and downfall of material," with 194 accidents and 25 fatalities is second in importance to railroad operation, and a close third in responsibility for casualties is "falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc.," with 180 accidents, 36 of which resulted in death. "Collapse of excavation," "falls of material in mines, caissons, trenches, etc.," were collectively responsible for 35 accidents, 18 of which resulted in death. "Contact with electrical apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc.," caused 30 accidents, 18 of them fatal ; "collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, trestles, etc.," caused 13 deaths and 54 less serious injuries. Other causes productive of many casualties are: "Engines, working machinery, and power transmission apparatus" i66 injuries, i6 deaths; "elevators, cranes, derricks, and other lifting apparatus," 53 injured, 12 deaths; falls from, or run down by wagons, trucks, or other vehicles, 62 injuries, II deaths. The highest proportion of deaths to accidents is in "water transportation" with 20 deaths out of 28 reported as falling from docks, vessels, etc.

An examination of the long column of "causes of accidents" will show many that should not occur as protection against them is provided by laws of the State; others again are urgently suggestive of the fact that there are large numbers of wage earners who are still without, although sadly in need of that protection. Conspicuous among these are the miners of Morris and Sussex counties, tunnelmen and other excavators, building trades,
and electrical workmen, all of whom contributed largely to the year's list of fatalities, mainly in consequence of defects in the appliances which they severally used. Collectively, these occupations are responsible for 520 accidents during the year, III of which resulted in death. Intelligent inspection under state authority, of the conditions under which such work is performed would certainly bring about a reduction in the awful list of casualties furnished annually by these industries.

The above table as a whole, affords a very comprehensive view of the various appliances, conditions and circumstances with which the fatal, and non-fatal but serious accidents of the entire year were in some way associated.

Table No. i (a) which follows, is another summary of major accidents classified according to occupational groups, and showing for each group, the number injured and the character and bodily location of the injuries.

## Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Results of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912. <br> SUMMARY TABLE No. 1 (a)-Including all Industrial Groups.


## SUMMARY TABLE No． 1 （a）－（Continued）．

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS．

| Factories and Work－ <br> shops． |
| :--- |
| Building and con－ <br> struction． |
| Transportation． |
| Tunnelmen，Miners， <br> Excavators and <br> other Laborers． |
| Linemen and other |

Both arms，one leg and hip broken．．．．．．．
One arm broken
One arm and one leg broken
One arm and one or more ribs broken．．
One arm and one shoulder broken
One arm and both legs broken
One arm and jaw bone broken．
Both arms and jaw bone broken
One arm and nose broken
Cne arm broken and crushed
Cne arm broken and internal injurles．
Both legs broken
Both legs，one arm and several ribs broken
Both legs broken and internal injuries．．
One leg broken
One leg and back broken
One leg and wrist broken，hip dislocated
One leg and one wrist broken．
One leg and one ankle broken．
One leg and several ribs broken
One leg and nose broken
One leg and jaw bone broken．
One leg broken and ear severed
One leg broken and hip dislocated
One leg broken and knee dislocated
One leg broken and foot crushed
One leg broken and concussion of brain．．
One leg broken and internal injuries．．．．．
One or more ribs broken．
One or more ribs and wrist broken．
Ribs and wrist broken，hip dislocated
Ribs and thigh broken．
Ribs broken and internal injuries．
Collar bone broken．
Collar bone and one elbow broken
Collar bone broken and concussion of brain
Coilar bone broken and internal injuries
One hip broken．
One hip，wrist and nose broken
Both wrists broken．
One wrist broken．
1
2
2
このーセ：：：：：

One wrist and one elbow broken．
One wrist broken and back sprained
One shoulder blade broken．
One thigh broken
Jaw bone broken．
Nose broken
One kneecap broken．
Both ankles broken．
One ankle broken．
One or more fingers broken
One or more toes broken
One ankle dislocated
One arm and one leg dislocated
One shoulder dislocated
One hip dislocated．
One wrist dislocated
Both hands crushed
Body crushed
Both legs crushed．
Both legs and one arm crushed

| 18 |
| ---: |
| 1 |

$\rightarrow$ ．
$\because 6$
HoNr $:::::::$ ：$:$
$\qquad$
$\because$
1
1
1
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
..

1 | Linemen and other |
| :---: |
| Electrical Workers． | Unclassified． Total．

Mont ：：：1
38

| $\ddot{4}$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ． | 2 |
| ． | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | 1 |
| ．． | 1 |
| ．． | 1 |
| ． | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | 1 |
| $\because$ | 11 |
|  | 11 |
| 1 | 1 |

$-\frac{\text { Unclassifled．}}{\text { Total．}}$
$\bigcirc \infty$
$\square$


SUMMARY TABLE No． 1 （a）－（Continued）．

| Results of accidents． |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 发 } \\ & \text { 苟 } \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \text { 吕 } \end{aligned}$ | 咸 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One leg crushed．． |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |  |  | 1. | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ |
| One arm crushed．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | ．． |  | $\because$ | ．． |  |  |
| One hand crushed．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． One foot crushed．．．．．．． | 18 | ． | 12 | i |  | 8 | 39 1 |
| Chin crushed |  | 1. | ： |  | i | i | 2 |
| One ankle crushed．．．．． | 13 | ．． | 6 |  |  | 1 | 20 |
| Ono or more nngors crushed．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | ．． | ． | 2 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 7 |
| Fingors blown off，face and body burned | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ， | ． | ．． | $\because$ | ． | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Both logs lacerated．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ | ＇i | 1 |  | ． | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 10 10 |
| One arm lacerated | 7 | ． | $\ddot{3}$ | 1 |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| One hand lacerated． | ${ }_{2}^{9}$ | $\because$ | ． |  |  |  | 2 |
| One thigh lacoruted | ${ }_{9}^{2}$ | i | 3 | $\because$ | ．． | 2 | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ |
| Scald lucerated | 9 | 4 | ．． | ．． | ．． |  | 15 |
| Scalp torn from head | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ | ． | ．． | $\ldots$ | \％． |  | 1 |
| One foot lacerated | 1 | 8 | 17 | ．． | ．， | 5 | $\stackrel{34}{18}$ |
| Face and scalp lacerated．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 | 1 | $\because$ | ．． | ．． |  |  |
| One or more fingers lacerated．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ． | $\because$ |  | ．． |  | 1 |
| Chost，arms and legs lacerato．．．．．．．．．．．．． side incerated ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ．． | $\because$ |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | 1 |
| Body lacerated | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\because$ | ． |  |  |  | 1 |
| Face and hands lacerate | 1 | $\because$ | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Ear spplt or soverear be fire or acia．． | 19 | ．． | ．． | 1 | ．． |  | 20 |
| Body，hands and legs burned by fire or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| acia ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 4 |  |  | ．．． | 4 | 10 |
|  | 1 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Body burned by fire．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 4 | ＇i | $\because$ | $\stackrel{2}{\square}$ | ． 4 | 12 |
| Both legs burned by fire． | 5 | ．． | ． | ．． | ．．． | ．． |  |
| Both arms burned by fire．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． One arm burned by fre．．．．．．． | 3 | ．． | ．． | ． | ． | ．． |  |
| One hand burned by fre．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  | ．． |  |
| One foot burned by fre．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． |  | ．． | ， | 4 | ， |  |
| Both arms and face burnediry O （live hand burnod by live wiro．．．．．． |  |  |  | ． | 6 | 4 |  |
| Body scalded by hot water or steam．．．．． | $\stackrel{13}{2}$ |  | 9 | ： |  | ． | 20 |
| Both feet scalded．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\because$ | ．． |  |  | ： |  |
| One foot scalded．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  | ．． | \％ |  | ： |  |
| Both arms an |  | 3 | $\because$ | 2 |  |  |  |
| Head and body injured．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 12 | 20 |  |  | ． | 32 |
| Head and shoulders injured．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ¢ |  |  | ． |  | $\because$ | 4 |
| Back injured．．．．＇ | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 3 |
| Both legs and ankles sprained | ． |  | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | ． | 1 |
| Both ankles and one wrist sprained．．．．．． |  | \％ | 3 | ， | 1 | ． |  |
| Rack sprainod ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 |  | ： | $\because$ | $\because$ | 7 |
| One tye injured ．．．．．．．．．．estroyed．．．．．． | 7 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 4 | ． | ．． | 3 | 14 10 |
| Concussion of brain．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | ${ }_{14}^{3}$ | ${ }_{20}$ | 3 | $\ddot{2}$ | 4 | ， |
| Body bruised ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ， | ${ }_{3}$ | ？ | 2 | 5 |
| Partially asphyxiated ．．．．．${ }^{\text {a joury．．．．．．．．．．．}}$ | 2 |  | ． | ．． | $\because$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |
| Blood polsoning ${ }^{\text {Paralysis follow }}$（ing injury ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\because$ |  | \％ | $\ddot{3}$ | ： | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 |
| Spinal injuries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 |  | ${ }_{10}^{12}$ |  | 3 <br> 1 | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | 32 26 |
|  | 4 |  | 10 |  | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{26}$ |
| Otherwise ser | 513 | 225 | 377 | 63 | 51 | 191 | 1，420 |

The above table shows in concise and simple form the character of the injuries suffered as a result of major accidents in each and all of the six occupational groups. The classification by character of injuries is shown on the parallel lines, and that by industrial groups, on the upright columns. The "results of accidents," or descriptions of injuries, are entered on the table in the order of their apparent seriousness and the degree of disability which they are likely to cause. Naturally, therefore, the fatalities, of which there was an aggregate total of 325 is the first on the list. Of this number, 66, or 20.3 per cent, occurred in the "factory and workshop" group ; 44, or I 3.5 per cent in "building and construction;" 123 , or 37.8 per cent. in steam railroad "transportation;" 26 , or 8.0 per cent. in tunneling, mining, excavation, etc.; 22, or 6.9 per cent in "linemen and other electrical workers;" and in "unclassified" occupations, 44, or I3.5 per cent. Broken legs and arms, of which there were respectively, I 32 and 52 cases, were the injuries suffered by the greatest number. One victim had both legs amputated; I3 lost one leg; i5 lost one arm; and there were eleven cases requiring the amputation of one hand. Seventy-nine wage earners-6I of them employed in "factories and workshops," suffered the loss of one or more fingers; ten lost one or more toes; and 31 suffered fractures of the skull, the final results of which were not known at the end of the twelve months covered by this record, but as such injuries are usually fatal, it is reasonable to assume that a large proportion of these finally resulted in death. In a large number of cases, broken legs and arms were accompanied by other, and scarcely less disabling bodily injuries. Three men had both arms broken; one had both arms, one leg, and the hip of the other broken; in had both legs broken; and I had both legs, one arm, and several ribs broken. It seems unnecessary to further particularize the toll of suffering exacted from labor through the year's operation of industry; the table itself presents a much clearer analysis of the grim record than could be made in any other way.

The table shows a total of 143 separate or combination varieties of injuries as having been sustained by the victims of industrial accidents, and the number included under each variety is given, as before explained, for each occupational group separately; the totals as shown by the table are as follows: For all industrial groups, 1,420 ; for factories and workshops, 153 , or I3 Stat.
36. I per cent of the aggregate total; for building and construction, 225 , or 15.8 per cent of the total; for tunneling, mining, etc., $6_{3}$, or 4.4 per cent of the fotal; for "linemen and other electrical occupations," 5 I, or 3.6 per cent of the total; for "transportation," 337 , or 23.7 per cent of the total; and for the "unclassified" group, i91, or I 3.4 per cent of the total.

The long and varied list of injuries sustained by wage earners during the past year, should prove a strong incentive to a more general installation of safety devices wherever possible. In Germany and most European countries, the use of such devices being compulsory, the proportion of serious accidents to the number of persons employed and the volume of products, is far less than in the United States, and yet these devices are as accessible to our employers as they are to those abroad. "The American Museum of Safety," one of the noblest of really humanitarian institutions, maintains at 29 West 39th street, New York City, a fine exhibit of such devices to which it is constantly endeavoring to attract the attention of employers. The aim of the museum is, as stated by the director, Dr. H. W. Tolman, "to further the means and methods of improving the safety, hygiene, and welfare of the workers in every private and public manufacturing plant and factory, to study, test and advance means for the prevention of accidents, to improve the conditions of the workers, publish the results obtained, etc." The museum has done, and is doing most excellent work in conserving human life and health by educating capital and labor in the necessity of, and advantages to be obtained by the close study and use of safety devices, hygienic and sanitary apparatus, and industrial betterment work.

The foregoing summary tables (No. I and ia) show, as already explained, the causes of conditions under which the accidents occured for all occupations, and also the character of the physical injuries which resulted from them. The tables that follow present the same data in precisely the same form for each of the occupational groups into which the presentation is divided. The reason for this apparent repitition of data, is that the character of accidents which occured in each of the particular industrial groups, may be brought out with all possible distinctiveness and emphasis. These tables appear in the following order:
ist. Table No. 2, and 2 (a), factory and workshops industries.

2nd. Table No. 3, and 3 (a), building and construction industries.

3rd. Table No. 4, and 4 (a), transportation by steam and electric roads and by water.

4th. Table No. 5, and 5 (a), tunnels, excavations, mines, trenches, etc.

5th. Table No. 6, and 6 (a), linemen and electrical workers.
6th. Table No. 7, and 7 (a), unclassified occupations.
Following these are three tables containing a record of the accidents which resulted in only "minor" injuries, classified like the others, so as to show the number that occurred in each occupational group, the causes or circumstances under which they occurred, and the bodily location of the injuries suffered. A recapitulation of the data relating to both classes of injuriesmajor and minor, is given below.

Major and Minor Accidents, by Occupational Groups.

| OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION. | Number of Accidents that Caused: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Death. | Major Injuries. | Minor Injuries. |  |
| Pactory and workshop operatives.................. | 66 | 447 | 188 | 701 |
| Building and construction workmen.................. | 44 | 181 | 68 | 293 |
| Transportation employes ............................. | 123 | 254 | 77 | 454 |
| Tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc................ | 26 | 37 | 7 | 70 |
| Linemen and other electrical workers............... Unclassified wage earners ..................... | 22 44 | 29 147 | 12 71 | 63 262 |
| Totals . | 325 | 1,095 | 423 | 1,843 |

As shown by the above summary, the total number of wage earners who suffered "major" and "minor" injuries during the year was 1,843 ; of these 701 , or 38.0 per cent of the total, occurred in the "factory and workshop" group; 454, or 24.7 per cent occurred among "transportation employes;" 293, or 15.9 per cent occurred among "building and construction workmen;" 262 or I4.2 per cent among "unclassified wage earners," 70 , or 3.8 per cent among "tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc.;" and 63 , or 3.4 per cent among "linemen and other electrical workers." In the proportion of fatalities resulting from the actual number of accidents-major and minor, that occurred, "tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc.," leads with 37.I per cent; following in the order in which they approach this percentage, is "linemen, and other electrical workers," 34.9 per cent ; "transportation," 27.0
per cent; "unclassified," 16.8 per cent; "building and construction," I 5.0 per cent; and "factory and workshops," 9.4 per cent.

The totals appearing on the above table show that of the 1,843 accidents, 325 , or 17.6 per cent of the total, resulted in death; 1,095, or 59.4 per cent of the total, resulted in "major" injuries, 425 , or 23.0 per cent of the total resulted in "minor" injuries.

Placing the average number of factory and workshop operatives in New Jersey during the year at 315,000, the 701 injured is found to be slightly over 0.22 per cent of this total; in other words, for every 1,000 persons so employed, a small fraction more than two were injured during the year. The number of persons employed in the "building and construction" trades is approximately 60,000 ; the 293 persons injured is therefore a small fraction less than 0.49 per cent of the total, which would be only a slight fraction less than 5 persons injured for every r,000 employed. The average number of wage earners employed on the steam railroads of New Jersey, whose duties are performed in whole or in part within the geographical limits of the State, is 45,000 ; of these about 24,000 are of the classes of labor to which practically all accidents are limited, that is to say, engineers, foremen, brakemen, switchmen, yardmen, trackmen, repair gangs and others having to do with the movement of trains, and roadway maintenance. The number of accidents reported, fatal, serious, and minor, is 454, or slightly below I. 9 per cent of the total force employed in these various duties, which means that for every $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{O} 0$ of these men, ig were more or less seriously injured during the year while performing their customary duties, which is the same ratio as that shown by the records of last year. When the fact is considered that on the entire railroad system of the United States, the annual casualties among these classes of railroad employes, is almost four times greater than the above ratio, due credit should be given for the care with which railroad operations are conducted here.

There being no accurate data available regarding the number of persons employed in the two remaining occupational groups, no statement of their accident ratio can be made.

For the twelve months ending September 30th, igir, the compilation of industrial accidents showed a total of 1,856 , of which number, 340 resulted in death, and for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1912, the total number is 1,843 , of which 325 resulted in death. A reduction of 13 in the total number of acci-
dents，and 15 in the number of deaths，is therefore shown in 1912， as compared with ig1I．The remarkable closeness of these totals speaks well for the accuracy of the system under which the acci－ dent data is obtained and classified，and indicates also the steady operation of certain accidents producing factors that are really inherent in all occupations．

The statistics of accidents for each of the six occupational groups are given separately in the tables that follow；the forms being precisely the same as those of the preceeding summaries－ that is to say，two tables for each industrial group，one showing the causes through which the accidents were brought about，and the other the character of the injuries sustained．Both the causes and consequences of these accidents are so clearly shown on the tables as to require no further comment．

> Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty．Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept．30， 1912.

TABLE No．2．－Factories and Workshops．

| CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS． |  |  | 苟 <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engines，working machinery and power transmission ap－ paratus | 11 | 137 | 148 |
| Elevators，derricks，cranes and other lifting apparatus．．．．．． | 10 | 27 | 7 |
| Steam boilers，steam piping，explosions，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 18 | 22 |
| Explosive material－explosion of powder，dynamite，etc．．．．． | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Inflammable and acid materials，gases，vapors，etc．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 18 | － 24 |
| Collapse and downfall of material．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 79 |  |
| Collapse of scaffolds，ladders，buildings，trestles，etc．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Falls from ladders，scaffolds，buildings，trestles，etc．．．．．．．． | 6 | 37 | 43 |
| Loading and unloading material，freight，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| vehicles－falls from，run over，run down by wagons， trucks，cars，etc． | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Railway operations－run over，falls from，struck by loco－ motives，cars，trains，etc． | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Hand tools－hammers，wrenches，axes，etc．，hand worked machinery，etc． | ．． | 11 | 11 |
| Collapse of exacavations，fall of material in mines，tunnels， trenches，sewers，etc．． | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Contact with electric apparatus，live wires，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 2 |
| Woodworking machinery，circular and band saws，shapers， etc． | ．． | 17 | 17 |
| Metal shaping machinery，steam hammers，hand forging， etc． |  | 15 | 15 |
| Falls into flywheel pits，or on workshop floors．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． | 16 | 16 |
| Molten metal，spilling of，falling into，etc．，burns from other causes |  | 24 | 24 |
| Falls into tanks，or tubs of bolling water，dyes，chem－ icals，etc． | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Water transportation，falls from boats，vessels docks，etc．． | 1 |  | 1 |
| Bursting of emery wheels，flying pleces of metal，etc．．．．．． | 5 | 17 | 2 |
| All other causes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 2 |
| Totals | 66 | 447 | 513 |

# Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912. 

## TABLE No. 2 (a)-Factories and Workshops.

## RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS. <br> Number Injured.

Fatal at time of accident or shortly after.......................................... 66
One leg amputated............................................................................ 1
One arm amputated.............................................................................. 12
One hand amputated................................................................................... 9
One foot amputated......................................................................... 3
One or more fingers amputated............................................................ 61


Skull fractured . .............................................................................................. 10
Skull fractured and back broken.................................................................. 1

Skull and jaw bone fractured, both eyes burned......................................... 1
Skull fractured and body burned............................................................................. 1
Skull fractured and injured internally........................................................ 1


One arm broken and crushed........................................................................... 1



One leg and jaiv bont broken............................................................................ 1
One leg broken and ear severed....................................................................... 1


One or more ribs broken................................................................................ 13



Collar bone broken and internal injurics............................................................... 1

One wrist and one elboty broken............................................................................. 1


Both ankles broken.......................................................................................... 1

One ankle dislocated........................................................................................... 2



One wrist dislocated................................................................................... 1


Both hands crushed.................................................................................. 1






One or more toes crushed.................................................................................... 2

Both legs lacerated................................................................................... 2

## TABLE No. 2 (a)-(Continued).

Number Injured.
RESULTS OF ACCEDENTS
4
4
One leg lacerated
7
7
One arm lacerated.
One arm lacerated.
9
9
One hand lacerated. ..... 2
Face lacerated ..... 9
Scalp lacerated ..... 9
Scalp torn from head ..... 3
Head lacerated ..... 4
One foot lacerated ..... 1
Face and scalp lacerated. ..... 1
One or more fingers lacerated ..... 9
Chest, arms and legs lacerated ..... 1
Side lacerated ..... 1
Body lacerated ..... 2
Face and hands lacerated ..... 1
Head and body burned by fire or acid ..... 19
Body, hands and legs burned by fire or acid. ..... 3
Face burned by fire ..... 2
Face and botin hands burned by fire. ..... 1
Body burned by fire. ..... 2
Both legs burned by fire ..... 2
Both arms burned by fire ..... 5
One arm burned by fire. ..... 3
One hand burned by fire. ..... 3
One foot burned by fire ..... 3
Body scalded by hot water or steam. ..... 13
Both feet scalded ..... 2
One foot scalded ..... 1
Both arms and legs scalded ..... 1
Head injured ..... 4
Head and body injured ..... 4
Back injured ..... 4
One knee injured. ..... 1
Back spraineu ..... 2
One eye injured. ..... 6
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed. ..... 7
Body bruised ..... 8
Blood poisoning following injury ..... 2
Ear split or severed. ..... 1
Internal injuries ..... 4
Otherwise seriously injured. ..... 4
Total number of minor injuries. ..... 513

## Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 3.-Building and Construction.

| CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS. |  |  <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc.................. | 25 | 85 | 110 |
| Elevators, cranes. hoists and other lifting apparatus. |  | 3 | 3 |
| Collapse of buildings, scaffolds, ladders, etc.... | 8 | 42 | 50 |
| Downfall of material................ | 6 | 30 | 36 |
| Run down by train. | 2 |  | , |
| Hand tools, hammers, chisels, wrenches, etc................. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc.............. | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus |  | 4 | 4 |
| Explosive niaterial-explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.... | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, shapers, etc. |  | 1 | 1 |
| Falls into oil tanks, tubs of bolling water, dy'es, chemicals, etc. |  | 3 | 3 |
| Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc........ | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Railway operation, run over, struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc. |  | 1 | 1 |
| All other causcs.. |  | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 44 | 181 | 225 |

# Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912. 

TABLE No. 3 (a)-Building and Construction Workmen.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.<br>Number Injured.

Fatal at time of accident or shortly after............................................ 44
One or more fingers amputated........................................................... 2
One or more toes amputated................................................................ 2
Skull fractured ................................................................................... 12
skull fractured and one leg broken.............................................................. 1
Spine fractured ......................................................................... 3
Spine fractured and one shoulder dislocated.......................................... 1
Both arms broken.................................................................................. 1
Dne arm broken......................................................................... 7
One arm and one or more rlbs broken.................................................... 1
One arm and both legs broken................................................................ 1
Eoth arms and jaw bone broken...................................................... 1
One arm broken and internal injuries................................................ 1
Both legs broken.........................................................................................
One leg broken.................................................................................. 23
One leg and one ankle broken.................................................................... 1
One leg and several ribs broken.................................................................. 1
One leg and nose broken........................................................................... 1
One leg broken and internal injuries..................................................... 2
One or more ribs broken........................................................................ 8
One or more ribs and wrist broken.......................................................... 1

## TABLE No. 3 (a)-(Continued).

Number Injured.
Ribs broken and internal injuries ..... 6
Collar bone broken ..... 1
Collar bone and one elbow broken ..... 1
One hip broken ..... 2
One hip, wrist and nose broken ..... 1
One wrist broken ..... 5
Both wrists broken ..... 1
One thigh broken ..... 3
One knee cap broken ..... 2
One ankle dislocated ..... 2
One shoulder dislocated ..... 1
Both legs and one arm crushed ..... 1
Chin crushed ..... 1
One leg lacerated. ..... 1
Face lacerated ..... 1
Scalp lacerated ..... 4
Head lacerated ..... 8
Gne or more fingers lacerated ..... 1
Face burned by fire or acid. ..... 4
Body burned by fire or acid ..... 4
Head injured ..... 3
Head and shoulders injured ..... 12
One cye injured ..... 1
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed ..... 3
Concussiok of brain ..... 3
Body bruised ..... 14
Paralysis following injury ..... 2
Spinal injury ..... 7
Internal injuries ..... 7
Otherwise seriously injured ..... 8Total number of major injuries225
Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.
TABLE No. 4.-Transportation by Steam and Electric Roads, and by Water.
Number killed or
who died of in-
juries.
Number serlously in-
jured.

| Total number killed |
| :--- |
| and injured. |

TABLE No. 4.-(Continued).

| CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caught in frogs or switches handling turntables............. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Stepping on or off engines or cars............................. | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Running machinery, power transmission apparatus.......... | . | 6 | 6 |
| Derailed cars ................................................... | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Collisions ......................................................... | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| Run down by moving cars or other vehicles (trolley employes) | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Flying or projecting material from passing trains............ | . | 2 | 2 |
| Misplaced switches, laying rails. | 1 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ |
| Common tools, wrenches, hammers, etc......................... | - | 5 | 5 |
| Derricks, elevators, hoisting apparatus, etc.................. | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Contact with live wire.......................................... | 1 |  | 1 |
| Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand. | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Bursting of emery wheel, flying pieces of metal, etc......... | - | 6 | , |
| Water transportation-falls from vessels or docks into water | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Struck by recoll of cable........................................... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other causes ........ |  | 6 | 6 |
| Totals | 123 | 254 | 377 |

# Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912. 

## TABLE No. 4 (a)-Transportation Employes.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.Number Injured.Fatal at time of injury or shortly after ..... 123
Both legs amputated. ..... 1
One leg amputated ..... 10
One arm amputated. ..... 1
One hand amputated. ..... 2
One foot amputated ..... 1
One or more fingers amputated ..... 9
Skull fractured ..... 5
Skull fractured and leg severed. ..... 1
Spine fractured ..... 4
Both arms broken ..... 1
One arm broken ..... 6
One arm and one shoulder broken ..... 1
One arm and nose broken ..... 1
Both legs broken ..... 5
Both legs broken and internal injuries ..... 1
One leg broken ..... 23
One leg and one wrist broken. ..... 1
One leg broken and foot crushed ..... 1
One leg broken and concussion of brain ..... 1
One leg broken and internal injuries ..... 1
One or more ribs broken. ..... 9
Collar bone broken ..... 2
One shoulder blade broken ..... 2
One shoulder blade dislocated ..... 1
Cne thigh broken ..... 3
Jaw bone broken ..... 1

## TABLE No. 4 (a)-Continued.)

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS. ..... Number Injured.
Nose broken ..... 1
One kneecap broken ..... 1
One ankle broken ..... 1
One hip dislocated. ..... 1
Body crushed ..... 13
Both legs crushed ..... 2
One leg crushed ..... 3
One arm crushed ..... 3
One hand crushed ..... 4
One foot crushed ..... 12
One or more fingers crushed ..... 6
One leg lacerated ..... 1
One hand lacerated. ..... 3
Face lacerated ..... 3
Head lacerated ..... 17
Face and both hands burned by fire ..... 4
Both legs burned by fire. ..... 1
Body scalded by hot water or steam ..... 9
Head and shoulders injured. ..... 20
One knee injured. ..... 1
Back sprained ..... 3
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed. ..... 4
Concussion of brain. ..... 4
Body bruised ..... 20
Iuternal injuries ..... 12
Ear severed ..... 1
Otherwise seriously injured ..... 10Total number of major injuries377

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 5.-Tunnelmen, Excavators, Miners, Trench Diggers, etc.

| CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collapse of caissons, trenches, excavations, etc. | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| Elevators, cranes, derricks, chutes, etc.......................... | , | 1 | 2 |
| Rallway operation, run down by engines, trains, cars, etc.. | 1 |  | 1 |
| Falls into trenches, excavations, shafts, ott.. ................. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Collapse or downfall of material...................... | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Explosive material-explosions of powder, dynamite, etc..... | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Inflammable-hot and acid materials, vapors, gases, etc.... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Defective appliances, tools, etc................................... |  | 1 | 1 |
| Engines, working machinery, etc................................... |  | 1 | 1 |
| Run down by steam roller........................................... | 1 |  | 1 |
| Loading and unloading cars, ete. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc....................... | $\because$ | 5 | 5 |
| Flying or projecting material from passing trains............ | 1 |  | 1 |
| Other causes .............................. |  | 1 | 1 |
| Totals ...................................................... | 26 | 37 | 63 |

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty．Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30， 1912.
TABLE No． 5 （a）－Tunnelmen，Miners，Excavators and Other Outside Laborers．
RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS． Number Injured．
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after ..... 26
One leg amputated ..... 2
One or more toes amputated ..... 1
Both arms，one leg and hip broken ..... 1
One arm broken ..... 2
One arm and one leg broken ..... 1
Both legs broken ..... 1
One leg broken ..... 3
One leg and wrist broken，hip dislocated． ..... 1
One or more ribs broken ..... 2
One ankle broken． ..... 1
One or more fingers broken ..... 1
Body crushed ..... 2
One foot crushed ..... 1
One or more toes crushed ..... 2
One arm lacerated ..... 1
One hand lacerated ..... 1
Head and body burned by fire or acid ..... 1
Face and both hands burned by fire． ..... 1
Iiead injured ..... 2
Body bruised ..... 3
Partially asphyxiated ..... 3
Spinal injuries ..... 3
Otherwise seriously injured ..... 1
Total number of major injuries． ..... 63
Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty．Causes of Accidents byIndustry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept．30， 1912.TABLE No．6．－Linemen and Other Electrical Workers．

| CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elevators，derricks，cranes and other lifting apparatus．．．．．． |  | 1 | 1 |
| Collapse and downfall of material．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Falls from ladders，scaffolds，buildings，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． | 1 | 1 |
| Hand tools，hammers，wrenches，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 2 |
| Contact with live wires on poles and otherwise．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Falls from and breaking of poles．．．．．． | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Collapse of scaffolds，ladders，buildings，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ， | 1 | 1 |
| Contact with electrically charged body of fellow－workman． | 2 | ．． | 2 |
| Material out of place．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ．． | 1 |
| Contact with testing switch．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 |  | 2 |
| Totals | 22 | 29 | 51 |Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character ofInjuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months EndingSeptember 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 6 (a)-Linemen and Other Electrical Workers.Number Injured.
RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after ..... 22
One arm broken ..... 1
One arm and jaw bone broken ..... 1
One leg broken ..... 1
Ribs broken and internal injuries ..... 1
One ankle broken ..... 1
One ankle dislocated ..... 1
One hip dislocated ..... 1
One ankle crushed. ..... 1
One or more toes crushed. ..... 1
Body burned by fire ..... 2
Both arms and face burned by live wire. ..... 4
One hand burned by live wire. ..... 6
Both legs and ankles sprained. ..... 1
Both ankles and one wrist sprained ..... 1
Body bruised ..... 2
Internal injuries ..... 3
Otherwise serlously injured ..... 1
Total number of major injuries. ..... 51
Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912. TABLE No. 7.-Unclassified Occupations.

| CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engines, working machinery, power transmission apparatus Elevators, hoists, cranes, derricks and other lifting apparatus | 1 | 6 5 | 7 .5 |
| Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, of, etc............. | 2 | 4 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Explosive material-explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.... | 1 |  | 1 |
| Inflammable hot and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc...... | 7 | 29 | - 6 |
| Falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc........ | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand.. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Vehicles-falls from, run over or run down by, collisions with trucks, cars, etc. | 5 | 37 | 42 |
| Hand tools, hammers, wrenches, hand working machinery, etc. |  | 2 | 2 |
| Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, etc. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Woodworking machinery-circular and band saws, shapers, etc. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Falls into fly-pits or on workshop floors......................... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Molten metal, spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes |  | 4 | 4 |
| Falls into oil taniks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc. |  | 1 | 1 |
| Water transportation-falls from vessels or docks into water | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc. |  | 4 | 4 |
| Rallway operations-run over, struck by, and falls from trains, engines, cars, etc.. | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Run down by steam roller................. |  | 2 | 2 |
| Other causes |  | 12 | 12 |
| Totals | 44 | 147 | 191 |

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.
TABLE No. 7 (a)-Workmen in Unclassified Occupations.
RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.Number Injured.
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after ..... 44
One arm amputated ..... 2
One hand amputated and one hand crushed ..... 1
One or more fingers amputated ..... 7
Skuil fractured ..... 4
Skull fractured, ribs and collar bone broken ..... 2
Skull fractured and scalp torn from head ..... 1
Spine fractured ..... 1
Both arms broken ..... 1
One arm broken ..... 4
Both legs broken. ..... 2
Both legs, one arm and several ribs broken ..... 1
One leg broken. ..... 18
One leg and one ankle broken ..... 1
One leg broken and hip dislocated. ..... 1
One leg broken and internal injuries ..... 1
One or more ribs broken. ..... 5
Ribs and wrist broken, hip dislocated ..... 1
Ribs broken and internal injuries ..... 1
Collar bone broken ..... 4
Collar bone broken and concussion of brain ..... 1
One hip broken ..... 2
One wrist broken ..... 1
One shoulder blade broken ..... 2
Nose broken ..... 1
One kneecap broken ..... 3
One ankle broken ..... 3
One shoulder dislocated ..... 1
Nne or more fingers broken ..... 2
Body crushed ..... 2
Both legs crushed ..... 2
One leg crushed. ..... 1
One foot crushed ..... 8
One ankle crushed ..... 1
One or more fingers crushed. ..... 1
One or more toes crushed. ..... 2
Ong leg lacerated. ..... 4
One arm lacerated ..... 2
Face lacerated ..... 2
Scalp laccrated ..... 2
Head lacerated ..... 5
Face burned by fire. ..... 4
Body burned by fire. ..... 4
Body scalded by hot water or steam ..... 4
Head and body injured. ..... 8
One knee injured. ..... 1
Concussion of brain ..... 3
Body bruised ..... 4
Partially asphyxiated ..... 2
Paralysis following injury ..... 1
Spinal injuries ..... 2
Internal injuries ..... 6
Otherwise seriously injured ..... 2
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Minor Accidents by Industry Classification.
INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION. Number.
Factories and workshops ..... 188
Building and construction ..... 68
Transportation ..... 77
Tunnelmen, miners, excavators and other laborers. ..... 7
Linemen and other electrical workers ..... 12
Unclassified ..... 71
Total ..... 423
Minor Accidents. Classification According to Bodily Location of Injury.
INJURIES TO. Number Injured.
Hands ..... 96
Body ..... 67
Head ..... 65
Feet ..... 43
Legs ..... 25
Arms ..... 13
Shock ..... 7
Back ..... 25
Shoulder ..... 13
Internal injuries (including partial asphyxiation by gas) ..... 11
Eyes ..... 10
Hands and face ..... 13
legs and arms ..... 7
Stomach ..... 3
Side ..... 8
Other injuries ..... 17
Total ..... 423
Minor Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.
ALL INDUSTRIES.

| CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 管 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fingines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus. | 44 | .. | 4 | -. | .. |  | 48 |
| Elevators, derricks, cranes, hoists and other lifting apparatus.............................. | 19 | .. |  | .. | * | 1 | 11 |
| Steam Boilers, steam piping, boilling water, explosions, etc................................... | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Explosive material-explosions of powder, dynamite, etc......................................... | 2 | .. | .. | .. |  | - | 2 |
| Infiammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.................................................. | 5 |  |  |  | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| Collapse and downfall of material.................... | 41 | 13 | 9 |  | 1 | 15 | 79 |
| Falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc....................................... | 31 | 50 | 8 |  | 1 | 6 | 96 |
| Loading and unloading freight, material, etc..................................................... | 1 | .. | 1 |  |  | 2 | 4 |
| Vehicles-falls from, run over or down by wagons, trolley cars, etc....................... | 4 | .. | 9 | 3 |  | 30 | 46 |
| Railway operations-run over, fell from, or struck by engines, etc. | - |  | 27 |  |  |  | 27 |
| Hand tools, hand worked machinery, etc. | 14 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 29 |
| Collapse of excavations, falls of material in mines, trenches, sewers, etc................. | , | .- | 4 | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, etc, falls from telegraph poles. | - | 1 | - | .. | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Wooduorking machinery, circular saws, shapers, etc............................................. | 8 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 10 |
| Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings, etc. ............................... | 31 | -. |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |
| Burns Other causes |  | 1 | 12 |  |  | 2 | -9 |
| Totals | 188 | 68 | 77 | 7 | 12 | 71 | 423 |

TABLE No. 8.

## Permanent or Temporary Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Establishments.

This table gives the names and locations of manufacturing plants throughout the State that were closed wholly or partly, permanently or temporarily, during the twelve months ending September 30, 1912. The character of the industry is also shown, together with a brief statement of the reasons for closing. In the case of temporary suspensions, the length of time involved in days and weeks, wherever ascertained, is also given.

The number of establishments reporting a more or less extended period of total or partial suspension of work, is twentynine. Of these, thirteen were closed permanently, three because of removal from the State; three others were purchased and permanently closed by competitors in the same line of business; two were consolidated with plants outside the State; two others were closed under bankruptcy proceedings; two were closed because of lack or orders; one because the business had ceased to be profitable; and one-an iron mining concern, because of operating expenses being too heavy, and the vein of ore having become almost exhausted. Seven establishments were closed indefinitely, all because of "lack of orders."

Repairing of machinery was responsible for the interruption of work in four establishments; "lack of orders" produced the same results in two others; the installation of machinery, shortage of coke, and a freshet, each caused a suspension of work in one establishment. These interruptions lasted from one day, in the case of a rubber mill which was forced to suspend work on account of a freshet, to two weeks required by two different plants to make repairs to their machinery.

Of the permanently closed plants, two were located in Paterson, two in Harrison, and one each in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Nutley, Rahway, Burlington, Wharton, Oxford Township and Midland Park. The products of these establishments included broad and ribbon silk, leather goods, underwear, lace curtains, wall paper, stove polish, marine engines, duplicating machines, and iron ore.

The temporary suspensions effected practically all parts of the State, the greater number being reported from the northern and middle counties.
TABLE No. 8.
Closing up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

| Closed Permanently (P.) <br> Closed Temporarily (T.) |  |  | Closed. |  | NAME OF FIRM. | INDUSTRY. | LOCATION OF WORKS. | REASONS FOR CLOSING. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date of Closing. | स | $\sim$ | ค | \% |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 1. |  | P. |  |  | Norfolk Suk Co.. | Silk goods | Midland Park | Moved from the State. |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}$. |  | P. | … |  | Shoemaker Iron Mining Co | Mining iron ore | Oxford Township | Expense of operating too heavy. |
| Nov. 4. |  | P. |  |  | The Thomas Iron Co. (Hurd Mine).. | Mining iron ore | Wharton | Vein of ore exhausted. |
| Dec. 9 | T. |  |  | .... | Oxford Iron Co. | Mining iron ore | Oxford | Lack of orders. |
| ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Dec ${ }^{\text {9, }}$ | T. | P. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | Cordova Leather Co. | Leather goods Sewing machin | Rahway | Moved from the State. |
| Dec. 15. | T. |  |  |  | Simplex Automobile Co. | Automobiles .. | New Brunswick | To make repairs. |
| Jan. 2. |  | P. |  |  | Kernan Bros. | Silk throwing | Paterson | Lack of orders. |
| Jan. 6. | T. |  | $\cdots$ |  | Warren Woodworking Co............ American Locomotive Co. (Rodgers | Woodworking | Belvidere | To install new machinery. |
| Jan. ${ }_{\text {Jan. }} 9$ | т. | P. | … | …․ | Plant) | Locomotives | Paterson | I ack of orders. |
| Jan. 30. | T. |  |  |  | Wharton Steel Co...................... | Steel castings | Wharton | Transfer of ow |
| Feb. 1. |  | P. |  | .... | F. M. Van Blaricon | Lace curtains | Jersey Ci | Lack of orders. |
| Feb. 15. |  | P. |  | .... | Marine Engine \& Machine | Marine engines | Harrison | Transfer of ownership. |
| Feb. 22 | T. | .... | 1 | … | Enterprise Chain Work | Chains. | Trenton | Lack of orders. |
| Mar 1. |  | P. |  | …. | National ventilating Co. | Ventilators .. | Harrison | Moved from the State. |
| Mar. 1. |  | P. |  |  | The Eastern Underwear Mfg. Co. | Underwear | Newark | Moved from the State. |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {May }} 1$. | ${ }_{T}^{T}$ |  | - |  | Richardson-Boynton Co...... | Ranges and furnaces. | Dover | Shortage of fuel. |
| May 1. | T. |  |  |  | Theeeler Condenser \& Emgineering | Billard balls | Springfield | Lack of orders. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Co. ........... | Machinery | Roosevelt | Lack of orders. |
| June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ 4. | т. | P. |  |  | Emerson-Remsen Co. | Mining iron ore | Hoboken | Bankrupt. |
| June 6. | T. |  |  |  | Titan Steel Castings Co | Castings | Newark | Lack of orders. |
| June 25 | T. |  |  |  | Hartshorn Shade Roller Co | Shade rollers | East Newark | To make repairs. |
| July ${ }^{6}$ | T. |  |  |  | Wharton Steel Co........ | Steel castings | Wharton | Lack of orders |
| Aug. 6. |  | P. |  |  | Flexotype Co. ......... | Duplicating machines. | Burlington .. | To make repairs. |

## TABLE No. 9.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.
The purpose of this table is to show in the briefest possible form the general trend of working time and wages in the industries of the State during the twelve months covered by the Industrial Chronology. The number of industrial occupations for which changes in either or both these respects are reported, is 58 ; six of these refer to changes in the working hours or wages of persons not engaged in factory industries. Of the total number reported, nine are cases of factories having been reopened after a more or less extended period of total idleness; 17 are cases in which the working force had to be practically doubled by the employment of a night shift-three of them for six full nights, one for three and thirteen for five half nights per week. Six establishments changed from half time to full time; one increased the working time four days per week to six days, another increased from five to six days per week; and still another changed from 55 to 65 hours per week. Of the decreases in working time, two show reduction from six to five days per week; and one a reduction from 54 to $521 / 2$ hours per week; the employers of two establisments had their working time reduced one day per week, in one case without corresponding deduction in wages; one plant discontinued night work, while another that had been working full time went on part time.

Wage increases in the several amounts shown in the table were granted voluntarily to the employes of fifteen manufacturing establishments, while the six other increases reported were principally the results of demands made by the building trade unions. Only one establishment reported a reduction in wages.

The details of wages and working hour changes are given in the table which follows.
TABLE No. 9.
Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.



TABLE No. 10.

## New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged.

This table shows the number of manufacturing establishments erected during the twelve months covered by the chronology, and also the number of old plants that were enlarged to a greater or less extent to meet the requirements of an increasing demand for their products. The names of firms concerned, character of the industry carried on, cost of the new construction or the improvement, location of the works, and date on which the improvements were inaugurated, are given for each entry.

As shown by the table, the total amount invested during the year in factory and workshop erection, enlargement and equipment, amounted to $\$ 3,216,465$, not including eleven new establishments and extensions made to six old ones, the cost of which could not be ascertained. The industries in which the newly erected establishments are to engage and the number included in each of them are as follows: leather goods, 3 ; automobile parts, 3 ; aluminum ware, buttons and buckles, pumps, hosiery, structural iron, pianos, and wagons and auto bodies, 2 each.

The following industries are represented in new construction by one establishment each; agricultural implements, bricks, beer bottling, car building and repairing, caps, chains, cork products, cigars, embossing, embroidery, food products, hair, felt, ink, linoleum, metal goods, motion pictures, night shirts, and pajamas, rubber goods, shoes, tobacco products, toilet articles, tooth paste, trousers, typewriters, and one latge building to be leased in floors for manufacturing purposes.

The number of new plants erected in the various cities and towns of the State during the year covered by this record and the cost of the same, together with the number and cost of old factory enlargements is shown on the following table:


As shown by the above figures, 33 new buildings intended for the uses of manufacturing industry were completed during the year, and 89 old established plants were more or less enlarged. The total outlay for new buildings was $\$_{1}, 080,575$; and for the extensions made to old ones, $\$ 2,135,890$, making a grand total of $\$ 3,216,465$, of new capital invested in this most permanent of forms during the twelve months covered by the chronology. Of the 33 new buildings, Newark has 13, or upwards of 37 per cent of the total number, and 43 , or upwards of 48 per cent of the total number of manufacturing establishments that reported having made enlargements. The total outlay for new buildings
and the extension of old ones in Newark, was $\$ 958,850$ : of this sum, $\$ 340,300$, was for new construction and $\$ 615,550$ for extensions. None of the other localities named on the table, show more than 2 new factory buildings as a result of the year's expansion.

In addition to those appearing on the above list, there were II new buildings in course of erection, two at Trenton; two at Elizabeth; and one each at Newark, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Finderne, Dover, Sayerville, Wharton, Long Branch, and Trenton Junction. The establishment at Finderne is quite large, and will, when completed, represent an outlay of more than $\$ 500,000$. One of the two establishments at Elizabeth is being erected for car repair purposes by the Central Railroad of N. J.; this is also a very large plant, and will cost not far from $\$ \mathrm{r}, 000$, ooo.
TABLE No. 10.
Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 10.-(Continued).

| Character of Improvements. |  | When | Made. | Cost. | NAME OF FIRM. | Kind of Goods Made. | Location of Works. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New. | old. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New. | old. | Dec. | ${ }_{2} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 6,500 35,000 | The Laiblin Co... | Dyeing and cle | Newark. |
|  | ola. | Dec. |  |  | Washington Mfg. Co. | Automatic playing pi | Washington. |
|  | Old. | Dec. |  | 6,000 | Burkenhauer Brewing | Eeer, ale and porter. | Newark. |
|  | ola. | Dec. |  | 15,000 | C. R. Soley Co. .... | General woodwork | East Rutherford. |
| New. |  | Dec. | 12. | 15,000 | Steel Button Mfg. Co | Buttons and buckl | Paterson. |
|  | old. | Dec. |  | 15,000 55,000 |  | Radiators ............................ | Trenton. |
|  | old. | Dec. | 13......... | ${ }_{2,500}$ | Sirasue Rubber Co. . . . | Rubber goods ......................... | Trenton. |
|  | old. | Dec. | 22. | 17,000 | Waclark Wire Co. | Copper wire | Elizabeth. |
|  | old. | Dec. | ${ }_{27}^{23 . \ldots . . .}$. | 25,000 | Keystone Watch Case Co.............. | Watch cases ...................... | Newark. |
|  | old. | Dec. |  | 10,00 | E. Huebner \& Son................... | Printing, dyeing and fin | Hewthorne. |
|  | old. | Jan. |  | 18,000 | Trenton Fire Clay \& Porcelain Co | Sanitary ware | Trenton. |
|  | old. | Jan. |  | 5,500 40,000 | E. H. Freeman Electric Co. | Electric specialties .................. | Trenton. |
| New. |  | Jan. | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ | 15,000 | Aluminum \& Metal Specialty C | Aluminum | Newark. |
|  | old. | Jan. |  | 3,500 | J. H. Ladew Co... | Leather ............................. | Newark. |
|  | old. | Jan. | ${ }^{13} . . . . .$. | 6,000 | Yatman Rubber Co. | Erasure rubber and auto supplies.. | Newark. |
| New. | old. | Jan. | 19......... | 175,000 | Three-in-One ${ }^{\text {New }}$ York Shipbuilding | Oils Steel ships ............................... | Rahway. |
|  |  | Jan. |  |  | Lackawanna Tool Co. | Railroad tools | Dover. |
|  | Old. | Feb. |  | 225,000 | Paul Guenther, Inc. | Silk hosiery | Dover. |
|  | old. | Feb. |  | ${ }_{11,500}^{2,500}$ | ${ }_{\text {Equilibrator }}{ }^{\text {Eo. . }}$ | Duplicating supplies ................ | Newark. |
|  | Old. | Feb. | 15........ | 15,000 | ${ }_{\text {Wmoller }}$ Mann Cow..... | Copying tissue papers.............. | Lambertville. |
|  | Old. | Feb. |  |  | General Bakelite Co | Bakelite ....... | Newark, Perth Amboy. |
| New <br> New. New. |  | Feb. |  | 50,000 | Bissett Brick Co. | Bricks | South River. |
|  |  | Feb. |  | ${ }^{6,6875}$ | Jersey Cap Co............... |  | Bayonne. |
|  | ola. | Feb. |  | 42,000 | Rowland Firth \& Son.......... | Steel castings | Phillipsburg. |
|  | old. | Feb. | $29 . . . .$. | 5,000 40,000 | Home Brewing Co..... | Lager beer | Perth Amboy. |
|  | old. | Mar. |  | 40, 000 10.500 | Titan Steel Castings Co......... | Steel castings | Newark. |


| New. |  | Mar. |  | 25,000 | American Aluminum Ware Co..... | Aluminum ware | Newark. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New. |  | Mar. |  | 80,000 | Oxweld Acetylene Co. | Steel goods | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | Mar. |  |  | Victor Talking Machine Co | Talking machines | Camden. |  |
| New. |  | Mar. | $18 \ldots \ldots .$. | 75,000 | Rudolph Chillingworth | Automobile parts | Jersey City. |  |
| New. |  | Mar. |  |  | M. A. McCoy Iron Work | Structural iron | Perth Amboy. |  |
| New. |  | Apr. |  |  | Trenton Ink Co. .... | Acid and waterproof writing fluld.. | Trenton. |  |
|  | Old. Old. | Apr. <br> Apr. |  | 50,000 | Westinghouse Lamp Co The Phila. Steel \& Wir | Incandescent lamps | Bloomfield. |  |
| New. |  | Apr. |  | 12,000 | The Phila. Steel \& Wire Philo-Hay Specialties Co | Metal goods and | Camden. |  |
| New. |  | Apr. | 13. | 15,000 | The Centaur Film Co. | Motion pictures | Bayonne. |  |
|  | Old. | Apr. |  | 13,000 | Wm. R. Thropp \& Sons Co. | Rubber mill mach | Trenton. |  |
| New. |  | Apr. | $21 . . . .$. | 35,000 | The Superior Ivory Button | Ivory buttons | Newark. |  |
|  | old. | Apr. |  | 12,000 | Long \& Koch Co. | Jewelry | Newark. |  |
|  |  | Apr. |  | 9,000 | The Newark Varnish | Varnishes ... | Newark. |  |
|  |  | Apr: |  | 2,500 | Stockton Rubber Co | Reclaiming rubber | Stockton. |  |
| New. |  | Apr. | 30........ | 15,000 | Keesey Hosiery Co | Hosiery | Mt. Holly. |  |
|  | Old. | May |  | 20,500 | Standard Metal Mfg. | Auto and phonograph ho | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | Maý |  | 8,500 | Mennen Chemical Co | Talcum powder | Newark. |  |
| New. |  | May | 10. |  | Bergdoll Machine Co.. | Auto motors | Trenton Junction. |  |
| New. | Old. | May | $11 .$. | 20,000 8,000 | Sterling Waxed Paper Co The Cruse Engineering Co | Waxed paper ....... | Newark. |  |
| New. |  | May |  |  | Wm. Woolston Chain | Iron chains.. | Trenton. |  |
| New. |  | May |  |  | Mark M. Konski | Night shirts and pajamas | Long Branch. |  |
|  | Old. | May | 18. | 3,100 | Schnefel Bros. | Manicure and cutlery articles | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | May | 18. | 6,500 | Perth Amboy Chemical Co | Chemicals | Perth Amboy. |  |
| New. |  | May | 25.... | 30,000 | The Ringwalt Linoleum | Linoleum | New Brunswick. |  |
| ......... | old. | May | 26. | 1,600 | The Lyons Sons' Brewing | Lager beer | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | May | 26. | 50.000 | The Celluloid Co. | Celluloid goods | Newark. |  |
| New. |  | May | 31. | 75,000 | National Pure Foods | Food stuffs | Lincoln. |  |
| New. |  | June | 11. | 15,000 | Liherty Rubber Co. | Rubber goods | West Orange. |  |
| New. |  | June | 11. | 6,500 24,000 | The George T. Allen Peter Wendel | Paints <br> Wagons | Monroe. |  |
| New. | Old. | June |  | 15,000 | Patton Paint Co. | Paints . | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | June | 22........ | 22,000 | Crucible Steel Co. of | Steel | Harrison |  |
| New. |  | June | 27... | 5,000 | The Copadel-Ford Co | Tooth pas | Belleville. |  |
|  | Old. | June | 29.... | 3,000 | Charles Cort, Inc. | Shoes | Newark. |  |
| New. |  | June | 29....... | 40,000 | Behr Bros. Co. | Planos | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | July | 6........ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 51000 \end{array}$ | Consolidated Color \& Chemical Co | Colors and chemicals | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | July |  | 15,000 | Chesebrough Mfg. Co | Vaseline | Newark. |  |
|  | old. | July | 15........ | 8,000 | Rubber \& Celluloid Harness Trimming | Harness trimming | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | July | 15. | 1,500 | John Neider | Leather | Newark. |  |
| New. |  | July | 18. | 3,900 | Comfort Shoe Mfg. Co | Shoes | Jamesburg. |  |
|  | Old. | July | 26. | 8,000 | American Brakeshoe \& Foundry Co | Railway brakeshoes | Mahwah. |  |
|  | Old. | July |  | 3,000 | Apex Leather Co. | Leather | Newark. |  |
|  | Old. | July | 28. | 17,000 | J. L. Prescott | Stove polish | Passaic. |  |

TABLE No. 10.-(Continued).


TABLE No. 11.

## Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire and Flood.

On this table will be found a record of the destruction by fire of property in use for manufacturing purposes during the year. The date of fire, name of firms concerned, location of the consumed or damaged property, character of the industry carried on, and the value of property destroyed, are given separately for each establishment involved. The total number of fires in industrial plants was II7, and the total aggregate loss amounted to $\$ 2,396$, 290, the losses per establishment ranging from the trifling sum of $\$ 50$ upwards to $\$ 307,000$.

The aggregate loss as reported in most cases, has been apportioned as follows: buildings, $\$ 784,747$; machinery and tools, \$539,233; material, \$234,865; finished product, \$345,705.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1911, there had been 106 factory fires, resulting in a total loss of $\$ 1,302,860$; the losses for 1912 were therefore $\$ 1,093,430$ greater than was shown by the record of igir.

The next preceding table (No. IO) shows that at least \$3,216, 465 was added to the total value of property used for manufacturing purposes throughout the State; deducting from this amount the value of property similarly employed that was destroyed by fire during the same period, and we have a net gain for the year in the value of property devoted to industrial purposes amounting to $\$ 820,175$.

The greater number of fires occurred, as was to be expected, in the larger industrial centers, although practically all parts of the State, where there is any manufacturing industry, had one or more fires. The record for Newark was 28 fires, total loss, $\$ 25$ I, 369 ; Jersey City, 12, total loss, \$296,961 ; Trenton, Io, total loss, \$235,519; Paterson, 7, total loss, \$66,456; Camden, 5, total loss, $\$ 214,915$. Thirty-nine other cities and towns report from one to four fires each, all but a few of them small, so far as the value of property destroyed is concerned.
TABLE No. 11
October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.


| Wm. F. Taylor \& Co. | Jan. | 14 | Barrels | Newark | 4,249 | 1,410 | 3,697 | 100 | 9,456 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edmund F. Heath \& Sons | Jan. | 17. | Enameled cloth | Newark | 1,816 | 1,430 | 815 |  | 4,061 |
| New Jersey Oil Meal Co. | Jan. | 19 | Oil meal | Jersey City |  |  |  |  | 20,000 |
| Camden Shipbuilding Co. | Jan. | 30 | Shipbuilding | Camden |  |  |  |  | 400 |
| Kind \& Landesmann. | Jan. | 30. | Gelatine | Camden |  |  |  |  | 8,000 |
| Johns-Manville Co. | Feb. |  | Cork products | Newark |  |  |  |  | 3,000 |
| Empire Rubber Co.. | Feb. |  | Rubber hose, belting and packing $\qquad$ | Trenton | 2.079 | 3,500 | 2,102 | 2,690 | 10.371 |
| Hayden Chemical Co.. | Feb. |  | Chemicals .................... | Garfield | 4,090 |  | 1,000 |  | 5,000 |
| Barber Asphalt Co.... | Feb. |  | Asphalt | Maurer |  | 1,000 | 200 |  | 1,209 |
| United Mattress Mfg. Co | Feb. |  | Mattresses | Newark |  | 80 | 192 | 10 | 282 |
| Greenwood Pottery Co. | Feb. |  | Vitrified china | Trenton | 4.792 |  | 2,148 | 19,560 | 26,500 |
| Frank H. Pownall Iron Foundry | Feb. | 10. | Iron castings | Jamesburg | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,750 | 400 | 5,150 |
| Acme Gas Fixture Co. | Feb. | 11. | Gas fixtures | Bridgeton | 5,291 | 8,298 | 20,000 | 1,950 | 35,539 |
| Standard Brewing Co. | Feb. | 19 | Lager beer | Guttenberg |  |  |  |  | 5,000 |
| Hayes Mfg. Co... | Feb. | 19. | Boilers | Paterson | 5,948 | 5,371 | 5,441 | ...... | 16,760 |
| John A. Roebling's Sons' Co | Feb. | 20 | Wire | Trenton | 500 |  |  |  | 590 |
| The John Rielly Leather Co | Feb. | 21. | Leather goods | Newark | 2,417 |  | 100 | 3,865 | 6,382 |
| Patton Paint Co. | Feb. | 23. | Paints | Newark | ...... |  |  |  | 3,000 |
| Consolidated Button Co. | Feb. | 26. | Buttons | Newark |  | 5,500 | 13,600 |  | 19,100 |
| The Myler Wax Paper Co. | Feb. | 26. | Waxed paper | Newark |  | 6,000 | 5,500 | 1,000 | 12,500 |
| Berger \& Fischer Brewing Co....... | Feb. | 27. | Lager beer | New Brunswick.. | 1,200 | 3,509 | 2,500 | 100 | 7,300 |
| Wm. G. White......................... | Mar. |  | Shirts | Newark | ...... | 160 | 724 |  | 884 |
| Marfeld Chocolate \& Cocoa Co | Mar. | 16. | Confectionery | Jersey City |  |  |  | .... | 20,000 |
| King Shirtwaist Co. | Mar. | 19. | Shirtwaists | Newark | 7,701 | 2,310 | 8,677 |  | 18,688 |
| Luxemoor Leather Novelty Co. | Mar. | 19. | Leather nov | Newark |  |  | 9,000 |  | 9,000 |
| English Raincoat Co. | Mar. | 19. | Paincoats | Newark | ...... |  | ...... |  | 5,000 |
| Linden Tanning Co. | Mar. | 25 | Hides | Elizabeth |  | 50 |  |  | 50 |
| Florence Iron Works | Mar. |  | Cast iron pipes, | Florence | 75 |  |  |  | 75 |
| Isaac , Einstein .... | Mar. | 28. | Canes | Newark | 850 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,850 |
| James R. Martin \& Sons. | Mar. | 31. | Mattresses | Jersey City | 200 | 200 | 250 | 25 | 675 |
| Robert F. Oram \& Co. | Apr. |  | Millwork | Wharton |  |  | $\ldots .$. | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Phila. Steel \& Wire Co. | Apr. |  | Metal goods |  | 45,000 | 125,000 |  |  | 170,000 |
| Hugh Smith Co..... | Apr. |  | Leather | Newark |  |  |  |  | 4,000 |
| Geo. F. Luffberry ... W. O. Davey \& Son | Apr. | 16. | Chemicals | Elizabeth | 3,016 | 140 | 1,993 | 700 | 5,849 |
| W. O. Davey \& | Apr. | 18. | Oakum | Jersey City ... |  |  |  | 50 | 50 |
| Heller Tool Co. Caplan Bros. | Apr. | 23. |  | Newark .......... | 3,500 | 6,066 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 15,000 |
| Caplan Bros. ${ }_{\text {Hamilton Silk }}$ | May | 2. | Caps | Mat. Holly Paterson |  |  |  |  | 10,000 |
| Hamilton Silk Wilbert Bros. | May | 2.......... | Silks | Paterson | 333 | 246 |  | 6,234 | 6,863 |
| Wilbert Bros. ..... | May | 11. | Boats | Forked Riv | 800 | 0 | 100 | 3,500 | 4,900 |
| U. S. Cartridge Co.... | May | 17. | Cartridges |  | 50 |  |  |  | 50 |
| Structural Supply Co..... | May | 21 | Mantels | Town of Union... |  |  |  |  | 5,000 |
| Trenton Overall Mfg. Co. | May | 22 | Overalls | Trenton | 300 | 350 | 1,300 | 200 | 2,150 |
| Wall Rope Works. | May | 24 | Rope .... | Beverly | 22 | 15 | 32 |  | 69 |
| The Didier-March Co | May |  | Fire brick and | Keasbey | 250.000 | 50,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 307,500 |
| Barber Asphalt Co. | May | 25 | Asphalt | Maurer | 25,000 |  | 4,000 |  | 29,000 |
| Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. | May |  | Explosives | Pompton Lakes. | 2,381 |  | 2,017 |  | 4,398 |

TABLE No．11．－（Continued）．

| NAME OF FIRM． | When Fire Occurred． |  | Kind of Goods Made． | Location of Works． | Amount of Loss，on |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | ت |  | ث̈ Z O H． |  |
|  |  |  | 年 |  |  |  | g 药 有 | ذ O － |
| The Crosby Mfg．Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | May | 31. |  | Go－carts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | \＄5，049 | \＄6，479 | ．．．．．．． | \＄18，293 |
| The Oswald Brick Co． Hardman Tire \＆Rubber Co． | June | 1. |  | Bricks ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Cliffwood ．．．． | 1，800 | 600 |  |  | 2，400 |
| Haraman Tire a Rubber Co．．．．．．．．．． | June |  | Hard rubber goods and auto tires $\qquad$ | Belleville |  | 3，000 |  |  | 15，000 |
| The Whitney Glass Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Consolidated Mfg ． | June |  | Glass bottles ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Glassboro | 4，000 | 7，000 | 500 | \＄500 | 12，000 |
| Consolidated Mfg．Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Rubber \＆Celluloid Harness | June |  | Brewers＇supplies ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Newark ． | ， |  |  | 683 | 2，274 |
| ming Co． | June |  | Harness trimmings ．．．．．．．． | Newark | $\ldots$ | ．．．．．．． | $\ldots .$. |  | 15，000 |
| A．W．Booth $\&$ New Bro．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | June | 9. | Millwork ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Bayonne |  |  |  | ．．．．．． | 200，000 |
| Walters \＆Osborn．．．．．．．． |  |  | Clay products | Clifr wood |  | 250 |  |  | 2，000 |
| The American Brake Shoe \＆Foun－ dry Co． |  |  | Millwork ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Med Bank．．． |  | 250 1,000 |  |  | 1，400 |
| Raritan Copper Works．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | June |  | Railway brake shoes．．．．．．．．．． | Mahwah ．．．．．． | 400 | 1，000 |  |  | 1，400 |
| George Stratford Oakum Works．．．． | June |  | Electrolytic copper ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Jersey City．．． |  | ${ }^{20}$ |  | ． 75 | 145 |
| Edible Oils Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | June | 26. | Food products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Jersey City．．． | 20 | 800 | 45，000 | －500 | 46，320 |
| Blanchard Bros．\＆Lane．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | June | 25. | Leather ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Newark ．．．． | 6，050 | 5，803 | $\ldots$ | 7，611 | 19，464 |
| The A．\＆J．Hasting Co．．．．．．．．．．．．． | June | 28 | Saws ．．．．．．．． | Newark ．．．． |  | 740 | 200 | 706 55,000 | 1， 046 |
| F．H．Lovell \＆Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | July | 1. | Brass goods | Arlington ．．． | 8,000 4,246 | 5,000 3,000 |  | 55，000 | 68,000 7,246 |
| L．Sonneborn Sons Co． | July | 7 | Oils and paints | Belleville | 55，000 | 59，000 |  | 75，000 | 180，000 |
| East Jersey Pipe Co．． | July |  | Steel pipes ．．．． | Paterson | 183 | ， |  | \％， | 183 |
| Lenox Brick Co．．．．．．． | July | 13. | Brick ．．．．．． | Cliffwood | 100 |  |  | ．．．．．．． | 100 |
| Therberath \＆Co．，Inc．．．．．．．．．． | July | 16. | Jewelry ．．．．． | Newark ．．．．． | 378 | 429 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | 429 |
| Rex Manufacturing Co．．．．．．．．．． | July | 17. | Iron and steel． | Lambertville | 378 | 67 |  | ．．．．．．． | 25，000 |
| N．Z．Graves Co．．．．．．．．． | July |  | Paper boxes Paints | Weehawken | 12，000 | 3，500 | 9，000 | 6，500 | 25，000 |
| The Carter Bell Mfg．Co | July | 20 | Chemicals | Millburn |  | 10，000 | 15，000 | 5，000 | 30，000 |
| Lanza Sllk Dyeing Co．． | July |  | Silk dyeing | Paterson | 3，650 | 500 |  |  | 4，150 |



TABLE No. 12.

## Trade and Labor Unions Organized During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

This table shows the number of trades and labor unions organized during the twelve months covered by the record, the occupation in connection with which they were formed, the location and the date of organization.

The total number of these organizations formed during the twelve months ending September 30, 1912, was, as shown on the table, eight, and the occupations concerned were : silk workers, three unions-one each in Bayonne, Phillipsburg and Plainfield; cloak and shirt makers, at Perth Amboy; embroidery workers, at Hoboken; master painters and decorators, at Hackensack; laborers, at Nutley; and masons and plasterers at Summit. Most of these newly formed unions may be regarded as emergency organizations, formed to meet some crisis that had unexpectedly arisen, as was especially the case with the silk and the embroidery workers, such as refusals on the part of the employers to concede some advances in wages or reduction in working time. Such organizations are quite frequently formed by groups of employes either just before or immediately following the commencement of a strike, and are generally disbanded after the settlement of the controversy in which they originated. As noted in previous reports, there seems to be a steady decline in the number of unions organized each year, from which fact we may conclude that either the organizing movement, which was very strong a few years ago, has lost much of its original vigor, or else that the occupational field has been so thoroughly covered that there is little occasion for new organizations.

| NAME OF UNION ORGANIZED. | Where Union Was Organized. | When Organized. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cloak and shirt makers. | Perth Amboy ... | Feb. 29 |
| Embroldery workers ... | Hoboken ........ | Mar. 9 |
| Silk workers .... | Bayonne ........ | Mar. 16 |
| Master painters and decorators. | Hackensack ..... | Mar. 27 |
| Silk workers | Philipsburg ..... | Apr. 1 |
| Silk workers | Plainfield ....... | Apr. 8 |
| Laborers. | Nutley ......... | May 14 |
| Masons and plastere | Summit ........ | May 28 |

## Strikes and Lockouts in New Jersey During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

## INTRODUCTION.

The record of labor disturbances of varying degrees of duration and seriousness for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912, exceeds in the number of persons involved and the attendant wage loss, that of any previous year since such occurrences first became a subject of notation in the reports of this Bureau. The total number involving the loss of one or more day's work was ninety-seven and the number that were settled almost immediately after they were begun was thirty-three. These latter having caused practically no interruption of work or loss of wages, are not noticed in either the text or the tables which follow. For the twelve months ending September 30, I9II, the total number of strikes resulting in loss of time and wages was 74 ; during 1912, the number is 97 , an increase of 23 , or a small fraction more than 31 per cent. The number of persons involved in 1911, was 17,886 ; the number in 1912 is 32,344 an increase over I9II of 14,458 , or a fraction less than 81 per cent.

In the matter of time idle in consequence of strikes and the consequent wage loss, the record of 1912 far surpasses that of any previous year because of the much larger numbers involved and the greater determination with which the principal strikes were carried on. The most notable among these were the strikes in the silk and other textile mills of Passaic and Hudson Counties, the laborers of Newark, and the employes of the smelting works and clayworking establishments of Perth Amboy and vicinity. Approximately 90 per cent. of the workmen and operatives involved in these strikes were foreigners of the non-English speaking races, and their efforts were planned and directed for the most part by officials of the avowedly revolutionary organization known as the "Industrial Workers of the World," whose policy seems to have been to extend the strikes in furtherance of their own plans, rather than bring them to an amicable close in the interest of the workmen who were submitting to their guidance. In most of these strikes there were considerable manifestations of violence, and it was found necessary to enroll large numbers of special deputies and other peace officers, to enable the regular police forces to control the disposition toward mob rioting. This and other features peculiar to these strikes, are fully explained in the textual notes below, which form the largest part of the presentation.

Ocrober I-Thirty-five employes of the Trenton, Bristol and Philadelphia Street Railroad Co., which operates a line between Philadelphia and Trenton, quit work because of the refusal of the company officials to grant an increase of four cents, or from 21 to 25 cents per hour, a nine hour work day whenever possible to so arrange the time schedules, recognition
of the union, and the settlement by arbitration of such questions involving differences between the company and its employes, as may arise thereafter.

The interests of the strikers were being looked after by representatives of the National Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes Association. The first week of the strike passed over without trouble of any kind, but at the beginning of the second week a number of new men were brought from New York and other places by the company to take the places of its absent employes. This move on the company's part tended to provoke and increase disorder which had been more or less manifest since the strike began. The cars and crews of strike breakers were attacked on almost every trip, notwithstanding the authorities were making every possible effort to preserve the peace. The strike lasted ten weeks, or until December 12, when the men gave up the contest and returned to work under former conditions.

The wage loss is estimated at $\$ 5,250$.
October 3-Sixty-five union bookbinders employed by the Quinn \& Boden Company of Rahway, went on strike for an increase from $\$ 21$ to $\$ 24$ per week in their wages. Two days later, work was resumed under a compromise which was satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was $\$ 500$.

Ocrober 7-A number of union painters employed by the firm of Woolston \& Buckle, Plainfield, quit work because of the employment of some non-union men on the same job.

October 1I-About three hundred tailors employed in a number of Newark shops making and altering women's coats, went on strike to enforce a demand made on their behalf for an increase in wages ranging from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2$ and working time not to exceed fifty hours per week. On the third day of the strike, twelve of the smaller contractors employing about 125 operatives, agreed to the demands and resumed work. At the end of the second week more than two-thirds of the strikers had returned to work, and their terms having been agreed to, the others followed in the course of a few days. The wage loss was estimated at $\$ 1,500$.

October 13-Sixty laborers employed by the Hopatcong Construction Company in track laying through Madison and Chatham, struck to enforce a demand they had made for a workday of nine hours without corresponding reduction in wages. Disturbances of a serious character broke out almost immediately after the strike was begun, and several of the ring leaders were arrested and fined heavily. The employing company was willing to concede the nine hour day, but would pay for only the actual time worked at the rate which prevailed when the laborers were first employed. The strike was a failure; some returned to work at the old terms, and the others were replaced by new men. The wage loss during the continuance of the strike was $\$ 200$.

Ocrober 17-A number of silk weavers employed in the mill of Cohen \& Cohen, Paterson, went on strike for an increase in wages, claiming that they were receiving one cent less per yard than the prevailing rate paid to union weavers. The strike was settled by a compromise the following day.

October 20-Two hundred and fifty men and twelve women employed in the sizing department of the F. Berg \& Company hat factory at Orange, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for piece work on a certain class of goods, and also for the abolition of a fining system under which, it was claimed, very considerable reductions were unfairly made in their weekly earnings. The strike lasted one week and was settled by a compromise favorable to the operatives. The wage loss as reported, was $\$ 4,000$.

November 7-A dispute between factions of the marble and stone cutters' union, and the sheet iron and metal workers union, brought about a suspension of work on several new buildings in Perth Amboy and New Brunswick. The delay was both irritating and costly to the contractors, and resulted in a self inflicted loss of wages amounting to upwards of $\$ 300$.

## STRIKE OF SILK WORKERS IN PASSAIC COUNTY MILLS.

November io-One of the most serious labor disturbances experienced by the silk industry in New Jersey was precipitated by the action of five hundred broad goods weavers employed in the Henry Doherty Silk Co.'s mill at Paterson, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, in quitting work because of the company's endeavoring to introduce the fourloom system, which had been in vogue for some time in other large competing mills in Pennsylvania and New England.

The four-loom regulation had been under discussion for some time, and a duly appointed arbitrator had the question of its fairness under consideration, when, by their action in striking, the weavers took the question into their own hands for settlement. The strike was not favored by the United Textile Workers' Union, and the men involved were, therefore, induced by agents of the "Industrial Workers of the World" to cut loose from the old and comparatively conservative authority of their own trade union, and place the management of the strike in the hands of that radical organization. Under its control, which soon became absolute, measures were promptly adopted to extend the strike to all silk mills and silk dye houses in the State. These were unqualifiedly successful so far as the establishment in Passaic County was concerned, and within a few weeks after the strike began in the Doherty mills, a majority of the employes of practically all the silk firms in Paterson and vicinity were enrolled in the new organization. The strike of weavers was rapidly extended to other mills, until approximately 5,000 men and women engaged in this branch of the industry had joined the movement. The warpers and loom fixers of the Doherty, and several other mills quit work in sympathy with the weavers, but this feature of the strike did not attain very large proportions, and in the early part of February, practically all the warpers and fixers whose places had not been filled, returned to the mills.

On February 20th a mass meeting of silk workers was held at which a scale of prices to prevail in the mills of Paterson, which had previously been arranged by a committee of the strikers, was ratified. An agreement embodying the new schedule and also providing for a full recognition of
the union (I. W. W.) including the right to maintain shop committees to look after the interests of the workers, and see that the terms of the agreement, when ratified by the mill owners, should be strictly carried out.

The piece prices for weaving ranged from 7 to 9 cents a yard, according to the number of picks, the average being about $7^{1 / 2}$ cents. Under this scale, weavers earned an average of $\$ 12$ per week of 55 hours. The prices demanded in the new minimum wage schedule varied from 9 to if cents per yard, which was equal to an increase ranging from 22 per cent for the higher to 28 per cent. for the lower priced goods. The absolute refusal of the large mill owners to sign the schedule was followed by the succession of strikes in nearly all the mills that brought the number of weavers who had gone out up to 5,000 , or about one-third of the total number engaged in that branch of the industry. Of the seventy or more firms to whom the schedule was submitted, seventeen of the smaller ones accepted the conditions of the schedule and their operatives were permitted to return to work. These were for the most part concerns that had large orders on hand. The other manufacturers declared the scale to be entirely impracticable, and utterly declined to enter into any agreement involving recognition of the organization (I. W. W.) that had conducted the strike.

On March 3, the strikers having waived the recognition of the union, and consented to a readjustment of the minimum wage scale which in its corrected form the employers agreed to pay, the strike came to an end, and practically all the weavers whose places had not been filled returned to work. Under the new minimum wage scale, weavers are said to earn an average of \$14 per week.

Although the operations of almost every silk mill in Paterson were necessarily restricted during the continuance of the strike, none of them were actually obliged to suspend work. A sufficient number of weavers and other trained operatives remained in the mills to permit their being run, with the aid of such outside help as could be obtained, to from one-third to one-half their full capacity. In the course of the strike there were very few instances of law breaking or violence. A number were arrested for "picketing" in a manner evasive of the rights of others, and of these, two received jail sentences of 90 and 30 days respectively, and one was required to pay a fine of $\$ 10$.

On March 4th, the strike was ended by an agreement under which an advance in wages was conceded, but recognition of the union organized by the Industrial Workers of the World was refused. During the progress of the strike the dye house employes showed symptoms of dissatisfaction and a voluntary increase of $\$ 1.00$ per week was given them. About one hundred and twenty mills were involved to a greater or less extent, and the average number of men and women idle for periods ranging from three to four months, was approximately 5000.

The Henry Doherty mills, where the strike originated, had 500 operatives idle for a period of three months, at a wage loss of $\$ 70,000$. The most conservative estimate places the total wage loss resulting from the strike in all mills at not less than $\$ 800,000$.

## REOPENING OF THE SILK STRIKE.

In the early stages of the strike described above, a large number of the smaller mill owners who had urgent contracts on hand conceded everything demanded by the union and signed agreements to that effect. This pressure removed, and the advent of the comparatively dull season, was followed by an almost general repudiation of these contracts, the reason assigned for doing so, being that the orderly management of mill operation was practically impossible because of the continuous interference of the shop committees. A strike of the weavers and some other operatives of these mills was started on April 4th, and continued to the first of May, when an agreement was reached regarding wages and the number of looms to be run by individual weavers, under which work was resumed in the larger number of mills effected by the strike. The largest number of operatives involved at any time did not exceed 1,500 , and the average from the time of its beginning until the latter part of May when the strike was practically ended. The wage loss was not less than $\$ 100,000$. In the settlement of the strike, the mill owners without exception refused to recognize the Industrial Workers of the World, or any shop committees acting for that body.

During the progress of this strike there were some very determinedefforts made to intimidate operatives who had declined to join it; marching bands with cards displayed on their hats bearing the inscription: "Don't be a scab" visited one mill after another, daily, to the great annoyance of the mill owners and their employes. About fifty men out of a large band of these marchers who had refused to obey the order to disperse, were arrested, and on being arraigned before the Recorder the next day, all but a few of them were sentenced to pay fines of $\$ 20$, or go to jail for 20 days. Out of the entire number, there was only one man who gave America as his birth place; all the others were Russian Jews, Syrians, Armenians, or natives of some of the countries of southeastern Europe. The charges were "disorderly conduct" and "loitering." Representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, under whose guidance the strike was being conducted, made a fruitless effort to secure the release of the prisoners. During the progress of the strike the policy of not permitting out of town speakers to address meetings in Paterson was strictly adhered to by the authorities.

November 17-Eight machinists employed in the Schwartzenbach-Huber Silk Mills at West Hoboken, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of wages. The strikers returned to work after one week's idleness, a compromise satisfactory to both sides having been made. Wage loss reported, was $\$ 200$.

November i8-Nine teamsters employed by the firm of E. W. McClave \& Son, lumber dealers of Harrison, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages of one dollar per week. They had been receiving \$14, and asked for \$15 per week. The strike was a failure and at the end of two weeks all returned to work at the old rate. The wage loss was \$270.

November 22-Twenty-one weavers employed in the Harris, Manley Silk Company's mill at Paterson, quit work because a reduction of one-half a cent per yard had been made in all the variety of goods woven. Notice of the coming reduction had been given to the wearers several weeks before it was made, the reason given that the cut was unavoidable because of competition. After three days the weavers agreed to the reduction and returned to work. The wage loss was \$irs.

December 4.-Seventy-six men employed in the plating and polishing department of the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden, quit work because of objections to a new foreman that had been appointed over them. The strike lasted two days, and was called off by the men who applied for their places under previously prevailing terms. The wage loss, as reported, was $\$ 359$.

December 12-About 500 union machinists employed in the marine engine shops of Hudson County, after having been at work for only a few days following the termination of the general strike of organized machinists which began on May I, 19II, again quit work on orders from the walking delegate, because of some misunderstanding regarding the terms of settlement.

December 15-Seventy men employed at the Barber Asphalt Works at Perth Amboy, quit work because a demand made by them for an increase of twenty-five per cent per ton for unloading the asphalt from vessels at the docks had been refused. After a partial suspension of work for two days, an entirely new gang of laborers was employed and the strikers all laid off.

December 22-Thirty moulders employed by the Trenton Foundry and Machine Co. at Trenton, quit work because two of their fellow workmen had been discharged, because, as stated by the superintendent, their services were not satisfactory. The foundry had been working under agreement with the Moulders Union, but was declared an "open shop" immediately after the strike was inaugurated, and the places of the strikers were gradually filled by new men.

December 28-Twenty-five men employed as "tackers" in the works of the Castle Kid Co., at Camden, struck against a readjustment of piece prices, which, they claimed would increase their work and greatly reduce their earnings. The strikers were all discharged and new men employed in their places.

January 8-Six etchers, employed by the American Swiss File \& Tool Company at Elizabeth, quit work because of dislike for their foreman. After being idle for three weeks the strikers withdrew their opposition to the foreman, and returned to work. The wage loss was $\$ 250$.

Jandary 20 -Seven tire makers employed by the Thermoid Rubber Co., at Trenton, quit work because of a reduction in the piece prices formerly paid. The company, it appears, had been paying more for the particular kind of work on which these men had been employed than was being paid at the
works of competing manufacturers, and was also selling its tires at a proportionately higher price. For business reasons it was deemed expedient to cut down the prices of tires to its competitors' figures, and to do so without loss, had to reduce piece work prices to the same level as prevailed in other factories. The places of the strikers were filled by new hands.

Jandary 22-A threatened strike of trolley men employed on the line of the Trenton \& Mercer County Traction Co. was averted by a compromise, under which a motorman who had been discharged by the superintendent of the road for disobedience of orders, had his punishment reduced to ten days' suspension from work without pay.

February 23-About 800 stitchers employed in the embroidery mills of Hudson County, went on strike for an increase in wages, and 1,600 girl helpers were forced into idleness as a consequence. The shops chiefly affected by the strike are situated in Jersey City Heights, Hoboken, and North Bergen. The Stitchers Union presented a list of demands to the shop owners previous to the strike, relating chiefly to prices to be paid for second class work, recognition of the union, and the abolition of night work. These several propositions were embodied in a contract which the factory owners were requested to sign. The wage scale submitted by the union provided for piece prices which will enable stitchers to earn from $\$ 27$ to $\$ 33$ per week, according to the character of the machine used. The employers opposed the piece work system, and insisted that all work should be paid for by the hour. They were also firm in the determination to insist on their right to employ non-union men whenever the union was unable to furnish a sufficient number of its members, and that night work should be permitted and paid for at an increased rate. The employers also demanded that certain shops which now pay a scale higher than that submitted by the union, should reduce their wages accordingly. The employers' proposition also submitted a lower scale for second class work. The employers' plan of settlement was unanimously rejected, and a strike ordered without a dissenting voice.

According to the President of the union, there were 120 shops in Hudson County, and in twelve of these the agreement had been signed and the men at work in them were instructed not to go out. Union pickets were established in the vicinity of all the factories on Jersey City Heights, West Hoboken, North Bergen and West New York. On February 26, it was reported that fifty factory owners had agreed to the union's terms and their employes were at work, while the strike was on in 70 shops, but in this number was included all the large ones. The helpers who quit work with the stitchers formed a union of their own, and passed resolutions to the effect that they would back up the strikers to the end.

On February 28th, a statement was issued by the employers declaring in effect that if the strikers failed to return to work within three days, all shops at that time employing union men would discharge them forthwith, and that only non-union help would be employed in the future. At the appointed time the factory owners began employing non-union men, and a most decided movement in favor of returning to work set in among the strikers. On April I, a resolution was passed at a meeting of the union, to abandon the
strike and permit all members to return to their respective factories on the best terms that they could secure. Under the new order of things, the shops that had signed the union agreement will continue to be bound by its terms, while those that had not done so, are at liberty to employ whom they choose at such wages as may be mutually satisfactory. The strike lasted five weeks, and the wage loss was estimated at $\$ 350,000$.

Ferruary 29-Forty masons employed by two firms in Hackensack, went on strike to compel all employers in that city and surrounding country to recognize the unions and establish the closed shop. The open shop system of employment had prevailed in Hackensack since the employers won in a strike which took place there four years ago, although the hours of labor and wages established by the union were strictly observed. The strike, which was instigated by an organizer that visited the town, ended in a few days and was not successful. Wage loss, approximately, \$400.

February 29-Twenty-one employes of Schuster \& Obertz, at Hawthorn, manufacturers of mirrors, quit work because of being required to work fifteen minutes more each day than formerly. The strike lasted one week and was unsuccessful. The wage loss, as reported, was \$197.

March 8-Six drivers employed by the National Casket Co., at Hoboken, went on strike to secure an increase of wages and also to bring about the restoration to work of one of their number who had been discharged by the superintendent for insubordination. The drivers' were being paid $\$ 10$ a week and wanted \$12. An express wagon sent to carry a casket from the factory to New York, was stoned on its way to the ferry, and a coal truck driver, approaching the works with a load of fuel, was warned against attempting to make a delivery under threats of having his harness destroyed. The strike had continued little more than one day when the superintendent of the company agreed to the demands of the men in the matter of wages, and the reinstatement of the man he had discharged.

On March 12, the same men quit again on being informed by the manager that the settlement previously made had not received the approval of the board of directors of the company, and that wages would be the same as formerly, from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 10$ per week. Other men were employed at an agency in New York to take the drivers' places. One of these, while driving from Hoboken to Jersey City, was attacked by a crowd of over two hundred strike sympathizers, and escaped severe violence only through the efforts of his police guards. In the course of the melee the driver fled and the casket was destroyed. Several undertakers in Hoboken and Jersey City who were in sympathy with the strikers, refused to accept caskets from the company until it had made a satisfactory settlement with its drivers. There being more or less violence each succeeding day, the company threatened to close its factory at Hoboken permanently if proper protection was not extended to its drivers by the police. One of the strikers was caught in the act of throwing a stone at a new driver, and was arrested. Two men driving a wagon containing a load of caskets were attacked by a mob of strike sympathizers when near Jersey City and driven from their charge. Taking
refuge in a moving trolley car, they were pursued, overtaken, and severly beaten by the mob.

The progress of the strike from commencement to its final close on April 16, was marked by steadily recurring disturbances of the public peace, and the police of Hoboken, and to some extent also of Jersey City, were kept busy in the endeavor to protect the wagons and trucks of the Casket Company and its new drivers from attack by strikers and their sympathizers.

The strike was declared off, when the company agreed to reemploy all its old drivers at $\$ 12$ per week, and an allowance of $\$ 2$ extra for Sunday work, which each man would be expected to perform every two weeks. The company refused to reemploy the man whose discharge for insubordination had led to the strike in the first place, but other employment having been secured by him, the subject of his reinstatement did not come up for discussion in the final settlement. The strike was decidedly successful, and the wage loss of those directly concerned in it, was $\$ 260$.

## PASSAIC VALLEY TEXTILE STRIKE.

March 14-Closely following the successful strikes of the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., and while the strike of Paterson silk weavers was still in progress, a condition of dissatisfaction and unrest which became apparent among the textile operatives of the Passaic Valley, culminated in a strike by 300 weavers of the Forstmann \& Huffmann Company, the movement spreading so rapidly that within a few days about 4,000 of the nearly 10,000 textile workers employed in the principal mills of Passaic, Clifton and Garfield became involved. Two causes contributed in about equal degree toward precipitating the strike at this time; one of these was the success of the Lawrence movement, and the other, the more than ordinarily energetic pressure brought to bear on the operatives, by organizers of that new and extremely radical organization known as the "Industrial Workers of the World." Of the total number involved in the strike as voluntary participants, 60 per cent were men, 30 per cent women, and io per cent were youths of both sexes under 16 years of age. With the exception of a comparatively small number of German and English speaking workmen, practically all who were employed in the branches of the trade requiring the most skill, the nationalities of the strikers were, in the order of their numerical importance, Polish, Slavish, Italian, Hungarian and Russian. Dissatisfaction with wage conditions may be said to exist in a more or less intense form wherever large groups of workers of these races are found, and the attitude of passive discontent which characterizes them under normal circumstances, is easily converted into one of open hostility to employers, when once persuaded that no improvement in matters appertaining to their work can be brought about by peaceful means. A most vigorous propaganda based on this idea had been carried on among the operatives for some weeks by agents and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, and considerable progress was made in the establishment of local uniorrs. The successful strike at Lawrence, Mass., under the guidance of this organization, had much to do with preparing the way for its assumption of leadership here and the establishment for the time being of almost absolute authority over the mill operatives.

There appears to be two factions of the "Industrial Workers," both of which were represented by organizers decidedly hostile to each other, and each making every possible effort to bring the strike and all engaged in it under its own control. The bitterness engendered by this rivalry between factional union leaders, the impractical character of the demands advanced, together with the policy of disregard of law advocated and also practiced so far as opportunity offered, were the direct means of alienating public sympathy, and bringing the strike to an abortive close six weeks after it was begun.

Voluntary increases in wages and piece prices ranging from five to ten per cent. were made by several mill owners some time before the commencement of the strike and doubtless this concession had much to do with influencing more than half of the total number of operatives employed in the various mills to ignore both branches of the union and remain at work. The textile workers of Passaic were organized by the conservative branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, the headquarters of which are in Detroit, and the initial steps in the strike were taken under its direction. Within a week after the first walkout, the national organizer of the Chicago, or untra-radical faction of the same organization, appeared upon the scene, and endeavored to assume at once the direction of the strike, insisting at the same time that the textile workers unions, already formed, should place themselves under the jurisdiction of the wing of the Industrial Workers represented by himself, and antagonizing the representative of the comparatively conservative Detroit branch in every possible way.

The Industrial Workers of the World appears to be an International revolutionary organization, into which it is planned to bring American workmen together in thirteen National Industrial Departments, each consisting as far as practicable of wage earners in the general lines of industry suggested by their particular titles, as, for instance: Department of Mining Industry; Department of Transportation Industry; Department of Metal and Machinery Industry; Department of Public Service Industries, etc.

This organization does not attempt to disguise the fact that its ultimate purpose is nothing less than a world-wide revolution which will place it in full control of all the machinery of human society. In this respect the Detroit and Chicago branches are in perfect accord, the only difference between them being as to the means that should be employed in furtherance of the end which both have in view. The Detroit faction is said to favor a program not differing greatly from that of the ordinary trades unions, which it regards as sure to lead by a properly guided process of evolution to the final triumph of labor over capital. The Chicago wing of the organization, if correctly represented by its leaders and spokesmen, is frankly in favor of revolution by the immediate use of any and all available means. The preamble to its constitution, adopted in 1905, reads as follows:
"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.
"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political field, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party."

During the past year this decidedly militant organization seems to have been very much in evidence throughout the country as the guiding authority in strikes, particularly those involving large bodies of non-English speaking workmen. The Chicago branch of the Industrial Workers seems to have specialized this class of labor for the reason, probably, that having as yet no clear understanding of the influence of public opinion in this country, and only a very vague comprehension of personal and property rights under our laws, they should, for these reasons, prove the more tractable instruments for carrying out a program of agitation so radically different to that heretofore followed by American trades unions. As soon as possible after an organization of these workmen had been effected, the policy seems to be to inaugurate a strike, the control of which is invariably assumed by agents from headquarters, who direct matters with little or no reference to the wishes or interests of those whom they pretend to represent. Demands relating to wages, working hours, and recognition of the authority of the union, are made as a rule, less with a view to securing the acquiescence of employers, than to provoking their determined resistance. If the first demands are granted, others follow in quick succession, until, according to the declared purpose of the organization, "capital is driven from the field and the control of the machinery of production passes into the hands of the workers."

Previous to the commencement of the strike, several of the mills in Passaic and its vicinity had made voluntary advances in wages of from five to ten per cent. After the assumption of control by the "Industrial Workers" and the inauguration of the strike which drew nearly one-half of their ordinary working forces from the mills, a demand was made for an increase of fifty per cent in the prices per yard for weaving, the abolition of both bonuses and fines, recognition of the union (I. W. W.), and its shop committees, double pay for overtime, and the rectification of other grievances growing out of mill regulations.

Under the wage schedule in force immediately previous to the strike, the average weekly wage of mill employes, men and women, was $\$ 7.75$ per week, and for youths of both sexes under 16 years of age, the weekly rate was $\$ 3.00$. The scale varied slightly in most of the mills, some having a fixed rate for various grades of goods, with or without a bonus, while others paid a flat rate of fourteen cents per hour, with a bonus amounting to 66 2-3 per cent of the hourly rate for every 252,000 picks, which would guarantee a weekly wage of $\$ 8$ plus the bonus, which may amount to from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ additional. Under favorable conditions, many of the more skillful workers earned \$14 per week of fifty-five working hours, but the earnings of a much greater number did not exceed $\$ 6$.

The mills involved in the strike, with the number of operatives employed and the number of these that took part in the strike, were as follows:

| 6 | Number Employed. | Number on Strike. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Botany Worsted Co.. | 4,500 | 800 |
| Forstmann \& Huffimann. | I,900 | I,300 |
| Gera Mills . . . . . . | 1,100 | 800 |
| Dundee Textile Co | 400 | 300 |
| Brighton Mills | 890 | 75 |
| Garfield Woolen Mills. . | 800 | 600 |

With the exception of the Garfield Worsted Mills, which were closed when its operatives joined the strike, and did not reopen until it was over, all the establishments involved succeeded in running with reduced forces up to about 40 per cent of full capacity, which was increased by the gradual return 'of many employes who had been forced into the strike through fear of personal injury, and of others who, seeing no prospect of success, were anxious to secure their old positions.

During the progress of the strike public meetings were held, at which the strikers were addressed in their several languages. In Passaic there were very few outbreaks of disorder, and only two or three arrests were made, the policy of the Detroit faction, which was in control, being to use only legitimate and peaceful means for the attainment of their ends; but in Garfield, matters were not so satisfactory. There, the Chicago branch leaders attempted to wrest control of the strikers and their organization from the Detroit men, and the results were numerous clashes between the followers of the rival leaders, and between the strikers and police. The addresses to the strikers delivered by the leaders of the Chicago faction were in a tone of the most unqualified defiance of organized government and all its agencies for the suppression of violence.

The first and only occasion on which fire arms were used during the strike, was when a body of deputy sheriffs and local police stationed at the gate of the Forstmann \& Huffmann mill, at Garfield, dispersed a large crowd of strikers who insisted on holding a meeting in the road a little way from the main entrance to the plant. The speaker, an organizer of the Chicago faction, was arrested after a struggle in which clubs and fists were freely used. The deputies fired several rifle shots in reply to a fusillade of stones directed against them by the retiring strikers.

The last of the strikers to hold out returned to the mills on May ist; the duration of the strike ranged from twenty-four days in the Forstmann \& Huffmann mill to thirty-six days in the Dundee Textile Company's mill. The wage loss as reported by the several concerns amounted to $\$ 119,000$, and as all returned to work under practically the conditions which prevailed before the strike, the entire movement was a very costly failure.

The cessation of wages brought distress to many of the strikers who had been longest idle, and a commissary department was established at which food was supplied to a large number of operatives and their families. The textile workers are, as a rule, temperate and thrifty; in many cases both man and wife work in the mills, the wages of the husband being insufficient to meet family wants, particularly when there are children. These also, invariably go to work when old enough and add their contribution to the family maintenance. About 60 per cent of the operatives are married, and
these live in three or four room tenements, for which they pay from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$ per month. Unmarried workmen lodge with these families and pay $\$ 1.50$ per month for sleeping accommodations. As many as eight of these lodgers, together with the renting family, make their homes in one apartment of four rooms, and in addition to the monthly fee for lodging, pay from \$1.50 to $\$ 2.00$ per week for cooking the food, which is furnished by themselves. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding all this, many of these people manage to send out of their earnings, considerable sums of money to relatives in the countries from which they came.

During the course of the strike, 152 special deputies were sworn in by the sheriff of the county to assist the municipal authorities in preserving the peace, and from the beginning to the end of the strike only 75 new men were employed to take the place of the strikers. The aggregate number on strike was 3,87 , and the wage loss was, as reported, $\$ 119,000$.

## STRIKE OF SILK WORKERS IN HUDSON COUNTY MILI.S.

March 14-Three hundred girls employed in the mills of the Schwart-zenbach-Huber Company at Bayonne, went on strike for a reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day, an increase of $\$ 1.00$ per week in wages, and payment of wages weekly instead of every two weeks. These operatives worked by the day, and the piece workers employed in the mill, who were much the larger number, refused to join in the strike. A number of girls were brought from the Union Hill mills of the company to take the places of those who had gone out. Crowds of the strikers and their sympathizers gathered about the mill and its vicinity, and several were arrested charged with throwing missiles of various kinds at the windows.

Statements made by the strikers that their wages were about $\$ 8$ per week were disproved by the mill superintendent who opened the pay books for inspection by the newspaper reporters. The lists were examined for several months back, and where such pay as $\$ 3$ or $\$ 5$ appeared, it was found to have been drawn either by learners or by girls who had worked only a few days. It was shown that girls ranging in age from 17 to 21 years had drawn on the last pay day sums ranging from $\$ 18.13$ to $\$ 22.23$ for two weeks work. A disposition on the part of the strikers to return to work was checked after a number had done so by agents of the Industrial Workers of the World, who gathered the strikers and their sympathizers in halls, on the platforms of which were displayed red banners bearing inscriptions: "Away with capitalism" and "I. W. W.," and addressed them in terms calculated to increase their discontent.

Efforts were being made by representatives of the same organization to extend the Bayonne strike to all other silk mills in Hudson and Bergen counties, particularly those owned by the Schwarzenbach-Huber Co. On March 26th, the 120 weavers of the same company's mill at Hackensack went on strike, as did also a large proportion of the force employed in the West Hoboken mill, in which 2,000 workers were employed. In these mills, as in the Bayonne establishment, an increase of wages was conceded by the company, but no material improvement in the situation followed; some of the
strikers accepted the increases offered and returned to work, only to become targets for the abuse and denunciation of the larger number who still held out.

On March 25, a committee representing the strikers of the Bayonne mill presented the following demands as a condition of returning to work:
I. Abolition of the three and four loom system.
2. A general increase of 50 per cent on all the work done in the mill.
3. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.
4. All employes to be reinstated in the places held at the beginning of the strike.
5. All disputes to be referred to the shop committee.

The company officials declined going beyond the concessions already made, as to do so, they held, would be tantamount to turning the entire conduct of the business of the mill over to the shop committee.

The strike had meanwhile extended to the Schwarzenbach-Huber mills at West Hoboken, to which, as to the other plants owned by this company, agents of the I. W. W., and delegations of the Bayonne strikers had carried stories of heavy and unwarranted fines and diverse other forms of injustice and oppression practiced on the employes of the Bayonne establishment. Every reasonable effort appears to have been made by the company to secure an opportunity to disprove such charges by requiring those making them to produce some evidence of their truth, but without success.

At one or another time during the progress of the strike, there were manifestation of dissatisfaction in practically every silk mill in the county, and a partial suspension of work for varying periods of time in some of them. These disturbances were met by sufficient concessions to bring about a full resumption of work in every case except that which was centered in the Schwarzenbach-Huber mills, particularly the one at Bayonne; however an agreement which brought the strike to a close was reached between that company and its employes as represented by shop committees of its several mills, without the intervention of representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World. The plan agreed upon provides for an increase in wages of to per cent., and for the maintenance of the "open shop" principle. About April 15, practically all the operatives of the mills concerned in this strike had returned to work.

During the progress of the general silk strike, the Poidebard Silk Company, of Jersey City Heights, granted an advance in the wage schedule of its weavers, the continuance of which was made conditional on the rates or prices not being higher than those of other silk mills in Hudson County after the strike then in progress had been settled. After the cessation of these strikes, it was found that the new Poidebard wage scale was from 5 to 20 per cent. more than those of the other mills. On the company insisting on a readjustment according to the original agreement, all the weavers quit work. Their places were gradually filled with new help.

On April 18, 300 weavers of the Rogers, Thompson, Givernaud Company at West Hoboken went on strike for an increase in wages and recognition of the union (I. W. W.). The strike lasted six weeks, and resulted in a satisfactory compromise on the question of wages, but an utter failure so far as recognition of the union was concerned. The wage loss in this
mill was $\$ 2,100$. The wage loss to all operatives engaged in the silk strike in Hudson County is estimated at an average of $\$ 70$ each, or approximately $\$ 240,000$ for all.

In replying to inquiries relative to the strike and its effects on the silk industry in New Jersey, the proprietor of one of the largest mills expressed the opinion that under present conditions the mills of Pennsylvania with their lower wage scale, longer working hours, and four looms per weaver, against two in this State, must inevitably force our mills out of the trade, unless these and other conditions are equalized very soon.

April 2-One hundred and seventy-five weavers employed in the mills of the Summit Silk Company, at Summit, quit work because an advance in piece prices and recognition of the shop committee of their union had been refused by the mill superintendent. Two days later the entire plant was closed, which increased the number of idle operatives to 300 ( 200 men and 100 women). Efforts made by agents of the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World to form a branch of their union among the mill workers failed, and on April 26, after being idle three and one-half weeks, the mills were reopened with practically all the old working force in their places. The strike was a failure, and the wage loss, as reported, was approximately \$6,000.

April 2-One hundred and fifty stitchers employed in the handkerchief factory of the Herrmann, Aukam \& Co. at South River, quit work because the superintendent of the factory refused to discharge a foreman, who had, the strikers charged, treated them unfairly. Efforts made to induce the entire working force to join in the demand for the foreman's discharge having failed, the strikers resumed work after having been idle eight days. The wage loss was estimated at $\$ 900$

April 9-Six hundred hod carriers and other laborers, employed in and about Montclair, went on strike to secure higher wages and a shorter work day. The employers most affected were the Osborne \& Marcellus Company, road builders of Upper Montclair; F. W. Gibbs Co., general contractors; New York Telephone Co., Public Service Gas Co. and Montclair Water Co. The laborers demanded an eight-hour work day, a two years' contract of employment, with $22^{1 / 2}$ cents per hour for the first year, and 25 cents per hour for the second year. The men had been working ten hours per day and receiving from $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.55$ per day. A local union was formed by the laborers immediately after the commencement of the strike, under the title-International Hodcarriers and Laborers Union, Local No. 198.

Violence marked the progress of the strike almost from its beginning. The entire police force of Montclair and Upper Montclair, supplemented by thirty deputies sworn in by the Sheriff, were required for the preservation of order, and the protection of other laborers who desired to remain at work. In an attack by a marching column of laborers on some men engaged in digging a sewer, one policeman was so badly injured that he was removed to the local hospital in a critical condition. The strike spread to 16 stat.

Caldwell, Cedar Grove and Glen Ridge, and the number engaged in it was estimated at 1,000 . Most of these men were intimidated into leaving their work by threats of violence if they refused to do so. Several conflicts occurred between the strikers and non-union gangs of laborers who refused to join them, and about twenty arrests were made. Practically all who participated in the strike were Italians, as were also alb the laborers who were forced to quit work. Among those who joined in the strike were some laborers employed by the town of Montclair, who worked eight hours per day and were paid $\$$ 1.75.

The strikers were gradually replaced by non-union men, and about two weeks after its commencement the strike came to a close with nothing gained by those who participated in it. The wage loss was estimated at \$15,000.

April 12-Eighteen men employed in the comb works of the Arlington Company, at Arlington, quit work because of some disagreement over the price of brushes and buftis furnished by the company. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted without loss of time.

APRIL ${ }^{1} 5$-Thirty-six wool sorters employed in the mills of the Howland Croft, Sons \& Co., manufacturers of worsted yarns at Camden, quit work because the firm refused an advance in piece prices. The firm explained, in answer to inquiries regarding the strike, that its wool sorters is the only group of workmen in the mills who work by the piece, and prices vary according to the character of the wool to be sorted. The men were all connected with the wool sorters union of Philadelphia, but, although no objection was ever raised to their membership, the union was never directly or indirectly recognized by the firm. It appears that the men had by mutual agreement limited their earnings to a little less than $\$ 31.00$ every two weeks, and this amount they earned regularly whether they worked 60,58 or 55 hours per week, and in winter time the work day was usually from an hour to an hour and a half shorter because of want of daylight. The demand which preceded the strike was for an increase in prices which would permit the earning of $\$ 18.00$ per week of 55 hours, without increasing the output of work. The men were assured by the firm that if they took off the limit of production which they had imposed upon themselves, they might earn that or even a larger amount, but declined to advance prices, having first ascertained that the mill had been paying more for the work in question than any of its competitors. The men are reported to have acknowledged their ability to make more money at the rates that were being paid, but would not break the custom by increasing their product of work. The company declining to pay more, the men quit work after having been notified that those of them who did so would never be employed again in any capacity. The company had always made a practice of running the mills steadily through good and bad times alike, so that employes might have work, but this was not considered by the men in making their decision to quit. No statement of wage loss can be made because the firm states that under no circumstances will any of the strikers ever again enter its employ.

April 17-Sixteen men employed as core makers by the U. S. Cast Iron Pipe \& Foundry Co. at Burlington, went on strike because of dissatisfaction with orders of their foreman. All returned to work after two days; the strike was a failure. Wage loss to strikers was $\$ 70$, and to others who could not work in consequence of the strike, $\$ 300$. The total wage loss was, therefore, $\$ 370$.

April I8-Fifty union plumbers employed in the plumbing shops of Red Bank, Seabright and other nearby coast resorts, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for the discharge of all non-union men, a full recognition of the union, and an increase of wages from $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4.00$ per day. The employers refused to entertain the proposal that old and faithful employes who had worked for them many years should be turned away because they did not choose to join the union, and accordingly proclaimed their determination to maintain the "open shop." Non-union men were brought in from New, York, Jersey City and other large towns and the places of the strikers were filled. The bosses regarded the strike as being over, and declared that none of their old hands who went out would be allowed to return to work on any terms. The union men still maintained that the strike was on in full vigor and none of their members would return until all their demands were granted. A compromise was effected under which the men returned to work, but the open shop principle was maintained. The wage loss to the men engaged in the strike, was $\$ 2,400$.

April 18-About 80 union carpenters of New Brunswick and vicinity who had been receiving $\$ 3.52$ per day for eight hours work, engaged in a strike to enforce a demand they had made for $\$ 4$ per day. An agreement was reached among the employes under which all bound themselves to refuse any increase of wages.

The strike was declared off on May 2, the men returning at the old rate- $\$ 3.52$ per day, with the understanding, however, that on November $\mathbf{I}$, the increase to $\$ 4.00$ per day will be allowed. The strike lasted 14 days, and the wage loss was approximately $\$ 4,000$.

APRIL 19-Three hundred laborers, employed at repairing the roadbed and relaying tracks of the Public Service Railway in Highland Park and Raritan Township, struck for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, or from $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 1.75$ per day. The strikers manifested a disposition to violence and a force of deputies was sworn in to protect the new men that had been employed. No outbreak occurred, however, and about 150 of the laborers returned to work after being out two days; the others were paid off and discharged. Wage loss to those who returned, $\$ 450$.

April 22-Three hundred and forty-nine employes of the W. J. Wilcox Lard \& Refining Company at West New York went on strike for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strike lasted $31 / 2$ days, and being settled by a compromise, was partly successful. The wage loss, as reported, was $\$ 1,300$.

Aprif 24-Forty girls and one man employed in the shirtwaist factory of Kottler Bros. at Perth Amboy, went on strike for an increase of wages and better working conditions. The strike lasted ten days and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was $\$ 500$.

April 26-Seventy-five laborers employed by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co. at Linden struck for an increase of wages, but returned two days later on the old terms. Wage loss estimated at \$220.

April 29-Seventy-three employes of the American Cotton Oil Co., at West New York, went on strike for an increase of wages. They returned $3^{1 / 2}$ days later under a satisfactory compromise. The wage loss was $\$ 900$.

May i-The section gangs employed on the New York \& Long Branch Railroad between Oceanport and Point Pleasant quit work on this date without making any announcement of their intention. No dissatisfaction was expressed with wages or working hours; the laborers just dropped their tools and started on a march to other sections of the road for the purpose of inducing such workmen as were employed there to join them A gang employed at South Amboy joined the marching column of strikers when they reached that town, and a number of laborers engaged on repairing the railroad bridge over the Raritan River were forced to quit work. The strike extended up and down the line until practically all the road laborers had been forced to suspend work. At Brielle, an attempt was made to wreck the new bridge over the Manasquan River at that place, and a sharp fight occurred between the large force of strikers and a body of twenty-five railroad detectives and others who were hastily assembled for the protection of the property. The rioting laborers were driven from the bridge; some of them were injured in the melee, and twenty-one were arrested by the officers and taken to the jail at Freehold. These prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of $\$ 20$, or, in default of payment, to serve thirty days in jail. On the intercession of the Italian Council at Trenton, the action of the court which imposed these alternative penalties was set aside by a Justice of the Supreme Court on the ground of irregularities in the commitments and all were liberated. The only thing bearing the character of a weapon found on the arrested men was a razor, but all were armed while marching with improvised clubs of various kinds.

Two days after quitting work, the strikers announced that they wanted $\$ 2$ per day of ten hours, and would return to work if this was agreed to by the company superintendent. They had been receiving $\$ \mathrm{I} .66$ per day. The increase was refused, and about fifty of the laborers returned to work. On May 8, all but a few of the ring leaders, whom the company officials refused to reemploy, had returned to work. About 150 men were involved in the strike, which lasted seven days. The wage loss was estimated at $\$ 1,700$.

May 3-Sixty laborers employed in making repairs on the roadbed of the Erie Railroad at Bloomfield, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of ten cents per day in wages. They had been receiving $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ and wanted $\$ \mathrm{I} .60$. All who did not return to work next day were discharged and new men employed in their places.

May 4-Seventy-five employes of the Pompton Lakes Detonating Cap Works, at Pompton Lakes, quit work because a demand for a general increase of wages which they had made was refused.

May 4-Six firemen employed in the Edison Phonograph Works, at Orange, made a demand on the chief engineer for an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to 31 cents per hour, and a reduction of working time from ten to eight hours per day. Before the demand could be submitted to the general superintendent of the works, four of the firemen walked out. New men were immediately engaged in their places at 31 cents per hour for an eight hour work day.

## STRIKE OF EXCAVATORS AND CELLAR DIGGERS OF NEWARK.

On May 6th, 2,200 laborers employed by twenty-four contractors on trench, cellar and sewer digging, street paving and some other lines of work requiring the use of pick and shovel, quit work without having made a request or demand of any kind on their employers, or intimating to them that there was any dissatisfaction with the conditions of their employment. The strike thus inaugurated proved to be one of the most troublesome labor disturbance that the city of Newark and practically all the towns of Essex County have had to deal with in many years.

The striking laborers were all foreigners, with very few among them who could either speak or understand the English language, which circumstance greatly increased the difficulties encountered by their employers in treating with them and embarrassed the authorities in their efforts to prevent violations of the law. It appeared that a union of these men had been formed some time before the beginning of the strike, from the fact that a day or two after quitting work, a demand was submitted to the employing contractors in the name of the union, for a uniform wage rate of 25 cents an hour, a work day of eight hours, and full recognition of the union. The strikers' organization was divided into three separate bodies, each having its own particular headquarters; one of these was at 39 Bedford street, another at 43 Garside street, and the third at 39 Monroe street, all in the city of Newark.

The title assumed by the organization was the "Independent Laborers \& Diggers Union of Newark, N. J.," and an agreement covering the following points was submitted to contractors and others employing such labor for their signatures: First-The Independent Laborers and Diggers of Newark, N. J., agree not to go on strike any time previous to May ist, igi3, unless the subscribing employer "shall during that time employ scabs or other persons not members of the union." Second-The employer agrees to pay twenty-five cents per hour for ten hours per day, and fifty cents per hour for all overtime, or work done on Sundays or holidays. Third-The employer agrees to pay wages on each and every Saturday to all men employed by him, and the agreement is to be mutually binding until May ist, 1913.

The contractors were taken completely by surprise, and with a few exceptions refused to agree to the terms submitted, declaring that they then had on hand contracts aggregating in amount nearly $\$ 1,000,000$, which had
been taken on a very small margin of profit, and that any such radical increase in wages as that demanded would mean that the work could only be performed at an enormous loss to themselves. A few of the smaller contractors who had work on hand that was near completion agreed to the union terms, but could not have their men back because the union had decided that there should be an absolute shut down of work until all could return together under union rules.

A few days after the commencement of the strike, the laborers began to march in large bodies from their meeting places, directing their course usually to some point where gangs of laborers were known to be employed; these were usually induced to quit work by threats of violence if they refused to do so. When the forces of the strikers had withdrawn, the laborers who had been subjected to this kind of coercion as a rule returned to their work.

Marching bands of this character invaded the Hudson County municipalities on the east side of the Passaic River, and the towns in the vicinity of Newark. Some of them extended their operations as far as Rutherford and Kingsland in Bergen County, and in the latter place a number of laborers employed in a brick plant were induced to quit work and make demands on their employer corresponding with those of the laborers' union. At Rutherford, sixteen of the marching strikers were arrested by the local police, and after being deprived of knives and revolvers which they carried, were allowed to leave the town. A second visit made to Rutherford by a band of about two hundred strikers brought about a clash with the entire police force of the town; the rioters were driven across the bridge, but threatened to return the next day with a force large enough to overcome all resistance.

The entire police force of Newark was kept on duty practically day and night and more or less sharp conflicts occurred in various parts of the city in the effort to keep the increasing crowds of idle men and their sympathizers under control. In some of the outlying towns special deputies were appointed to aid in the preservation of order. An attempt on the part of a large number of strikers to drive some laborers employed on street repairing at Kearny from their work resulted in a clash with the police in which two of the rioters were shot, and the chief of police severely wounded• by a blow on the head from a baseball bat in the hands of one of the mob. As a result of this outbreak of violence, twenty-seven men said to have been active participants in it, were arrested. The trial of these men which took place soon after the riot resulted in the discharge from custody of six of them for want of evidence, and the conviction of twentyone, who were sentenced to one year each in the penitentiary, and removed from the local jail to that institution on June 17. The conviction of these men was set aside by a Supreme Court Justice on the ground of error in the procedure before the trial court, and insufficient evidence.

On May 25, the union formed by the striking laborers became affliated with the American Federation of Labor, and for a time thereafter "picketing" and marching about the streets of the city in large bodies ceased. On June first, a meeting of representatives of the Essex Trades Council, the
employing contractors, and two organizers of the American Federation of Labor, was held for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a cessation of the strike by means of arbitration, but the contractors adhering to their original declaration that there was "nothing to arbitrate," the situation remained unchanged. The representatives of the contractors on this committee declared that those whom they represented were willing to discuss the matter of wages and working hours with their own employes, but would not do so with anyone else.

The Essex Trades Council, at a subsequent meeting, passed resolutions condemning the contractors and the Public Service Corporation for refusing to arbitrate, and also for importing strike breakers. Efforts made by the Mayor of Newark and the Social Service Committee of the Federation of Churches to bring about an amicable settlement proved fruitless also. The contractors, believing themselves to be unjustly blamed by the public for refusing arbitration, presented a defence of their attitude through the medium of a letter addressed to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy :
Jacob Haussling,
City Hall, Newark, N. J.
Dear sir:-In response to your request to the contractors who have been affected by the strike of the laborers formerly in their employ, asking that the existing differences between the contractors and their employees be submitted to arbitration, we most respectfully submit to you the following statement of facts and conditions:

You will probably recall that on or about May 6th, without notice or without any requests or demands made upon the employers by these laborers, they quit work. While this condition prevailed almost universally among the contractors, there were, during the following days, a large number of laborers who returned to work, and thereupon the leaders and their followers visited the places where work was progressing and compelled those who were working to leave the work, and from that time until a week ago practically all the work in the city and county was stopped.

SAY THEY FEAR VIOLENCE.
Since that time there have returned to work perhaps six or seven hundred of the laborers, but all these men have been subjected to violence, and it is only through subterfuge that they are successful in getting to the jobs on which they are working.

It is reported to us every day by a majority of the workmen that they would be willing and glad to return to their jobs if they were not prevented through threats of violence to themselves and to their families.

It is hardly necessary for us to call to your attention the numerous occasions on which large bodies of the strikers have appeared at the various jobs now under course of completion and taken the men away from them, taking them to their headquarters and compelling them to join them as strikers, in many cases keeping them as prisoners in the headquarters until they agreed to abide by the orders of the leaders. These encounters between the strikers and those working has, as you know, resulted in bloodshed, and many of the officers have been seriously injured. This state of affairs has induced the better class of the men to leave Newark and seek employment elsewhere at very much reduced pay.

## CONDITIONS OF ARBITRATION.

We would also call your attention to the fact that the leaders of these strikers are not laborers themselves, but saloonkeepers, barbers or engaged in other walks of life, and would appear to be engaged in this situation for their own pecuniary gain.

All the above indicates a condition of lawlessness and disregard of the rights of others which, it would seem to us, cannot be the subject of arbitration, and consequently we cannot, under any circumstances, arbitrate with these men as now formed and led by such leaders as they now have.

We are, however, perfectly willing and would gladly invite our men to present to us, individually, any grievance or complaint which they may have against us, but we desire it to be distinctly understood that these complaints and grievances must be presented by the men themselves to their individual employers.

## HOW PAY IS ARRANGED.

We feel justified in insisting that as far as it relates to the contracts now in force that the conditions prevailing at the time the men quit the jobs should continue until these contracts are finished and completed.

After such contracts have been completed we will take up with the men the question of wages, hours of labor and other conditions connected with their employment, and arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of all matters in dispute between us and our men. We can then make our bids for future work conform to the new conditions which will prevail as to the cost of labor.

There seems to have arisen an erroneous idea as to the prices we are paying our men, and for your information we would say that the wages which our men received were from $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 2.00$ per day, according to their efficiency and the length of time in our employ. We are compelled to accept all kinds of men, and it is a matter of considerable time before these men acquire sufficient knowledge in the work to warrant an increase in their wages, but very few of them at the start receive less than $\$ 1.60$ a day.

## FACTS DISTORTED.

We are all residents and taxpayers of this city and county, and are jealous of the good name both of the city and county, and are desirous of co-operating with you in stopping violence and lawlessness, but we cannot submit to the dictation and supervision of these men who now control these laborers. We know that conditions have been misrepresented to the men and facts distorted by these leaders for their own private ends.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, we trust these conditions now existing may be speedily remedied.

Angered by the failure to obtain concessions of any kind, the militant portion of the striking laborers resumed the practice of going about the streets in crowds and endeavoring to win over by persuasion or intimidation such men of their class as were found at work. The situation again became so threatening that the police authorities were forced to use every resource at their command for the preservation of order.

On June 5 a riot, beginning with the stoning by women of a group of laborers on the tracks of the D., L. \& W. railroad at Nassau and Nesbitt streets, Newark, resulted in the wounding by bullets and other missiles of eight persons, including policemen, one women and a high school boy, who found himself unexpectedly in the center of the crowd while on his way to school. The boy died of his wound a few hours later. All the others recovered, although two of them had received wounds of a very serious character. After this tragic occurrence the police commissioners of Newark ordered a supply of "riot guns" so as to place the force in a better position to cope with what appeared to be the growing spirit of disorder, but no other emergency arose requiring their use, and the struggle was practically aban-
doned during the last week in June. A large proportion of the laborers who inaugurated the strike or were forced into it by intimidation sought and obtained employment elsewhere where their labor was in demand, but as a rule without any improvement in the matter of wages. These were for the most part unmarried men, or if married without families in this country. Of those who remained, largely men with homes and families in Newark, a steadily increasing number had been, from the beginning of June, returning to their former employers, so that toward the end of that month comparatively few of the laborers were still idle. Under these circumstances the leaders declared the strike "suspended," with a promise that in October or November the contractors were to be notified that commencing April ist, 1913, the demands for enforcement of which the strike was undertaken will be renewed. This early notice is to be given so that the increase in wages may be provided for in making contracts for work after that date.

Among the employers that suffered most from the suspension of work by the laborers was the Public Service Corporation, seven hundred of whose men employed in different departments of the service were thrown into idleness at the very beginning of the strike; of these it is said by their immediate foremen and superintendents not more than ten per cent. went out voluntarily. The others were prevented from working by threats of violence. Of thuse whó went out voluntarily and involuntarily about 400 were employed in the railway department, 200 in the gas department and 85 in the electric department. No formal demand in reference to either wages or working time was made on the Public Service Corporation.

The strike began on May 6th, and lasted about six weeks, with, however, greatly diminished numbers during the latter part of that period. The long interruption of work on streets torn $11 p$ in preparation for paving, and on opened excavations for cellars, sewers, conduits, etc., and consequent interference with traffic, together with the ever present menace of violence, caused more annoyance and expense than had resulted from any labor disturbance that had occurred in the previous history of the city. The measures that had to be taken for preserving the peace in Newark and adjoining towns of Essex, Hudson and Bergen counties were costly, and the loss to contractors and other employers from the extended suspension of work in which large sums of money had already been invested must have been very considerable.

Owing to the migratory character of the men engaged in the strike, and of a large number of those who were thrown into idleness in consequence thereof, it was practically impossible to ascertain the wage loss with even approximate exactness. The most conservative estimate, however, places it at not less than $\$ 110,000$.

May 8.-Twenty-five employes of the firm of Fielding \& Owen, of Lyndhurst, contracting cloak and suit makers, struck for a reduction of working hours from 55 to 50 per week. The strike lasted 14 days and was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was, as reported, \$750.

May in.-Twenty-five young women employed as decorators in the Mercer Pottery, at Trenton, quit work because an increase of piece prices had
been refused to them. The strike lasted two weeks and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, \$350.

May II.-Sixty-five laborers employed in the Thermoid Rubber Works, at 'Trenton, quit work without assigning any reason for their action, and beyond the bare statement that they were "on strike," offering no explanation of any kind to their employers. The laborers were divided into a day and a night gang; the strike originated among the night men, who waited for the relieving force and induced them by persuasion and threats to refuse to go to work. A small number returned to the mill the following day, but the majority were replaced by new men. The laborers were all non-English speaking foreigners.

MAY 15.-Thirty section laborers on the Passaic \& Delaware Railroad, between Summit and Sterling, quit work because of dissatisfaction with their foreman. The differences were adjusted satisfactorily, and all returned to work next day. Wage loss, $\$ 45$.

May 16.-The "Industrial Workers of the World" succeeded in establishing an organization among the employes of the Standard Silk Co., at Phillipsburg, and as a result four hundred and forty of the operatives quit work on the above date, having first made a demand for an increase in prices. The strike lasted one and one-half days and resulted in an increase of 5 per cent. in wages and a reduction of working time to 55 hours per week.

MAy 21.-Five hundred and seven employes of the Warner Sugar Refining Co., at Edgewater, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages. The strike lasted four days, and was partially successful. Wage loss, $\$ 6,135$.

May 22-Fourteen hod carriers employed on the new Broadway Theatre building, at Long Branch, quit work because an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages had been refused them. The places of the strikers were promptly filled.

May 24.-Twenty mould makers employed in the model making department of the Federal Terra Cotta Works, near Maurer, quit work because an increase in piece prices had been refused them. The strikers established pickets around the works for the purpose of dissuading new men from taking their places. The strike was a failure; some of the men returned to work, and new men were employed in the places of others.

May 25.-Five union bakers employed by Mrs. Mary Meyers, at Hoboken, went on strike because of a new man, not a member of the union, having been employed. The strikers placarded the bakery front with denunciations of the proprietress and the new non-union workman, and the one found to be responsible for it was arrested and held in \$200 bail for trial.

May 27.-Fifty-five laborers employed in the American Creosote Co.'s works, at Newark, and 60 laborers employed in the Balbach Smelting Works, at Newark, quit work without having made any demand with reference to
either wages, working time or other circumstances connected with their employment, although it was generally supposed that they were dissatisfied with the wages they were receiving; after being idle one week, all but fifteen returned to both establishments, and the places of these were taken by new men. The laborers resumed work on the terms and conditions that prevailed when they went out.

May 31.-One hundred and thirty-seven employes of the Hightstown Smyrna Rug Co., at Hightstown, struck against a system of docking that had been in operation in the mills. The strike lasted $2^{1 / 2}$ days, and was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was, as reported, \$450.

May 31.-A special meeting of the Machinists Union No. 167 was held at Plainfield to take steps toward the establishment in the printing press trade of the eight-hour work day. The intention of the local union is to put in operation a plan for the gradual reduction of working hours which was adopted at the national convention of machinists held at Davenport, Iowa. The desire of the local men is to submit a demand for an eight and one-half hour day to their employers, and thereafter to reduce the time a quarter of a day every six months until the limit of eight hours is reached on June ist, 1913. The local union seeks the sanction of the national body for a strike in case their employers refuse to endorse the plan. Having received the national union's endorsement, the plan was submitted to the Walter Scott Company, employing 200 men; the Hall Printing Press Co., employing 80 men, and the Potter Printing Press Co., employing 120 men. The Walter Scott Company gave a conditional sanction to the demand, and its workmen returned after one day's idleness; a strike occurred in both the Hall and the Potter Companys' works which lasted two weeks and three weeks respecttively. The agreement to which all three companies subscribed will bring about a gradual reduction in working time until January I, 1914, when eight hours will be the standard work day. The aggregate wage loss reported by the three establishments was $\$ 6,800$.

Juns: 3.-Two hundred and sixty men employed by the Public Service Gas Company, in its Newark plant, quit work on this date demanding certain concessions in the matter of wages and working hours, which are embodied in a letter addressed to 7n official of the company, of which the following is a copy :

## "T'o the Public Service Gas Company, Newark, N. J.

The committee representing the employes of the above named gas company begs to acknowledge receipt of the letter containing the offers of the company looking to a settlement of the present strike, and to convey to the company the regrets of the committee that the offers of the company are not satisfactory to the body of men which the committee represents.

At a mass meeting of all the said employes of the gas company, called immediately on receipt of the letter, the following demands of the body were unanimously adopted:
I. All the men who went out must be taken back again and given their former positions. Any strikebreaker or other person occupying these positions must be dismissed therefrom.
2. All firemen, in all departments, shall work eight hours per day and receive the same pay as they did before the present strike.
3. All buggy-men shall work eight hours per day for the same pay as they received before the present strike.
4. All firemen and gas makers' helpers shall work eight hours a day for $\$ 2.00$ per day.
5. Bricklayers shall work ten hours per day at 25 cents increase on the amount paid them before the strike.
6. All machinists' helpers shall receive \$1.75 per day for io hours' work.
7. Men in the clinker gang shall work 8 hours per day for the same pay per day they received before the present strike.
8. (a) All common laborers shall receive $\$$ r. 75 per day for ten hours' work. (b) The common laborers also demand that there be kept at all times in the yard a sufficient number of men to do the work, and that a large body of men be not hired one day only to be laid off the next, or in a short time, as has been the practice.
9. (a) Men in pure-fire house to receive $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ per day for ten hours.
(b) And steady gang of not less than eight men to be a gang.
10. Furnace men to receive $\$ 2.40$ per day for eight hours.
II. Stick-men to receive $\$ 2.40$ per day for eight hours.
12. All men engaged in the present strike shall be taken back and given their former positions without discrimination or prejudice of any kind on account of their engaging in the present strike. Also the six men who were discharged before the strike."

The men who went on strike were engaged in various kinds of work throughout the gas plant-gas makers, boiler firemen, retort stokers, coke wheelers, general repairmen, coal conveyor attendants, clinkers and common laborers.

The situation out of which the strike grew was brought about by the Industrial Workers of the World, whose organizers attempted to found a local general union of all gas works employes. This was partly successful and the union was organized on May 15, and the men called out on strike June 3d. The strike lasted and the works were picketed until June irth. No man positively known to have been concerned in the strike was reinstated.

The local lodge of the union has ceased to exist for the reason that all the men belonging to it have entered some other place of employment. The gas makers and boiler firemen had their working hours reduced from 12 to to hours per day. The working time and wages of all the other subdivisions of employment in the gas plant remained as these were before the strike.

June 5.-Eighty employes of the People's Express Company of Newark quit work because of obiections to a foreman. The strike lasted three days and was settled by a compromise. Wage loss, \$350.

## STRIKES IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIES OF PERTH AMBOY AND OTHER PARTS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY THAT OCCURRED ABOUT THE SAME TIME.

June 8.-An almost general strike of unskilled labor which for a time threatened to tie up most of the industries of Perth Amboy with those of other communities in its vicinity, and to require the presence of State troops as a means of keeping under control the riotously disposed element among the strikers and their friends, began on this date when 700 of the 900 em -
ployes of the Standard Underground Cable Co. of Perth Amboy went out on strike for an increase in wages, coupled with a reduction in working time from 10 to 9 hours per day. The strike sentiment spread with marvelous rapidity, so that within four or five days after its commencement practically all Perth Amboy plants engaged in widely varying lines of industry were deserted while their former employes were helping to swell the growing number of men and women who, with little or no notice to their employers, had responded to the apparently ever welcome call to join in a strike. In only two establishments in the city a sufficient number of workmen remained at their posts to prevent the necessity of a complete shut-down. The plants involved in the strike at Perth Amboy and Maurer were as follows:

|  | Number Employed. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Standard Underground Cable | 900 |
| American Smelting \& Refining | 1,800 |
| Barber Asphalt Co.. | 900 |
| Atlantic Terra Cotta Co | 550 |
| Perth Amboy Cigar Co | 1,300 |
| Rosenthal Handkerchief Co. | 450 |

With the exception of a small number of the highly skilled workers in each of the above establishments who remained at their posts, and about 200 laborers each in the smelting and the asphalt works, the 5,900 men and women employed-practically all of them of the non-English speaking racesparticipated in the strike. Not all quit work of their own accord, however, although by far the largest number did so; of the others many joined the movement through fear of the consequences of refusal to do so, or were thrown into idleness because of the enforced suspension of work in the plants in which they were, employed.

Four hundred and 200 strike breakers were employed by the Refining Co. and the Asphalt Co. respectively, all of whom were lodged and fed within the works while the strike lasted. In no case was the strike preceded by any statement of grievances, but soon after its commencement at each establishment demands for increases of wages ranging in amount from 10 to 20 per cent. and for the abolition of the bonus system, together with some change in objectionable features of the day and night shift division of labor, were made by all.

The officials of the Perth Amboy Chemical Company and the Roessler \& Hasslacher Chemical Co. raised wages voluntarily by sums ranging from two to eight cents an hour, and were not troubled at any time during the strike. Although organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World were on the ground promptly after the trouble began, none of them seemed to have succeeded in securing the confidence of the strikers so far as to accept their guidance or permit themselves to be organized into unions.

The wages which the laborers had been receiving ranged from $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.60$ per day, and the girls employed in the cigar and handkerchief factories were paid from 80 cents to $\$ 1.25$ per day of ten hours. The increases demanded on the part of the laborers were to bring the range of wages up to from $\$ \mathrm{I} .60$ to $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ per day, and by the girls of the cigar and the handkerchief
factories an average increase of about 25 per cent. The Smelting and Refining Company's laborers demanded an increase in wages of 15 cents or $\$ 1.75$ per day instead of $\$ 1.60$, the old rate. These men also demanded the abolition of the "bonus" system, which, they charged, was responsible for inducing employes to exert themselves beyond a proper limit of physical endurance in order to earn the additional money offered for continuous work under that plan.

The character of the work carried on in the smelting plant is such as can be performed only through the continuous operation of the plant day and night. The working force is therefore divided into day and night shifts with tours of duty ranging from eight to twelve hours, the majority working the longest period. As a means of inducing employes to work steadily the company has adopted a bonus system under which, in addition to the regular wage of $\$ 1.60$ per day, a sum varying from $\$ 4.98$ to $\$ 5.40$ per month may be earned by men working full time. This would be equivalent to an increase in wages of from 16.6 cents to 18 cents per day for those reporting for twenty-six or twenty-eight of the thirty tours of duty each month. Under this arrangement it was possible to earn a wage slightly in excess of the $\$ 1.75$ per day demanded by the strikers.

The bonus system was regarded by the company as an ideal solution of the wage problem, as it offered an increase greater than that demanded at the time of its adoption, provided only that the men to whom it applied worked steadily. A workman may be absent from two to four days or nights, as the case may be, without forfeiting his right to the bonus. Because of the intense heat in which the work is done absolutely steady attendance at the plant on the part of employes is not insisted upon. An occasional day of recuperative rest seems a necessity to even men of the strongest physique, but it is said that experience has shown a disposition on the part of many to plead fatigue when time had been lost for very different reasons. The managers, not being able to depend on the requisite number of workmen being present with each shift, were obliged to carry many extra laborers on the pay rolls in order to take the places of regular employes who had reported for work.

The laborers opposed the bonus system because, as claimed by them, it induces steadiness of work on the part of the men who are physically unfit to bear a strain so severe, and sets up a standard of sustained effort too high for others.

About three days after the commencement of the strike outbreaks of violence in one or another part of the territory covered became matters of frequent occurrence. Participants in the strike who manifested a desire to return to work were in many instances roughly handled. The disposition to riot increased as the idle crowds in the streets grew in number, and soon the ordinary police force of Perth Amboy found itself unequal to the task of preserving the peace. An attack by strikers and their sympathizers upon the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Co. resulted in one of their number being killed and several others wounded by pistol shots, clubs or stones. A wagon in which the police were conveying a prisoner to the station house was demolished and the man released; trolley cars were stoned and
their window broken by crowds that greatly outnumbered the police and emergency men everywhere. While 400 special deputies employed by the Smelting Company for the protection of its works were endeavoring to force a way through a dense crowd of hostile men that were gathered in front of the main gateway of the plant a fierce fight broke out between the opposing forces, which resulted in the death of one striker and the serious wounding of three others. Later in the same day a fight occurred between a large body of strikers and the guards of the Smelting Works, reinforced by special deputies sworn in by the Sheriff, as a result of which one man of the mob was killed and several others were seriously injured.

Acting under orders of the Governor of the State, the Adjutant General of the National Guard visited the scene of disturbance for the purpose of determining whether the situation warranted the calling out of State troops. This was decided to be unnecessary, as the Sheriff and the municipal authorities had the situation well in hand. Through efforts of the Adjutant General and the acting mayor of Perth Amboy, representatives of the strikers and proprietors of the establishments in which they had been employed were brought together in an amicable discussion of the differences between them. As a result of this conference the employes of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company returned to work with an increase of one and one-half to two cents an hour for the various classes of work; the employes of the American Smelting \& Refining Company returned under an agreement providing that the bonus system should be abolished and wage rates increased from fifteen to twenty cents per day, the minimum for laborers being fixed at $\$ 1.75$ per day. Employes of the Standard Underground Cable Company returned with an increase of ten cents per day for men and five cents for women.

The Rosenthal Handkerchief Company's employes, who struck on June I2 for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages, returned to work on the 24th of the same month on practically the old terms. The strike of employes of the Perth Amboy Cigar Company, which began on June 8th, and continued until July 29th, was also a failure, in that the increase of wages and improvement on working conditions for which it was undertaken were not secured. This concern employs 1,300 operatives, principally girls, and the demands for the enforcement of which the strike was begun were: An increase of $21 / 2$ cents per hundred for making cigars and a revision of the rules under which fines, often of an inequitable character, had been imposed. The employes of the Barber Asphalt Co. returned to work on June 19. These men had been given an increase in wages about two weeks before the strike, and resumed work at the same rates.

In the meantime the strikes in the establishments along Staten Island Sound had extended from Perth Amboy to Carteret, Roosevelt borough and other nearby places where large numbers of laborers were employed, but in almost all cases the increases in wages demanded were either compromised or granted in full by employers, with but little loss of time, except in the case of two plants of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at Roosevelt, the 600 employes of which quit work after having made a demand for an increase in wages of 20 cents per day, and a reduction of working time from 12 to 10 hours per day. The wages paid were $\$ \mathrm{I} .80$ for a

12-hour day, and the demand was for $\$ 2.00$ per day of io hours. The company claimed that it had been paying higher wages than its competitors, and that a contract existed between itself and its employes, under which notice of dissatisfaction on the part of either was to be given thirty days prior to January ist. The company therefore regarded the action of the laborers as an abandonment of their jobs and closed up both plants.

From the outset the strike assumed a threatening aspect, and special deputies were engaged by the company and others by the county authorities to guard the works. A few days later both plants were reopened with a small force of newly employed laborers, many of whom were badly beaten by the strikers when caught outside the works. In an assault on one of the plants by a mob said to number not less than 1,000 persons one man was fatally and two others very seriously wounded by the fire of the defending force of deputies. Search lights were installed on the roofs to assist in repelling night attacks, two or three of which were made. The evident purpose of the strikers and their sympathizers seemed to be to destroy the works, as day and night, during the continuance of the strike, large numbers of men seemingly acting under orders were posted about the buildings.

Several attempts were made by the township authorities and others to bring about a settlement of the strike, but nothing came of them until on July 21st a committee representing the laborers and another composed of the Chemical Company officials came together and agreed on a plan of settlement under which all the strikers returned to work. Under the plan all the laborers were given their old places and such of them as had been in the company's employ for four years or over were to receive $\$ 2$ per day; others to be paid at the same rate when they had a like period of service to their credit. This strike was a success, although the benefits immediately accruing from it were enjoyed by not more than one-half the number who took part in it. This strike lasted during twenty-six working days, and the wage loss was approximately $\$ 28,000$.

The duration of the strikes and wage loss at the other plants referred to were as follows:

|  | Strike lasted | Wage loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Smelting \& Refining Co. | 8 days. | \$20,000 |
| Barber Asphalt Company | 8 | 10,000 |
| Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. | 5 " | 7,500 |
| Standard Underground Cable Co. | 11 | 15,000 |
| Perth Amboy Cigar Co.. | 36 | 48,000 |
| Rosenthal Handkerchief Co. | 12 | 4,000 |

The total wage loss which followed these strikes was, as shown by the figures, $\$ 132,500$, and the extra expense caused to the county of Middlesex for the employment of special deputies to assist the municipal authorities in preserving the peace was reported at $\$ 12,000$ more.

June io-Thirty laborers employed laying out a golf course for the Somerset Country Club quit work because a request they had made for $\$ 1.75$ per day instead of the $\$ 1.50$ which they were receiving had been refused. Other laborers were secured in their places at the old wage.

June II-Eighty employes of the C. V. Holl Refrigerator Works, at Trenton, quit work because a demand they had made for a decrease in working hours was refused. The demand included the same wages as had been received for the longer workday. The firm sent out notices of discharge to all its employes who had abandoned their positions, saying at the same time that they could apply for reinstatement only as individuals. The works were reopened on June 22, at which time a number of the old working force presented themselves for re-employment. The proprietor of the works regarded the strike as ended at that time, and declared that the places of those who had not returned would be filled by new men as fast as they could be secured. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 2,400$.

JUNE II-Seventy-five machine operators, helpers and laborers employed in the plant of the Empire Steel \& Iron Co. at Oxford, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of 45 cents a day in the wages of machinists, and 42 cents a day for helpers and laborers. The strike lasted one week and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, $\$ 450$.

June il-Twenty laborers employed by the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, at Vulcanite, struck for an increase of wages. There being at the time no demand for its product, the mill was closed indefinitely, thus throwing 83 men into idleness as a direct result of the strike.

JUNE I2-Four hundred longshoremen employed on the piers of the Holland-American Company at Hoboken, quit work because of a belief that they were being discriminated against by the foreman in the matter of employment, in favor of non-union laborers. The position taken by the strikers, who were all members of the longshoremen's union, was that no non-union man should be employed until all belonging to their organization had been provided for. The strike lasted two days and was settled in favor of the men's contention, that in all dock work members of the union should have the preference for employment. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 2,400$.

June 2I-One hundred and twenty-four employes of the Trimble Hat Co. at Orange, struck for an increase of wages, and returned on the old terms after eight days idleness. The wage loss was $\$ 2,000$.

June 22-Ten employes of the Newark Paraffine Parchment Paper Co., of Newark, quit work because of being required to work Saturday afternoon at the same rate of pay for the additional hours as that allowed for the ordinary working time. The strikers' position was that Saturday afternoon work should be regarded as overtime, and paid for at an increased rate. The strikers had not returned at the time these details were reported. Wage loss as stated, \$1oo.

June 24-Six laborers employed on the tracks of the Passaic \& Delaware Branch of the D. L. \& W. R. R., at Summit, struck for an advance of io cents per day in their wages, or from $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.60$ per day. Other men were employed in their places.

June 26-Nine workmen employed in the works of the East Jersey Pipe Company, at Paterson, went out on strike, because of a refusal to grant them 17 STAT.
an increase of wages. The strike lasted one week, and resulted in a compromise under which a part of the increase was allowed. Wage loss as reported, \$124.

June 30 -Forty coach drivers employed by undertaker William Necker, at Union Hill, quit work because one of their number, failing to observe the rule of the stable, which requires all drivers to sign the register in the morning before beginning work, was paid only $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ for his day's work instead of $\$ 2.38$, the customary wage for a full day. The employer transferred his horses and carriages to New York City, where they were distributed among eight other establishments owned by him. Three days later the strikers, abandoning the demand which led to the strike, requested to be reinstated. This the employer agreed to do, but the men were directed to report for work at the New York stables. The loss in wages was about $\$ 350$, and the drivers will hereafter have to pay fare to and from New York City.

July 9-Three hundred freight handlers on the piers of the Delaware, Lackawanna \& Western Railroad terminal piers, at Hoboken, demanded an increase of one cent per hour in wages, and after a strike lasting half a day, the terms were agreed, to and the men returned to work. Wage loss, approximately $\$ 300$.

July II-One hundred and fifty freight handlers employed by the National Docks Storage Company, at Craven's Point, quit work because of dissatisfaction with their wages, which were $\$ 1.95$ per day of ten hours. The increase was refused and the strikers' places were gradually filled by new men.

July 12-Four hundred freight handlers employed in the West Shore Railroad Company's yards, at Weehawken, quit work in sympathy with union longshoremen of the New York steamship piers who were on strike, and at the same time made a demand for an increase in wages from $191 / 2$ cents to 25 cents per hour. The company secured new men, and the strikers seeing their places being gradually filled applied for reinstatement on the old terms, and were taken back after six days' idleness. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 4,000$.

July 12-A strike involving all the employes of the American Ice Company's plant at Camden, took place on this date. The strikers demanded a reduction of the hours of labor from 12 to 8 per day, and also an increase in wages, both of which were refused.

July 16-Two hundred and fifty laborers, members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Local Union, of Orange, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of $21 / 2$ cents per hour, which would bring their wages up from 20 cents to $221 / 2$ cents per hour. The strikers claimed that the increase had been promised to them by the contractors several months previous, and was to go into effect on July ist. The employers refused to consider the demand on the ground that business conditions were not favorable. Efforts were made by the strikers to compel other gangs
of laborers employed on the public streets and on railroad work to join them and there was much intimidation and threats of violence which kept the police of Orange and neighboring towns busy endeavoring to preserve order. A conference between representative contractors and a committee of the laborers was held, at which an agreement was reached that the strikers should return to work at the old wage rates, which the contractors agreed to increase to $22 \mathrm{I} / 2$ cents per hour just as soon as the number of contracts in hand would warrant such a course. The strike lasted seven days, and the wage loss was $\$ 3,500$.

July i9-Four teamsters employed by the Maher \& Flockhart Iron Company, of Newark, struck to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages which would amount to a uniform rate of \$15 per week for all. The wages formerly paid had ranged from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 14$ per week, the amount depending on experience and length of service. The strike was successful and work was resumed after four hours' idleness. Wage loss about \$4.

July 22-Two hundred laborers employed at the Granton Stone Crusher Works of the Public Service Corporation, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages. After three days' idleness, all resumed work on the old terms. Wage loss, $\$ 800$.

July 27-Five teamsters employed by Thos. F. Brennan, a contractor of Jersey City, struck because of refusal on the part of their employer to pay more wages. Other men were employed, and the strike was a failure.

July 29-Fifty garment workers employed by S. Altholz \& Co., at Passaic, quit work to enforce a demand made for a large increase in wages and also the recognition of their union. The strike lasted two weeks, and was in every respect successful. The new wage scale provides $\$ 14$ per week, for pressers, and $\$ 25$ per week for cutters. The wage loss as reported, was \$1,500.

July 29-Twelve linemen, and 6 groundmen, employed by the Commonwealth Water and Light Company, at Summit, quit work because of a refusal by the superintendent to increase the wages of two comparatively inexperienced men from $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3.00$ per day. The groundmen had been receiving $\$ 2$ per day, and demanded instead of that arrangement, a flat rate of \$12 per week. Under the per diem plan, the laborers complained of the amount of time lost on account of stormy weather. After a couple of days' idleness, the linemen obtained their increase, but the groundmen returned on the old terms. Wage loss, approximately, \$izo.

July 3 I-Five hod carriers employed by the contracting firm of Goltra \& Cox, Westfield, struck for an increase of wages, and were replaced by new men.

August 2-One hundred and fifty cloak makers employed in the factory of Michaels Bros., at Hoboken, quit work because of dissatisfaction over wages, and also the fact that non-union men were employed by the firm on the same terms as members of the garment makers' union. Complaint was
also made that the doors of the workrooms and exits to fire escapes were habitually locked, thus greatly increasing the danger to operatives in case of fire. After the strike had been under way for three days, a gradual return of the strikers began, and continued until about August io, when all were back in their places. The strike, which lasted six days, was a failure. The wage loss as reported, was approximately $\$ 900$.

AUGUST 3-Forty-five teamsters and drivers employed by the trucking firm of John S. Geiger \& Sons, of Newark, quit work because one of their number had been discharged and also to secure an increase of wages. The wage demand was for an increase from \$13.50 to \$15 per week for teamsters, and an increase from $\$ 12$ to $\$ 13.50$ per week for drivers of single horse vehicles. The strike, which lasted four days, was characterized by some disorder arising from the efforts of the company to operate its business with new men, and was finally settled by an agreement which conceded to the workmen practically every one of their demands. Under the terms of the contract agreed to by both sides, team drivers are to receive $\$ 15$ per week, and others \$13.50 until January 1st, 1913, when all employes will be paid a uniform rate of $\$_{15}$. Overtime will be paid for at the rate of 30 cents per hour, and for work on Sundays or holidays, time and a half will be paid. The wage loss was about $\$ 1,000$.

August 9-Thirty laborers employed in the Water Department of the City of Trenton, went on strike because in compliance with an act of the Legislature of IgII regulating the employment of men on State or municipal work, their working hours had been reduced from nine to eight per day. The laborers were content to work nine hours by which they had been earning \$10.50 per week with a Saturday half-holiday, and did not desire the eight hour day if it involved any reduction of their wages. The question of what should be done was submitted to the Commission, and a decision reached to increase wages to 22 cents per hour, which will give the laborers 90 cents per week more for the eight hour day than they had been receiving for nine hours.

August 13-Twelve union machinists, employed by the firm of Strieby \& Foote, Newark, quit work because a demand they had made for the discharge of an employe accused of being a strike-breaker, had been refused.

AUgust 13-Twenty-eight men employed in the trunk factory of $P$. Steiger, Newark, quit work because one of their fellow workmen had been discharged by a foreman. The strike lasted 7 weeks and was a failure. Wage loss, \$1,378.00.

August i3-Thirty-five laborers employed at laying gas mains in Newark, by the Public Service Corporation, went on strike because, as claimed by them, their wages had been reduced from $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 1.75$ per day.

AUGUST 15-Fifteen men employed in the folding department of the Passaic Print Works, quit work because one of their number had been discharged and a woman employed in his place. The strikers demanded the
discharge of all females in the folding department, and an agreement on the company's part that only men shall be allowed to operate the folding machines. The strike lasted fifteen days, and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, approximately $\$ 400$.

AUGUST 15-Twenty electricians, and ten helpers and apprentices employed by five firms of electrical contractors in Perth Amboy, struck for a higher wage scale, and a Saturday half-holiday. The journeymen electricians had been receiving $\$ 3.50$, and wanted $\$ 4.00$ per day. The helpers had been receiving $\$ 2.00$ and demanded $\$ 2.25$ per day. First year apprentices demanded an increase from $\$ 1.50$ per day to $\$ 1.90$. On August 22, an agreement was signed by the contractors and the representatives of the union, under which the Saturday half-holiday was allowed, but without pay; it was also provided that an increase of wages would be given annually which would, after four years, bring the scale up to $\$ 4$ per day. The strike lasted six days, and the wage loss was approximately $\$ 340$.

AUGust 19-Seventy bricklayers, hod carriers and other laborers employed on the Y. M. C. A. building on Washington street, Newark, struck because four non-union ironworkers had been employed by the contractor to replace men who had gone on strike a couple of days previous because their shop steward had been discharged. The contracting firm employed new men in place of the strikers.

August 22-Fourteen carpenters and laborers employed on the GoerkeKirch department store which was being erected at Elizabeth, quit work because the walking delegate of the carpenters' union had been denied admission to the building. The strikers returned to work next day after the contractors had agreed to allow the delegate to enter at any time. Wage loss, \$6o.

September 4-An effort was made by the English speaking weavers of the Poidebard Silk Mills, at Jersey City, a committee of whom held a conference with the officers of the company, at which the wage scale prevailing when the strike was inaugurated early in August, was gone over and found to be in some respects higher than that paid in other mills of Hudson County. As the contrary view of the wage scale held by the Poidebard employes, was the direct cause of the strike, the committee left the conference for the purpose of laying the facts before a meeting of the strikers which was being held in a hall not far from the mills. The pacific purposes of the committee were however, defeated through the action of one of the most violent among the non-English speaking strike leaders, who urged his countrymen to continue the strike, and threatened that physical violence would be suffered by any among them who ventured to return to the mills until all demands were fully satisfied.

About 400 operatives were involved in this strike over a comparatively small difference in the wages, for, at the time of this writing, nearly eight weeks, and the wage loss thus far suffered was approximately $\$ 25,000$. Nearly one hundred of the strikers had moved their families to other places where they had secured employment.

September 4-Eighty miners, engineers and laborers of the Basic Ore Mining Co., at Oxford, quit work because an increase of wages averaging 20 cents per day for each man had been refused. The company offered an advance averaging io cents per day, which was refused. The mines were thereupon closed down.

September 6-The machine printers, color mixers and block cutters employed by the wall paper manufacturing firm of Janeway \& Company, at New Brunswick, went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for a guarantee of fifty weeks steady work, or rather fifty weeks full wages per year and a Saturday half-holiday for eight months in the year without deduction of wages, and also more pay. The strike extended to the plant of Janeway \& Carpender, and both mills were closed down. At a conference of committees representing the strikers and employers, an understanding was reached under which an increase in wages, amounting to $\$ 2.00$ per week was given to the printers and color mixers, together with a Saturday halfholiday for six months of the year, and a guarantee of forty-seven weeks full wages per year, regardless of there being enough work to run the factories during that time. This agreement was not ratified by the unions concerned, and on September 21st, the factories were opened with non-union labor. The wage loss at the time of this writing, was approximately $\$ 6,000$.

September 9-Forty laborers employed in the American Fertilizer Works, at Roosevelt, struck for an increase in wages from $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$ to $\$ 2.00$ per day, and a reduction from to to 9 hours per day in working time. The strikers also demanded the immediate discharge of one of the foremen, who, it was claimed, had not treated them fairly.

September 24-Thirty painters employed by seyeral contractors at West Hoboken went on strike for an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages, or from $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3.00$ per day in wages, and a Saturday half holiday without deduction of wages. The strike lasted six days, and ended in a victory for the painters. The wage loss was approximately $\$ 500$.

## Strikes and Lockouts. .

The table which follows is a summary of the essential facts relating to the strikes of the year as set forth in the textual notes. The purposes for the advancement of which the strikes were undertaken, the number of persons who were voluntary or involuntary participants in them, the aggregate number of days idle in consequence of the strikes, the wage loss, and results reached, whether successful, partly successful, or total failure, are all given on this table under proper headings. The classification in this summary is by the causes for which the strikes were undertaken.
TABLE No. 13.
Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 13.-(Continued).

*Nine of the strikes recorded in the table were still unsettled when this report was compiled.

The total number of strikes shown on the above table for the twelve months covered by the record, is 97 ; for the next preceding twelve months the number was 74 , an increase of 23 , or a small fraction less than 31 per cent. The number of persons involved was 32,344 , against 17,886 in 1911; the aggregate number of days idle was $1,004,635$ against 115,982 in 1911; the aggregate amount lost in wages was $\$ 1,966,547$, against $\$ 304,702$ in 1911. Of the eighty-eight strikes that had been carried to a conclusion during the year, only 16 , or 18 per cent. were successful ; 19, or a fraction more than 21 per cent. were partly successful, and 53 , or 61 per cent. were utter failures.

Increase of wages produced 38 strikes, two of which had not been settled when the inquiry was closed; of the thirty-six that had reached a conclusion, only 4 were fully successful, 9 partly successful, and 23 were total failures. Increase of wages, coupled with reduction in working hours, was responsible for 6 strikes, the results of which were 2 successful, I partly successful, 2 failures and one, the conclusion of which was not reported. Objection to working under foremen caused 6 strikes, I successful, I partly successful and 4 failures. Of the thirty-seven causes of strikes shown by this table, eighteen represent disputes over the question of wages alone, or wages in combination with some other demand such as reduction of working time, recognition of union, or excluding non-union men from employment. The demands made in some instances are so radical and numerous as to suggest the reflection that in the event of success, such strikes would deprive employers of all real control over their business affairs. For instance-one group of strikers, numbering 3,875 persons, employed by the same firm, demanded an "increase in wages, abolition of bonuses (paid to such workmen as made full time) and of fines, recognition of a newly-formed union and its shop committee, and double pay for overtime." This strike lasted thirty days, caused a wage loss of $\$ 119,000$, and resulted in a total failure.

The table which follows gives a classification of strikes by general occupations, with details relating to the numbers involved, wage loss, etc., presented in the same form as the data contained on the first table. Of the entire 97 strikes, 60 , or 61 per cent. of the total number occurred in manufacturing plants, and these furnished 26,488 , or 81 per cent. of the total number involved in all the strikes of the year; upwards of 92 per cent. of the total wage loss resulted from these strikes. The unusual predominance of manufacturing industry in the labor disturbances of I9II-I2, was very largely due to the activity in this State of a comparatively new, but avowedly radical or even revolutionary labor organization of international character, called the "Industrial Workers of the World." Through the instrumentality of this body, the employes of many of the largest textile mills in Passaic and Hudson Counties, and those of the clay working plants and smelting works of Middlesex County, were induced to inaugurate strikes which, in the matter of duration and numbers involved, have had no parallel in the experience of recent years. The average wage loss per operative engages in these strikes was \$70.00.

The next largest group appearing in the strike record is the building and construction workmen, of whom there were 3,413 engaged in thirteen strikes of greater or less duration. Laborers on streets, railroads, etc., to
the number of 921 , took part in io strikes which were for the most part of brief duration, as the wage loss averages only $\$ 3.25$ for each participant. The teamsters had 7 strikes; freight handlers, 4; street railway employes, 2 , and electricians, I. The results of these strikes for each, and for all these industrial groups, whether successful, partly successful, or total failures, are clearly shown on this table.

## TABLE No. 14.

Strikes and Lockouts by Occupations for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.


On the following table the strikes for the year are classified by localities; the number reported for each city, town or village is grouped together under the heading of the counties in which these minor civil divisions are situated.

TABLE No. 15.
Strikes and Lockouts by Localities for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.


As shown by the above table, fourteen of the twenty-one counties of the State had one or more strikes during the year. In the matter of total number of these disturbances, Essex County leads with 19; Hudson and Middlesex are second and third with 18 and 17 strikes respectively; Hudson, Middlesex and Passaic, in the order named, lead in the numbers involved; and Passaic, Hudson and Essex are in advance of all other counties in the important matter of wage loss.

The table below shows the strikes of the year classified according to the months in which they occurred.

October ...................................... 7 April ............................................... 12
November .................................. 6 May .................................................... 17
December .................................. 6 June .............................................. 14
January ........................................ 3 July .................................................. 11
February ................................... 3 August ............................................. 10


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[^0]:    *Unusually large increase, due to the fact that two of the principal establishments included, reported capital invested for the first time this year.

[^1]:    *Unusually large increase, due to the fact that two of the principal establishments included, reported capital invested for the first time this year.

[^2]:    ＊One establishment not reporting these items．

[^3]:    Total average for the entire State, $\$ 14.660$.

